CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JANUARY 5TH & 9TH, 1841. NO. 1.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT CALCUTTA.
THE NAUL WAIN, regular Coy. will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
HEERJEESHOOE BUNJOMJEE.
Macao, 5th December, 1840.

FOR CHARTER.
THE Schooner "PICKENE", apply to
C. HIGHESON.
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE Fast sailing Clipper JANE. Good Accommodation. Offers will be received by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 14th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE Fast sailing Schooner GOVERNOR DOHERTY. Offers will be received by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 14th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta Union Bank Bills payable three 30 days at sight, at interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month thus Bills drawn a better speculation than Rupees either for Calcutta or Bombay, and are in lots of from 1000 to 2000 Rupees each; apply to
M. LARRULETA.
Macao, 3d January, 1841.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1, previous, an Anglo-Chinese Calender for 1841—price small sheet price per sheet $1. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description, if complete lots on very moderate terms.
M. LARRULETA.
Macao, 26th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.—An Invoice of superior Boat Beer in Bottles, Gin, Brandy, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, up of Turpentine, a few Iron Guns of sizes, Bell, small Chains and Anchors, and one Chain Cable of 15 fathoms. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
AT the premises of the undersigned, the following very choice Teas landed from the Tiger & Lucas Bottles, Bamboo in wood,
Bawo's Hung in Cask and Bottle,
Young Hyson Moy Fum in bottle,
India Moy in Tin-can,
Sherry in pumpkins,
Lavas and Duck,
Mustard and Sutton Pickles,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of Beefs, Soups, Vegetables, Oysters, Hams, &c. &c.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 21st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila; Best Salt Beef, Bacon, Bull's Hearts, Sweet Mangoes, different kinds, Fleurs Dutch Cheese, Raisins.
Salt in 50 lb. casks, Cloves, Bengal Cassia in 50 lb. boxes, Cinnamon in jars of 50 lb. each.
Shell in bottles, Brandy, Claret, Champagne, Sherry in cap. the quality, fine, good ... Stock of superior quality Madeira fine, good ... French 10 bottles.
Mustard, Lavas, sauce, white and substituted Lemonade, Hop Flavine, cases.
Tarragona Wine from Tarragona Company Oil in jars 1 dozen of Tarragona, each, Olives in jars of 50 pounds each, Hermits, and various other articles.
Enquire of the subscriber at the office of
A. DE VASCONCELLOS.
Macao, 16th October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the Firm of Pitman, Fitzhugh & Co. ceased on the 31st December last, and Mr. Frank Wainwright was admitted a partner on the 1st July.
(Signed) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

A DVERTISEMENTS.—The Government goods, per ... in the Goods, and for sale apply to
INNES, FLEMYNG & Co.
CANVAS.—16 to 10 Washed Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
37 White Duck Light
Canvas for sale apply to
Superior White Sail Duck, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Quantity of PROPERTIES ADVERTISED to be sold, viz. Lavas in 2 & 3lbs. tins and Twenty in 2 dos. do. Superior Lemon Sour, from RAVGUERIE & Co.
Apply to JAS. SMITH.
Agent Hong, Canton, from the Pacific Canada.
Macao, 23rd July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Hongkong Cheese of the Eagle Brand of China, price $8 each. Apply to
W. S. MOYD.

NOTICE. In the Press, a continuation of the Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.
London, No. 21 Cornhill.

THE LADIES, Gentlemen, Merchants, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Islands, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extended his Stock, respectfully solicits the attention of the Public, and can with considerable profit, delay and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to every port of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.
Shipping and Clearance of Boats attended to.
Equipments and Outfits of every description executed at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Agent for Insurance from 19 till 5 o'Clock.

JUST PUBLISHED, (with critical and explanatory Notes) POEMS CHINOIS or a collection of anciente Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation, by J. Lewis Stone. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price $2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for subscribers to send to us, can be supplied.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A Map (with the latest and only proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the proclamations relating to which that were published in the years 1839, 40, 41, &c; the new laws regarding opium, with various other documents, including the Imperial Edict from the Imperial Chamber of Commerce, and from the Hong merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contained the Imperial orders to exclude the English forever, from the ports of China, and the correspondence of the prince of Peking to the emperor, recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price $3. A few latest work copies $2.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 32 days sight, LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on hand first, but present at 9½ per lb. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Chinese for Sale, Fan Fan Kwai's Chinese Dictionary Office.
Bills of Lading and Orders ...
Opium Order and ...
Lorchoo's Reports, ...
Publications and Tracts ...
Auction Sale ...
N. B. The Press ...

MARRIAGE AND CEREMONIES OF THE JAPANESE.

From recent Dutch documents of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

(Continued from Vol. 13 & 5, page 175.)

Upon reaching the bridegroom's house the bride, still in her future shroud, is accompanied by two playfellows of her girlhood into the state room, where, in the post of honour, is the bridegroom, with his parents and nearest relations. In the centre of the apartment stands a beautifully wrought table, with miniature representations of a fir tree, a plum tree in blossom, cranes and tortoises, the emblems, respectively, of man's strength, woman's beauty, and of long and happy life. Upon another little stands all the apparatus for *sakee* drinking. Beside this last table the bride takes her stand; and now begins pouring out, presenting, and drinking of *sakee*, amidst formalities, numerous and minutiæ beyond description or conception, in which the bride-maids (as they may be called), under the tribe, for the nonce, of male and female butterflies, bear an important part, which it must require many a school-rehearsal to perfect. This drinking finished in due form, the ceremonial is completed. The wedding guests now apply, and the evening is spent in eating, and drinking *sakee*. The wedding fare is, however, said usually to consist of very simple fare, in honour of the frugality and simplicity of the early Japanese, which many of the customs still prevalent are designed to commemorate. Three days afterwards the bride and bridegroom pay the respects to the lady's family of the wedding fourth are over.

Whether the house in which the young wife is thus domiciliated be her husband's or his father's, if yet living, depends upon whether that father has or has not been yet induced, by the vexations, trouble, and restrictions attached to the condition of a head of a family, to resign that dignity to his son. The ceremonies, increasing with the rank of the parties are said to reach, that almost every father in Japan, of the higher orders, at least, looks impatiently for the day when he shall have a son of age to take his place, he himself, together with his wife and younger children, becoming thence forward a separate spice that run. And among such a whole nation of Lears, we are assured that no Regents and Generals, or rather self, have ever been known to dispute of heavy sceptre.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—What a season this! Would you allow the Bachelors a few words and will to show?

I see by reflections to our Government giving Chinese from China, commercial Law to judge the expediency of such all Foreign and Kanaanese, crossing out from Whampoa—Macao is a dangerous path, pass Lantao?

The fact is that two regular or new lodging at Tsing-Yan is in all the lands and gained Order the order of Wu-Sung other parties have taken on the two Wheelers ship by merchant, dangerous and cheap. This of course seems interesting, that the Longhoo merchants are in the, if they are trying to repress the overgrowing by every means, including the independent Canton Trade.

Yours, &c.
VERITAS.

Off Lantao 30th December, 1840.

To the Editor of The Canton Register.

SIR,—The intelligence announced in your paper of yesterday, is of a kind to excite the indignation of the community, in the same degree as remonstrance and protest have been manifested in and the American ship Cremes, and that other ship, of Polish owner, [illegible] and American bottom—the Cleopatra, Kinchich—were to be allowed free access from the port of Canton, with their holds and cabins filled, and their decks piled high with cargo, not only taken but purchased, not only purchased but manufactured months after the publication of the blockade, and while this violation of all public measure still oppresses all others, for no other reason apparently, than because they trade to our Their enemies.

That a man of Sir Gordon Bremer's age and experience should permit himself to be involved into the adoption of so strange a proceeding; that he should conceive it to be evident illegality, no complete satisfaction of his first public act; should lead himself to be guilty of an injustice to and the whole British and foreign community for the advantage of a favored few, can be accounted for only on the supposition that he feels himself [illegible] and, however unwilling, to acquiesce in it, is determined to the individual who, to the pet a [illegible] is now [illegible] superintendent, & to our misfortune, superintendent of trade.

But, sir, I cannot believe that the mere authority of captain Elliot can be of sufficient weight, still less could the shifting opinions of that individual have sufficient influence to induce sir Gordon Bremer to take the step which I fear he contemplates, and which most unquestionably will, render his blockade of no much value as waste paper, or superintendent's bills—I must believe that the gallant commodore in having passed upon him a few of those conjunctions, and gunpowders of which to their and the Canton merchants have at length ascertained the exact value—The superintendent knows well that with sir Gordon Bremer the responsibility lies, that to sir Gordon Bremer the consequences must attach, and doubtless he magnanimously offers him his waste paper pledges, and his impossible guarantees. Sir Gordon Bremer doubtless knows pretty well how we have value these, let him learn how the British government regards them from considerations of the following fact.

The superintendent pledged the faith of the British government for payment of the value of 20,283 chests of opium, which he declared he had authority to demand, and which upon this false pretence obtained of the British government denied the authority, and have never paid one farthing.

The superintendent purchased 618 chests of opium, and paid for them in treasury bills, which he pretended the authority he had authority to draw.

The British government have dishonored his bills. The superintendent at an admiralty court, which he declared he had authority to hold, condemned a British ship to imprisonment in England: They were set at liberty immediately on arrival.—The superintendent made important attempts to prevent cargo brought out by American ships & the property of American merchants being admitted into England by refusing to sign the manifests of the vessels by which it was taken home.

Money and all those valuable documents were never even required after.

The superintendent forbade the entrance of all British ships within the port of Canton, sir Thomas Cochrane and Royal Saxon entered in defiance of him; the cargo of the latter vessel was transhipped outside without leave in this case the superintendent entered the Admiralty Court; but without the assistance of the former he must though protested, his recommendations and hopes were utterly disregarded.

These are the principal acts which have distinguished the administration, and have established the credit due to the superintendent of captain Elliot; the credit of his whose failure would be nothing.

For temporary political reasons captain Elliot has been suffered to remain here; he an accident he stands in a [illegible] important position, and is vested with the [illegible] of which [illegible] to be entrusted to him; his election serves as a kind of pillory, not for his reputation, but for his supposed.

Such self-sufficient and incoherent [illegible] have long known him to be, [illegible] his judgment or confid in his sincerity; his public measures have gone [illegible] in an instance, and this morning crowning infamy established him to be an unjust man.

It has been shown that nothing is more hollow than sophistic promises nothing more shallow than his judgment; nothing more contemptible than his opposition; nothing more fatal than his friendship. And is it to extricate this man from a difficulty into which only unwarranting folly, or undue partiality could have led him, the Sir Gordon Bremer, is prepared to brave courts of law, and houses of parliament—the public opinion of China, of India and Great Britain, and to act at defiance, not by this very superintendent expounded, the law of the land, and the law of nations.

PALAFOX.

Macao, 21st Dec. 1840.

The British government on the Kinchinjoes.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—The writer of a clever article on China affairs that lately appeared in Blackwood, in commenting with just severity on the dishonorable course pursued by the British government towards their creditors of China, compared the conduct of the ministry to that of a man, who on being applied to for payment of a debt says, "I know I owe you this money, but I can't conveniently pay it but I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll go out on the highway and take a purse for you." just so, says the writer, the British government are going to pay their debts by taking a purse from the emperor of China.

The illustration is certainly a happy one, but I think my friend Boz, in his clever novel of Oliver Twist affords a still closer parallel; the British ministry like Noah Claypole are quite ready for the road as far as the principle of the thing is concerned but a certain degree of courage is required for the "stand and deliver" trade they unanimously resolved therefore to go upon the Kinchinjoes; into we go to the pages of the novel.

"But you see" observed Noah, "I should like to take something very light."

"A little fancy work?" suggested Togers.

"Something in the snatching way," said Noah, "wouldn't be pretty sure work, and you must allow risk that being at home."

"What do you think of the old fellow?" asked the Jew. "There's a good deal of money made in snatching their bags and parcels, and running round the corner." "Does they holler out a good deal, did you ever notice?" asked Noah, shaking his head. "I don't think that a good answer by purpose. Aint the reason why I ask it."

"Now" said the Jew, laying his hand on Noah's knee.

"The Kinchinjoes."

"Whats that?" demanded Mr. Claypole.

"The Kinchin, my dear" said the Jew, "is the young children sent on errand by their mothers, with six pence and shillings, and the large pieces [illegible] money—they have always got it ready in their [illegible]—and then Kinchin in the kennel, and pull off very slow, and if there's anything else may notice, just a child fainting, or a fit, or anything, that will do."

"Ha! ha!" roared Mr. Claypole, kicking up his heels in an extasy. "Kinchin, that's the very thing."

"Ha! ha!" roared Palmerston, the very thing; we'll go a Kinchinjoes the China seas. The mother dare not tell, we have with power to do no wrong; but it is possible that he will on this a rather [illegible] Palmerston seems likely to do, [illegible] to any great extent the gunpowder Bill been, some six months have elapsed, and not one single Kinchin has yet rewarded the [illegible] [illegible] again the [illegible] I have no doubt he would do rather better; some success might I think be obtained [illegible] and quite commensurate with the mighty [illegible] which his kinship has [illegible] [illegible] reason?—Perhaps we may look to obtain the answer.

Captain Elliot your head is [illegible] about the courage to knock down the child
Follow Bill! pitch you cover.

Now when Noah Claypole left work on the "lay" his heart might perhaps a little fail him; he might shrink from encountering a [illegible] girl of a age 10 years old, [illegible] on the way to market; such a Kinchin might [illegible] some cash money; he would probably let her pass and make his maiden essay on some unprotected brat of 5 or 6 [illegible] the way to the Kilpidge [illegible] I would recommend captain Elliot to adopt a similar course. The Togers Ford have a right look, let him beat his 74's his 44's his 28's and his 16's his armed steamers and his armed transports, and lay his hand on that queen of his unfinished pirates, the bay of Cantons; the ships might probably just manage to get into the bay, but at all events the appearance of so strong a force would make the [illegible] a very easy Kinchin.

It is quite clear captain Elliot must do something more or another Kinchin will be [illegible] —I feel quite satisfied that if Noah Claypole had remained little half an hour the Jew Togers would have got tired, and have turned him out.

Your obedient servant,

B. B.

ALL CHARGES MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JANUARY 2ND AND 9TH, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Sept.	Singapore	20th Nov.
E. Indies	17th Aug.	Java	3rd Oct.
Calcutta	21st Oct.	Manila	6th Dec.
Bombay	13th Oct.	Austral-Asia	3rd Oct.
	Chusan		20th Nov.

ARRIVED FROM

Jany.
1. Rosa, Freeman, Chusan.
—, Bella Maria, Wadham, Sing. & Liverpool.
3. Mysore, Ford, Singapore.
4. Gemara, Wright, Manila.
—, Dorcasia, Hunt.
—, Radiant, Hill, Manila.
5. Courier, ——, Chusan.
PASSENGER.—Per Gleaner, James Ryan, esq.

SAILED FOR

Dec.
31. Hercules, Bayley, Sing. and Calcutta.
Jany. 7. Sylph Kelly, Hardwicke, Sing. & Calcutta.
8. Bengal Packet, Sing. & Calcutta.

OUTWARD DISPATCH.

Tenasserim, for London. Barnes, for Bombay.

VESSELS LOADING

For England.—Prince Boyes.
For Calcutta.—Tweedie, Jane.
For Bombay.—Ann, Amanda (Port.)
For the Straits.—Angelica (Port.)
For Batavia &c.—Belisana (Port.) Lee (Port.) Tranquilidade (Port.) Pensamento (Port.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Tenasserim, Prestage; Hercules, Dalgaty, Prince George, and Lorenzo Jenins, with bread and provisions.
From Liverpool.—Chusan, Cooper.
From do. via Singapore.—Clifford.
From do. via Manila.—
From Calcutta.—

[illegible] Shirley — Earl of Clive, Kingston, Jubbulpore, Cannon, Lewis, Dartmouth, Westbrook.
From Madras — Sullima, Castle Huntly, Sebelius.
From Singapore — Ellen, Virginia, Francis Smith, Elizabeth, Jessie, Mercurius, [illegible]
From Calcutta — Calcutta, (Port.) Virginia, (Port.)
H. M. S. Rejected — Wellesley, 74, Quentin, 28.

List of H. M. ships employed on our blockade service off the coasts of China.

Wanderer 18 Commander [illegible] R. Hoare, commander in chief, Captain T. Maitland.
Blenheim 74 captain [illegible]
Druid 44 captain [illegible]
Alligator Steamship Kelly, (acting) Calliope 28 captain Herrick.
Pylades 18 captain C. P. Richards.
Samarang 28 captain J. Scott.
Herald 26 captain [illegible]
Larne 18 commander C. Hope and [illegible]
Algerine 10 commander W. Warden.
Pearl 18 commander J. Hope.
Modeste 18 commander H. Ross.
Pylades 18 commander [illegible]
Columbine 16 commander [illegible]
Alligator 10 lieut. Moore, commanding.
Pioneer (Steam Ship) mr. Hall, (commanding.)
Sulphur (Steam Ship) mr. Bate, (commanding.)
H. C. armed cutters.
Athole, Madeline, Louisa, Mariner, captain Dixon, Sampson, captain Watt, Nimrod, captain W. H. Hall, Queen, captain Warden.

List of H. M. ships and [illegible] on the south side of the Yang-tse-kiang, commonly called the Broad River, December 12, 1841.

Wanderer 18	Pylades 28
Blenheim 74	Herald 26
Calliope 28	Larne 18
Druid 44	Modeste 18
	Columbine 16

H. C. armed cutters.

Enterprise,	Nimrod,
Madeline,	Queen,

Transports.

Eliza,	Nemesis Hulk.

THE NEW YEAR.

It is a custom, we think, with all editors of periodical publications to say something complimentary at the end of a passed and the commencement of a new year, both in thanking their friends and supporters, and also in some very modest allusion to their own efforts.

First then, as the commencement of the new year is passed, we heartily wish the whole may be happy to us, to our friends, & c. c. and, though the former part of this grateful task we have delayed too long, but let us now say that we would, if we had the power, show our thanks in as bright as we too well know our efforts are in an obscure a light.

BLOCKADES.

The letters of Paulus and H. B. are severe on the proceedings of the English ministry and their plenipotentiary; but not without cause: much of what they have said has been already said in the C. R., but wronged and deceived men are not expected to be silent, even though the expression of their feelings may have "domestic iteration;" yet on questions of great national interests, and more particularly on a case without precedent, as is the present case, trading between England and China—arising out of a complicated system of commerce—never regulated by any fixed laws—that there should be many conflicting opinions cannot be a matter of surprise to any.

We published in the C. R. of last year the latest opinions on the law of blockade—but is, the practice of western nations in the preparatory course of misunderstanding a day question concerning the interests of both which may probably lead to war, could it not be arranged by negotiation—which word we understand in the sense that such power is inclined to give way on some single of the question in dispute, rather than to resort to the last alternative of an open rupture and its dreadful consequences: but [illegible] have been [illegible] to the meaning of the phrases "in a civil intercourse and international law"—both and especially the latter.—Invented by Jeremy Bentham—implying in the constructions of European languages, an assent, partial or complete, by separate nations to the law, if is not clear to our comprehension, that this system of law can be expected to be observed by despotic independent of gleaming, so that if there is no mutual concession—no admission by the lal or governments of this system of law, th ly governments if they attempt to have the admission, become despotic in their [illegible]

These [illegible] observations are preliminary to some we propose to submit to our readers on the state of affairs between England and China, as we understand it—before the publication of another Blue Book.

The letter of Paulus, in a preceding column, will be of use to begin these observations, as the proceedings of the chief superintendent now plenipotentiary in China, instances are there noticed.

These proceedings have, from their beginning, been incomprehensible to us; this opinion we have often avowed, but simply from his acts, and from his motives we have learnt within the last half year, as detailed and explained by himself in his correspondence with the foreign office.

His interference with the opium trade in the Canton river of December 1839, it can be explained at all, appears to have been a deep laid scheme to produce the events of 1840—1—what have been those events? probably.—We had written thus far when we heard that a fourth town, or THE FORTS AT THE BOCCA TIGRIS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY HER MAJESTY'S SQUADRON! the place attacked yesterday morning—the following is a copy of captain Elliot's circular—as

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS RESIDENT AT MACAO.

Negotiations having been interrupted the positions of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have both fallen to her majesty's arms.

It will be very satisfactory to her majesty's subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss notwithstanding an obstinate and honorable defence at all points.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.
H. M. ship "Wellesley,"
at anchor in Alfoon's Bay.
7th January, 1841. 11h. 40m. p. m.
True Copy,
EDWARD ELMORE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The forts were attacked by the small vessels of the squadron, under the command of captain Robert Scott, of H. M. S. Samarang, the details of the attack we have not heard, but it is reported that about twenty of the British were wounded and one killed, but the Chinese are said to have lost 500 men; the killed and wounded on the part of the British troops arose from the explosion of mines placed by the Chinese in the route of attack upon the rear of the forts; of the killed and wounded in the squadron, no official accounts have yet reached us, and we much regret that probably the public here will remain sometime ignorant of the fate of our gallant countrymen.

Reports are current in Macao that the forts at the entrance of the *Tiger's mouth* were to be attacked on the following day; should such prove to be true, we have no doubt they are now in the possession of the squadron: but we much fear that in consequence of their being manned by contingent Tartar troops, the destruction of life on the part of the enemy will have been great.

With reference to the above announcement, we think the reading of the Canton Register extract of the 7th of last October last, will not be inappropriate, or displeasing to our readers.

Most important and calamitous intelligence from Peekin and Canton.

At 9 p. m. on Oct. 6 H. M. S. Cruizer, H. W. Gifford, esq commander, arrived from Chusan. H. letters were delivered to H. M. S. Columbine; the packet was lost but few hours as yet reached Macao. It was hoped H. M. S. Cruizer would have remained until noon to day (Oct. 7) to receive letters to India, but she was seen at daylight under all sail standing out to sea. We presume orders from the imperial officer prevented captain Gifford from remaining; but her arrival in India—should she be the first to arrive—with commercial letters from China, will cause great disappointment to thousands.

The intelligence brought by the Cruizer is, that an imperial commissioner is on his way to Canton, invested with imperial powers, to amicably arrange the difficulties between China and Great Britain; and that, corresponding with his progress, admiral Elliot is proceeding with the whole fleet to the southward, with the intention of meeting the imperial commissioner at Canton, and to commence negotiations for the arrangement of all diff. It is said by some that the commissioner may be expected to arrive in Canton about the 15th or 20th instant.

Lin, the present governor of Canton, and formerly high commissioner, is placed under what the Chinese call *commissioners*, who are to investigate his conduct since his arrival in Canton on March 10, 1839.

The state of matters in Chusan is very lamentable. Mr. Noble, 3 of H. M's officers and 20 men (a boat's crew) had been seized by the Chinese, and sent off to *Ningpo*; they are well treated, and with fair speeches, the Chinese promised they shall be restored immediately the English evacuate Chusan. The last news we have heard was that captain Elliot and Mr. Morrison had gone over to *Ningpo* to negotiate for their release. *Keshen* has been repeatedly in communication with admiral Elliot; the Chinese statesman is described as being peculiarly blunt in his messages, but the chief drift of his conversations was to deprecate the opium trade: and it is said some kind of *half promises* have been made by the chief commissioner that the opium trade shall be one of the questions of the future negotiations.

We have also heard that the great object of the imperial cabinet was to get the men of war from the neighbourhood of the capital; and that they promised to send a commissioner—Keshen—or—10—or—20 years trade cessation—authority, to investigate matters in Canton; the demands being,—apology, indemnification for opium, &c., possession & an open trade at the northern ports or towns. If such are the demands from the *British government*, can the chief commissioner depart from them without great injury and dishonor—even if the power is left with him! and can it be expected that *Keshen* will ever accede to these demands? Sincerity of the Chinese Empire has been shown by their conduct to Hoff. Another, a mile of this a mile of the town of *Tinghae*, while out sketching: and the crew of the *Tiki*, armed transport.

This vessel appears to have been wrecked between the *Yangtsekiang* and *Chusan*; the officers and crew were seized by the Chinese and are in captivity.

The Indian Oak, going to Singapore, was wrecked on the *Lowchoo* islands.

At the interview between captain Elliot and *Keshen*, the latter was most civil, but he

seems to have studiously avoided anything like state ceremony.

It is said by others that Keshen has required five days for his journey to Canton: if so, he cannot arrive before the middle of November; if this report is true, this slow progress is but the first openly expressed symptom of contempt for the English commissioners.

We have received the Calcutta intelligence we bring SHIPPING AND COMMERCE; we consider it the most disastrous, the most miserable intelligence that can be viewed for the national honour and the commercial interests of England.

Mark the repeated the absurdity of the proceedings: a British vessel (gross arrivals of the Peiho river; the mere appearance of these ships made the Peking government down to the presence of deputing one of the highest officers to the empire to confer with the English barbarian on the subject of his grievances; and, why does not the barbarian, with his armed force—the effect of its presence in the waters of the province Pechele he has already proved,—commence his negotiations,—if any negotiations are to be again commenced—on board H. M. ship or at Tientsin, only 90 miles from the Peking, the capital of the empire, or where the the son of heaven the sovereign supreme ruler resides!

No! he is cajoled by the blind, polite, and wily Keshen to remove the only evidence of his power—the only effective part of his mission—by an order to the ships of war—over 8,000 miles to the southward, at the commencement of the north east monsoon,—and renew his negotiations in Canton!—that city where the British name and nation has been trampled in the dust and robbed of its property! that city over which the English flag should have waved three months ago! that city which the British superintendent declared in April 1839 he would make too hot to hold any one!—O mean and impotent conclusion! The result of the capture of Chusan, of the loss of British lives, the pining sickness of gallant British soldiers the wrecks of British ships of war! expeditionary and aural expedition, on which the eyes of the world are fixed—in the presence of a British admiral in Canton negotiating on that spot, where his country was were imprisoned, robbed, disgraced! how can he put his foot on board a Chinese boat, the laughter, the derision of the emperor, Keshen, Lin, then being unchained linguists, of every fisherman and Tankas boatwoman and child on the pearly river of Canton!

The result, then, of nearly two years of intense anxiety is, that British affairs and interests in the autumn of 1840 are exactly where they were in the spring of 1839:—no!—not where, they then where but in an infinitely more complicated and, consequently, in a more disgraced condition!

Another imperial commissioner is to come to Canton to settle matters! this decisively notwithstanding which consummation would have resulted before the end of July had the Bocca Tigris been garrisoned by British troops on June 22—and immediately afterwards possession taken of the city of Canton.

The effect of these negotiations will be to distract men's minds, to cause great fluctuations in the market, and injure very materially British commerce.

If the national honour of Great Britain is not to be for ever disgraced in Chinese and in general estimation, the negotiations will fail; Keshen will be willing to refer to Peking on every disputed point; and if they do fail what will become of the commissioners?—if they succeed—we mean if our trade is granted as a boon from the emperor, what shall we have gained?

To leave a port 90 miles from Peking in little matters upwards of 1000 miles from it! supposed Keshen falls sick and dies—suppose a hundred things possible—but no man could have supposed the facts we have set submitted to our readers.

Thus then our predictions are fulfilled! full war is not but really declared and commenced with the mighty Chinese empire by England! Few strange matters have been announced the news, or rather reports, which reached Macao last October were—"that every thing was settled and there was nothing left to do but sign and seal!" but those who knew the Chinese government or other things, the plenipotentiaries held the strongest doubts on the success of the negotiations, either at the Peiho, Ningpo, or Canton.

It would be presumptuous in us to predict what will be the consequences of the proceedings of the plenipotentiary; but we consider our affairs in a worse state than ever.

We know that reports are pouring in upon the emperor from all the governors of provinces; some of which we have seen, but have not had time to translate them, but we believe the burden of their song to be the vindication of the independence and glory of the empire by force of arms. Under such a determination there can be no hope of the renewal of the legal English trade with China for a long, an indefinite period: the government of China will attempt to withdraw the empire from all connection with foreigners; and will, in our opinion, succeed, in some degree, with all the respectable portion of the inhabitants: what then? a petty smuggling trade, in and out, may be carried on on the coasts: & such are the results of the proceedings of the chief superintendent; namely: the surrender of 20,000 chests of opium: the loss of the legal trade, a large export, one paid for 6 months, the dark and terrible sickness of the Cuspreolons, and other gallant British regiments, the possession of Chusan and the forts at the Bocca Tigris!

But another subject must now engage our attention; and in reply to the certainly very strong objections of Sir Lufar to the proceedings of sir G. Bremer, with reference to the ships Pruseus and Kowloon—we beg first make the following quotation:

"In the case of the Rolin & Eam-ou's Reports 207 Sir Wm. Scott says 'We consider going out to a distant port, may reasonably be supposed to carry with him such a portion of sovereign authority delegated to him as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the service on which he is employed,—and in the case of the Nepomuc page 400 of the same vol. Sir Wm. Scott says a practice has crept in of admitting particular relaxations, and if one state only is at war, no injury is committed to any other state—it is of no importance to other nations how much a single belligerent charges to weaken and dilute his own rights, but in subsequent wh n allied nations are pursuing a common cause against a common enemy."—

and now beg to observe that it appears to us that permitting those ships to leave the port, when it became probable the Bocca Tigris would be attacked, was simply a measure of humanity; but it may be further urged, that the coming out of the two ships is, in fact, a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the U. S., which it rested in the breast of the commander in chief to refuse or grant, according to political expediency without effecting general principles.

But whether the two ships should be detained and sent to an admiralty court for adjudication if they are prizes to the squadron, we will not presume to hazard our thoughts; but every British officer knows what a delicate matter it is to detain property for condemnation; we thus arrive at a conclusion that to allow foreign property to pass from out the port of a barbarous enemy can be defended, if not legally justified, on the ground of a considerate humanity for the interests of the subjects of a friendly and fellow nation.

The delay in the publication of this number—from the 5 to the 9 January, has enabled us to lay before our readers the most important intelligence it contains, and we may remark that the late events have not caused any fear for the safety of British subjects resident in Macao.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER 1840

Date.	Barom.	Therm.	Winds.	Weather.
1	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
2	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
3	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
4	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
5	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
6	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
7	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
8	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
9	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
10	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
11	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
12	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
13	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
14	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
15	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
16	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
17	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
18	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
19	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
20	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
21	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
22	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
23	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
24	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
25	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
26	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
27	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
28	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
29	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy
30	29.80	74	NE	Cloudy

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
No. 1 months 6 do. do. in advance.
No. 3 months 4 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
No. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
No. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
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CANTON COURT.
Register, to { Subscribers..... 50 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 75 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 12 months 5 do.
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In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.,..... $ 3.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 4.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1841. NO. 2.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE MAUNMAIN, captain Gay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 15th December, 1840.

FOR CHARTER.
THE S. b. cy "PICKWICK," apply to
C. HUGHESDON.
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE Extra sailing Clipper JANE, Capt. Gouverneur. Offers will be received by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 15th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE Fast sailing Schooner GOVERNOR DOHERTY. Offers will be received by JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 14th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta Long Bank Bills.—Payable from 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of six per cent per month. These Bills make a better remittance than Bullion either to Calcutta or Bombay, and are in sets of from 1000 to 2000 Rupees each: apply to M. LARNULETA.
Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1, proximo, an Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841, in a single sheet, price per sheet $ 1.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description on complete sets on very moderate terms. M. LARNULETA.
Macao, 1st November, 1840.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' Beer in bottles, Gin, Brandy, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. of Turpentine, a few Iron Guns of sizes, Bits-s, small Chains and Anchors, and two Chain Cables of 1½ inch, 108 Fathoms. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
AT the residence of the undersigned, the following wine just landed from the Lynx & Louisa Bullier.
BRANDY in wood,
HAGE'S BEER in Cask and Bottle,
PARIS HAMBOG MESS PORK in barrel,
Bulls Beef in Tierces,
BISCUIT in packages,
GEESE and DUCK.
SMOKED AND SALTED TONGUE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of Soups, Sauces, Vegetables, Gravies, Hare, &c. &c. WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 21st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila; RICE SALT BEEF, SOUPS, SHIP'S BISCUIT, SWEET MEALS BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, INDIAN CORNS, RAISINS, SOAP in 20 lb. lumps, GOVERNS, SUMACS, CADDAS in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.
GIN in bottles, HOM. BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY superior quality, Wine good. Port of superior quality in bottles, Wine good. PORTER in bottles.
WALLER CHEESE, sweet, white and substantial Lemonades, RED HERRINGS, SHRIMPS.
BRANDY PEARS, CHINESE TURNIPS, CORIANDER OIL in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons, each, PORTAT in jars of 16 gallons each, SAUCE, &c. and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE THURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 24th October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 31st December last, and Mr. PETER WILKINSON was admitted a partner in the concern.
(Signed) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undermentioned goods are now in the Hong, and for sale apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—14 in. Blighted Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4.
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. 2
Superfine White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: Lafitte, in 4 dozen Lavaux, in 2 & 3 do. do. and Lavaux in 2 do. do. with Grande Liqueur from BALGUERIRA & Co.
Apply to JNO. SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.
Macao 21st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Hongmeens Charge of the East Coast of China, price $ 5 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

JUST PUBLISHED; (with subjects now issue) POPULOS CHINENSIS: or a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two Hundred octavo pages, half the pages the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. Lewis Roche. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in Japanese silk. Price $ 2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves or to send home, can be supplied.

London, No. 71 Cornhill,
TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.
Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to
Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal efforts relative to opium that were published in the years 1838, 39, 40, by the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the other which contained the Imperial orders to exclude the English for ever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the present of Peking to the emperor, recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price $ 3. A few interleaved copies $ 5.

CHINESE EXPEDITION.

In speculating on the course, the circumstances and the proximate results of the proceedings likely to be pursued by the Chinese expedition, we in our first chiefly confined our regards to the immediate agency of the armament, and the direct consequences this was, on rising instrumentaries, likely to produce on the Chinese throughout. This, however, though primarily and at first sight, the leading matter of interest, and though by the government-Elliot-clique of politicians it is likely to be considered, the sole one, is in point of fact, in taking the whole bearings of changes under review only consequence in proportion with the others, only in proportion to its proximity, in the order of time; in comparison to the more remote of the effects, certain of remote points of time or extends are out of our contemplation; of them, the final results of the expedition are of themselves as nothing. It is well known by what a chain of consequences the whole of the government and affairs of Central Asia are linked together when the power of Russia is in motion, and how any one of the consequences.

It is neither rash nor hyperbolical to anticipate, that the nature of our operations in China will be regulated with the most indirect consequences—and will, for good or for evil, affect the frontier in India in Nepaul and Cabul. A single false step—a rash instance of hesitation on our part which can be magnified by Chinese mandarins into an evidence of uncertainty how to proceed, or proof of our inability to proceed at all, a single act of unwarranted clemency, or unavailed for delay, will be proclaimed by the hordes of Peking as proof of English impotence, and repeated all along the line of our dismembered and unprotected frontier, as an assurance that further aggression may be prosecuted with impunity. Had we not of late had frequent upon us the painful evidence of the intrigues of those who at present guide the councils military councils of Calcutta, justly to appreciate the feelings and the power of the vast nations which in our frontiers along the line of the Indus and of the Himalaya range, we should hazard no means to fear that any governor general of India, with the authority which lord Auckland possesses over our present warlike movements, would have erred on such a point as this. As it is:—with the men who have permitted the affairs of Scinde and Afghanistan to fall into their present position; and with such men as admiral and commissioner Elliot on the spot, we confess we have serious fears.

The population of China have long been known as remarkably characterized by their aptitude for business; they are traders in spite of the prohibitions of their government;—no people in the world perhaps have more distinct or definite notions on the commercial principle of reciprocal advantage derived from reciprocal exchange of commodities. Trad they are greedy, long also they are known in many of their proceedings; but these principles are manifested only when a profit is to be gained by their practice; and no people are more ready to abandon them the moment they discover that they can make more gain by a liberal and honest, than by a devious and forbidden system of procedure.

Such has been the energy of the mercantile principle in China, and such the extent to which it has developed, that despite of their total ignorance of nautical instruments, and the inadequacy of their mercantile marine for rapid transport, and for withstanding the elements of storms at sea—and in defiance of the most arbitrary and absolute prohibitory restrictions on the part of government, they have pushed their pursuits, such as it is, into the heart of every island, kingdom and community accessible from their ports.

It is true that the merchantmen of China have not for centuries been seen in the ports of the red sea, and are no longer heard of as formerly on the coasts at Bussorah, Muscat or Malabar, and that never a junk would be viewed near or sailed on the west of Cape Comorin; but,—they, deterred from visiting more distant seas, or shut out by more active competitors, find no rivals, and are kept back by no impediments from the coasts around them; sail to the markets of Japan, Malacca, Siam, Luzon, and down to the low-coast inhabited recesses of Borneo, the Chinese traders, in the teeth of all obstruction, maintain an unrivalled and unoccupied commerce.

It must be kept in view, that if China has now become hostile against the intrusions of foreign commerce, that she has not always, that she has not for any lengthened period been such. It is little more than a century and a half since a native company offered to make the ports free to all the world, and was only driven from his purpose by the selfish and narrow-minded merchants of Canton, who learned that were the ports along the coasts between Formosa & the yellow sea opened that their craft would be in disgrace! It is scarce less than the company twice offered to the governor of Macao, to make Macao a free port for the reception of ships of all nations; and twice, on the advice of the governor of Goa, was the generous and politic proffer of the emperor refused, lest the chain of rival nations should compete with, and injure the commerce of Portugal!

If the Chinese government is absurd and outrageous in its regulations towards—if they high, and bigotted, and exclusive—restriction and obstinacy whenever they are pressed to repent it, we must remember that these lessons have been taught them by European examples. European aggressions to their empire! We speak not then in the speculation: but to indicate that the contents which we consider as inevitable, and have to be so treated, are for immediate and deep rooted good may be sparks more easily broken through, than at first sight we might be apt to imagine.

The government of China, in fact, has been for more than a century virtually in the hands of that worthless mercenary and corrupt public functionary of Canton, who, for their own party ends and selfish ends, have contrived to maintain a system of the most complicated and comprehensive opposition that arbitrary or imperious power devised, throughout the empire which recognized neither the language, the laws, or the interests of any single territory or the free of the world.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the cavalry, and capt. Hall of the Jumbooras are the only officers, his private letter omits all mention.

The loss is represented as trifling.

Brigadier Dennie's decision and judgment is consistently with the rule, though small, which he had with him, attacking the enemy, deserves in my opinion the highest praise.

The action will have the best effect, and is the means of intimidating the spirit of insurrection which was rife in various parts of the country, and effectually destroying all influence Dost Mahomed might have hoped to have exerted. The official report shall be transmitted the moment it reaches me.

I have &c.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY, General,
Major general commanding, &c. &c. Afghanistan.

(After the preceding, Brigadier Dennie's official dispatch of the 24th November, which we have already published, follows.—Editor.)

Sir, I have the honor to report for your information, that the force under my command, which I had left encamped at Ghuzni, on the morning of the 21st instant, marched from that place at 3 A.M. and arrived at Ghoorkhee, a village about 12 miles distant, at 8 A.M. The enemy's cavalry, with a few infantry, were there, and fired a few shots at our advance guard, but retired on our approach. We halted there for an hour, and then proceeded to Ghoorkhee, a village about 12 miles distant, where we halted for the night

and has moored his ship close to.

As the above are but reports, though coming from the most very stable sources, we, at present, forbear making any comments on them. A circular from h. m.'s plenipotentiary will, doubtless, soon inform h. m.'s subjects of the present relations between Great Britain and China; whether it is to be peace or war, and how long it is probable either will continue.

With reference to the long article we have republished from the Bombay Times, the opinion has been already broached in China, whether the island of Chusan might be received by the British government, in fee simple, as a full indemnification for the opium surrendered to the Chinese government by captain Elliot; this is a question between the two governments; but should this arrangement be concluded, the last clause of captain Elliot's notice of March 27 becomes of the greatest interest to those who controlled not their opinion under that notice.

"And it is certainly to be understood that the proof of British property and extent of all British opium surrendered to us agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by her majesty's government."

They already know how the public officer, to whom they surrendered their opium, under his public notice and private assurances, has endeavoured to depreciate that property; it is for them to guiney his assertions, by a joint and public protest against his uncelebrated letter of Nov. 29, 1839.

From the latest accounts it appears that the writer of the article has pourtrayed the island of Chusan with much too tempting features; although we have heard different accounts and opinions of the climate, soil, productions, and capabilities of the island from some of the English merchants who have lately visited it. (Granting, however, all the writer has said, it would be a long time before the foreign trade of Canton would flow in to any other channel.

The writer also, in our opinion, attributes by far too much influence to the hong merchants in swaying the cabinet of Peking to confine the foreign trade to Canton. The Portuguese trade, or rather people, at Ningpo, were massacred in 1543, and in 1589 they were expelled from Chinchew, at which period the foreign trade was but of little account. The English left of trading at Ningpo, Chusan, and Amoy, in consequence of the unbearable conduct and extortions of the local officers; and it is a question whether the English trade at Canton would ever have attained its magnitude but for the E. I. company—that is, of a monopoly; that monopoly of body pioneered the way for the free trade—they we get it made.

Although the news of the total defeat of Dost Mahommed's army, of 6000 men, by a small detachment of 500 native troops under brigadier Dennie, must be well known to our local readers, yet it is probable many of them have not seen the published official accounts; we have, therefore, re-published them from the Calcutta Courier, of October 10.

We regret that the Canton Register has so long been barren of commercial information of any kind, although the commerce has certainly been in existence ever since the British merchants left Canton.

For a dearth of information of any kind the editor of a paper is, doubtless, in some degree, observable, and we take that share of blame to ourselves on this score which the public may think we deserve. But it should be remembered that, confined to our desk, we have little time & few opportunities for seeking for such information; and, moreover, there are but few sources from whence it can be obtained, and then it must be granted and received, as a boon; for there is no placard of public commercial resort, such as exchange rooms &c., where an editor could have his own enquiries answered as to the state of markets, arrivals and departures of ships, latest dates, commercial intelligence from distant parts &c.; on all these points we are entirely dependent on our friends; and though the C. R. was first established for the purpose of conveying abroad intelligence respecting the peculiar people among whom we reside, still a part of its columns has been always devoted to information purely commercial, whenever it could be obtained. We, therefore, throw ourselves on the kindness of our friends for such information. Whether it will shortly become more important to concernment of the negotiations of h. m.'s plenipotentiary we will not presume to say; but information respecting the British trade that is absolutely in progress at Chusan, Tsonbo, Macao cannot fail to be interesting to distant constituents who hand on undoubted authority.

Not an encouragement, or should the British merchants deem it requisite, we will immediately—i. e. next week, bring out a *Canton Register Price Current*; but this is a service utterly out of our power to perform unless we are supplied by our friends with the necessary information.

Effects of Opium.

We have seen the manuscript of a series of letters, addressed to William Jardine, Esq., late of Canton, on the opium question, which, although written in a very partial strain in favour of the drug, contains some curious statements respective, of its effects when used moderately, among others, that the agricultural labourers, in the rich face of the counties of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, swaped the writer years ago that they never thought of going out to a hard day's work without taking an opium pill, which enabled them to undergo their toil with too there the alacrity and efficiency which they could without its aid. In these marshy and unhealthy localities, the habit may have originated as a precaution against tertian fevers and agues; but we doubt the efficacy of the remedy, and even denier to set Jardine's dry moderate opinion, that it is a preferable habit to dram drinking, both being vices, it cannot merely be necessary to adopt either.—*Times.*

In the foregoing short extract on the '*effects of opium*,' our readers will doubtless observe the party-spirit of the Times.

The labourers in Lincolnshire have learnt from experience, that one opium pill preserves their health, increases their strength, and supports their animal spirits; and the Times allows it to be probable that the habit may be used as a preventive—the labourers appear to know that it is a preventive—against tertian fevers; yet the Times, in contradiction to the experience of the Labourers, disapproves of the practice, and demurrers Mr. Jardine's opinion that *opium-smoking* is preferable to dram-drinking—*both being vices*, it cannot merely be necessary to adopt either.

Whether *both* or *either* are vices in the proper sense of the word, we will not stop to discuss; but the labourers benefit by the use of the opium pill, which is to them a harmless and pleasurable stimulant;—a luxury if you will: but luxuries are not necessarily true:—

> But if nature had not more than nature needs
> Man's life as cheap as beasts.

But the Times is an enemy to the opium pill of the Lincolnshire labourers because opium smoking in China has placed the whigs in a rather difficult position, which it is the policy of the Times to talk against.

Measures of Rain at Macao per Gauge.

1840.	inches.	10ths.
January	1	0
February	1	0
March	6	
April	9	2
May	8	0
June	9	0
July	8	4
August	14	0
September	9	0
October	2	0
November	1	2
December	4	3
During the year 1840.—Total Rain	81	1

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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Register, Per Annum, $ 10 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months, $ 6, do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months, $ 4, do. do. in advance.
Do. in the Canton General Price Current per sheet, $1.

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Register, per { Subscribers ..... $6 annum. Non-Subscribers ..... $12 do.
Price Current, per { Subscribers for 50 copies of the do. from charts, $ 10 do. Non-Subscribers ..... $ 15 do.

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$2 per line, Canton Standard.
Terms for Bright Set, ...
Subsequent, each insertion, ...
do. For every line exceeding 7, $6 extra.
do. Continued for 3 months, ...

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1841. NO. 3.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Schooner "PICKWICK," apply to
C. HUGHERDON.
Macao, 5th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta Union Bank Bills.—Payable three 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per month from date. Bills make a better investment than Bullion either to Calcutta or Bombay, and can be bought from 2000 to 3000 Rupees each: Apply to M. LARRULETA.
1st January, 1841.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1, 1841, an Eight-Chinese Vocabulary for 1841—on a single sheet, price per sheet $1—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description to complete Notes on very moderate terms. M. LARRULETA.
Macao, 12th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just landed from the Lynx & Lucas Bulls:
Sherry in wood,
Sherry Wine, in Quarts and Bottles,
Prime Hambro Mess Pork in barrel,
Ham Beef in Tierces,
Bright in pipes,
Canvas and Duck,
Brunswick and Bedford Twine,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of Soups, Sausages, Vegetables, Gravies, Hams, &c.&c. WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 21st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila; Rice, Salt Beef, Sugar, Bird's Nests, Sewing Manila Bowsprit of superior quality, Floss, Dutch Cheese, Raisins.
Soap in 20 lb. boxes, Coffee, Sugar, Candles in 10 lb. boxes, Cigarrs in jars of 250 bale each.
Gin in bottles, Rum, Brandy, Champagne, Sherry of superior quality, Ditto good.—Hams of superior quality in bottles, ditto good.—Porter, in bottles.
Woollen Cloths, coarse, white and embroidered Lambskins, Red Flannel, ditto.
Tobacco pipes, Chewing Tobacco, Cheroots, Oil in jars of 14 gallons or 48 gallons, each, Pickles in jars of 10 gallons each, Bottles, and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
C. DE YSURETA GOTENA.
Macao, 16th October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Bonds, and for sale apply to
INNES, FIETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—on its Hundred Counts, Nos. 1 & 2
White Duck Light
Canvas for superscribe,
do. do.
Superior White Red Duck, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Bell.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET, Lafitte, in 2 dozen Lavers, & 3 & 2 do. do. and Leville in 2 do. do. also Grand Lafitte, from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. F. on the Praya Grande.
Macao 21st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Handsome Cabins of the East Coast of China, price $6 each. Apply to
W. S. DUTA.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

JUST PUBLISHED, (with entirely new type) Parts 1 & 2 of the Chinese Collector, or a collection of miscellaneous Chinese pieces, illustrative of the history of the present conflict of China in China. Two hundred octavo pages, with the text in the original Chinese, and the other half, the translation into English. Long Service. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in boards and lettered. Price $2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies to dispatch or to send home, can be supplied.
Canton, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES, Gentlemen, Merchantmen, & Others, going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connections to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found agreeable to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plain Berths, for the accommodation of his friends.
Shipping and Clearances of Bullocks, attended to.
Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premiums with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 12 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal articles relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws regulating opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contained the imperial orders to expulse the English, for ever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the president of Peking to the emperor, recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price $ 1. A few interleaved copies $ 1.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on hand past, but pressed at 91½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Chinese for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Bonds notes, ... 1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c, ... 1.50
Policies, and Foolscap, ... 1.
Auction Bills, ... 2.
N. B. The Press cannot be hired for less than 100 copies.

China.

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION ON MINDOW.

1st. To obtain a recognition of the King of England as the independent sovereign of a civilized country.
2nd. To require an apology for the treatment of Lord Napier, representative of the King of England.
3rd. Compensation must be made for the losses caused to British merchants by the stoppage of the trade while Lord Napier was at Canton, and for some time after his departure.
4th. Until particular cities are secured by the consent of both governments, British subjects shall not, for any second time, either to another British subject, or to a Chinese subject, be liable to good service performed than is applicable to the like offences by the laws of England.
5th. No longer, or other authority whatever, shall be at liberty to impose any tax, or duty, direct or indirect, on any foreign ships of war, or on any articles of export or import, or any bonds, cables, or other contrivances of goods, other than, or different from, the established imperial tariff.
6th. Vessels entangered in fight shall pay the ordinary pilotage, but no other duty or charge whatever. They shall be freely allowed to purchase provisions and articles required for repairs, or to sell, and to hire workmen for such purpose.
7th. Merchant vessels shall pay shipping charges of all kinds according to their real size, as ascertained by their certificate of registry. Boats of the persons employed in conveying them with provisions, or stores, shall be only of so any tax or duties whatever if that correctly.
8th. British subjects may, [illegible] in any place with or they reside in, [illegible] and may employ any sort of vehicle they may find convenient, or necessary, or freely, or [illegible].
9th. British subjects may [illegible] and [illegible] by the British consuls, [illegible] and subscribed by the Chinese authority in the [illegible] place.
10th. A British subject desirous of building for a lawful object in any part of the country, shall present himself in person to the civil magistrate of that place, explaining his business, but shall not therein be in any way molested or restrained, so long as the peace subsists and he is faithful and obedient to [illegible].
11th. Subjects of China may go to any port in China at which an imperial custom house has been established, and load and ship goods as freely, and on the same terms, as at Canton. Should there be no British consul, or no deputy representative at such port, British subjects shall not be charged with any offence that be sent for trial to the nearest port at which a British consul-general resides.
12th. British traders may have boats, or other money, to convey goods to, or say, the port of the country to another, paying the same price of transit duties as native.

Defeat of Dost Mahomed.

EXCELSIOR EXTRAORDINARY, Oct. 11.

We rejoice to have it in our power to convey to our readers intelligence of the complete defeat of Dost Mahomed's force by a comparatively small detachment under the command of Brigadier Dennie, C. B.

It has already been stated that the brigadier had marched to Bamian in the relief of that place.

It appears that on the 17th ultimo the brigadier moved into Bamian, that plain of the country, was entering the valley from the north of Dilla in his front about 6 miles from Bamian. Wishing to drive them well into his hands, he did not however proceed against them immediately.—Learning, however, that they were attacking a village in rear, and feeling the importance of preventing them if he tried upon British faith, the brigadier at once proceeded to drive them off. According to brigadier Dennie's information there were only quite hundreds of the people in the valley, and he thought only such one with him about a third of the garrison of Bamian, with a gun and howitzer under cover. Midhymain. After driving in the advanced party, (as it proved to be) we had pushed on to within 2 or 3 miles of our camp, the brigadier found to his surprise an army in his front. It will not lose time to send back the rebellious tribes and leaders would have dispersed the movement, and checked the forward feeling that yet were filled with. Moreover the brigadier felt that the number the number of troops the greater would be the honor of the victory. It appeared that the enemy had got possession of the plain of Sirin before the British reached the mouth of the defile. They drew up and attempted to outflank and make a stand at each with the main body, while there were drawn the hills on either side. In distinguishing them from the latter, the Goorkhas endured, but they are reported to have done their work well, and have won great credit. The gunning of Hyde Mackenzie is stated to have been beautiful. After four or five volleys from the two guns, serving our cavalry and rifle volunteers, the enemy fled behind private defences became general, and they fled up 2 great mass to the gorge.

The brigadier then let slip all the cavalry on them, 60 of Captain Anderson's 200 of the 3rd Bodies, and some Sowarees of captain Shundly's cavalry, and Dr. Lord's about 40 rifle men. They cut up great numbers of the Uzbeks, which thinly, if not wholly, occupied the other hills. A great many of captain Hopkin's men, who had deserted, were also killed or wounded. They were quite plainly dressed up in light cavalry, and colouring of [illegible].

The enemy's cavalry alone, 4 miles on the defile, the enemy's [illegible] in all directions over the hills, and not more than 200 were left near with the Dost. The Dost is severely wounded [illegible] in the thigh, and he had a very narrow escape, as one had his son Mahomed Ulyas Khan, and the Wakeel. The brigadier cut the gun (lighter to our [illegible]) of the Dost's horse drawn and the whole of his tents, and many, which the 3rd Bodies (Afghan cavalry) pillaged with [illegible] vivacity. Four hundred of the enemy were killed, with a proportionate number wounded. The number of the enemy is computed, from various reports, about 6000. There were with brigadier Dennie 3rd, 2nd of the 3rd B. I., and 37th Native Grenadiers, Anderson's horse, three [illegible] and have acquitted quite a figure in the chase. It appears the Dost had left the [illegible] with the 3rd body. Captain Connolly and Mr. Rattray commanded for the service, and gained great credit for their parts. Captain [illegible] of the brigade staff, is also spoken of in terms of [illegible] and [illegible] in which the brigadier says every [illegible] was full of [illegible] and the same [illegible] distinguished with [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—It is not impossible to demonstrate a negative, with full proof; but that the Chinese Government rule, for the last 200 years, to prevent the departure of the Junks after the 20th December, till the next 5th January (Chinese), is a positive fact, and the Mandarins, provinces, prefects, and magistrates, and the Emperor, could bear the matter to that effect, in a public manner, from the Blue Flag, "with fear," or nearly, to the contrary.

"God deliver me from my friends," with the Emperor and Mr. H.'s Plenipotentiary may with right good will exclaim, on the occasion, as the Chinese Government have not been disregarded without remuneration, for the inability to fulfill the offer of compensation by (this is a mere than such has been) at least to really attempt what we made the Chinese of his request to be found: He may rest satisfied with Sir William Parker.

Call you this holding your friends, or plague upon such friends?

Yours, &c.

I, for one, am greatly indebted, for a certain point of view, to the "Canton Register" English Editor, and to the Subscribers to speak your sentiments, on passing important levels, without regard to payment; but when I find you trotting the influence of your paper to the drag cart of the pedantry, injustice and mere money, it becomes a special duty to notice so a charged indebtedness.

In your last day, sir, as a public Journalist, to make your paper fully organized with all my rule fact of public publicity, and to argue on such facts; as on many, I now call on you, in fact, right as one of this outcrowd community, to say where you designate the opt of the "Ship Pearson and Keswick"; "so suitable, and of the only support for the free of the United States, when" (I know not, do not know, that the letter ship, which has brought and double or profit the effect of cargo of the Pearson, to tried, priority, by an American ship free, but entirely, an account of British subjects; that the whole of the loss are entirely for transhipment at Tinsakin, and that the vessel, although nominally American, is, to all intents and purposes, English; in short, that the loss of the ship in which the Chinese Government had such unfortunately rather conjured into existence; that the British trade, which it was "extremely demolishing" to every one expert, and by disturbance, might be done till—nid d'on the dark, and by [illegible] and chicanery? If you do so, have this public and sure one truth, you have failed to make yourself acquainted with the ABC of a question of vast importance, on which you pretend to write. If you do know, which I encourage to think, you are looking your pay to the support of a deception on the public.

"A probable act of friendly support for the United States that? Sacrilege! And this from you, hitherto the unscrupulous, unscrupulous, everything American! Your support! for the "United States!" most indeed be a client of secret power, upon right provocation, to pass, for a moment, such, have it could open a see with such, for hitherto, in these Years in the year 1844 gained the "Last Mortgage" [illegible] which I will venture to say not a 6 in merely, engagement of their opinion on such cases on the Exchange.

"The most dangerous and startling the most unprecedented interference in the commerce of foreign nations, of [illegible] a vessel with her cargo, by covering the property of an enemy, and holding a cause for payment of consul [illegible]. On consideration, the only mode of offering an equivalent or payment, it seems entirely possible that any but [illegible] would engage in a business which one such [illegible] followed by a similar proclamation of such and [illegible]?

You are pleased to say, "Mr. Webster to me declares that [illegible] Chinese Government." Simply! Simply! [illegible] Mr. Webster, [illegible] Mr. H.'s Plenipotentiary, instead of taking his own, and [illegible] the Chinese were daily throwing up [illegible] to his treasury, and in [illegible] the Chinese Government

[illegible] Lahore—Agra, (Port.) Vajuste, (Port.)
[illegible] H. M. S. Espiegle—Wanderer 10, Dunsey 18.

List of H. Majesty's employed on patrolling duty off the coasts of China.

Volcano	6	Commander the Hon. J. J. O. Bruce,	
		senior officer of stat. Captain,	F. Mayhew.
Sparrow	14	captain	the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Hyacinth	18	captain	the H. F. Stewart.
Alligator	26	captain	F. Beechey.
Pylades	18	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	26	captain	J. J. Kupas. (acting.)
Calliope	28	captain	F. Herbert.
Pandora	26	captain	C. D. Herbert.
Sulphur	26	captain	J. Scott.
Herald	26	captain	— Hall.
Minerva	36	commander	C. Barlow.
Pyramus	18	commander	W. Wolfe.
Lyra	16	commander	F. J. Hall.
Starling	16	commander	H. Kyle.
Algerine	16	commander	H. K. Angas.
Columbine	16	commander	F. J. Clarke.
Thetis	18	Capt.	T. G. Vansittart.

[illegible] (All report to their senior officer, Captain Vansittart.) [illegible] (Bengal Ship) and Bombay. (supposed.)

[illegible] C. Bengal steamers.

[illegible] captain Rogers (H. M. Bengal steamer) [illegible] Bombay, Capt. Wall. Nimrod, Capt. Ellis. H. M. [illegible] Chinese, captain Worden.

List of H. M's. ships and one boat now of the squadron of the Pilot—Mediterranean, commencing under the Hon. Captain Dundas, January 10, 1841.

[illegible]	26	Calliope	28
[illegible]	26	Sparrow	16
[illegible]	26	Lyra	16
[illegible]	26	Minerva	36
		Columbine	16

H. C's. armed steamers.

[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

Transports.

[illegible]		[illegible]	

The only report the ships received by the *Lowestoft* in the *Bombay Courier* of the October 24 which does not contain any fresh intelligence.

It is very extraordinary that the following proclamation, dated 11th instant, was issued at the time the negotiations were supposed to be drawing to a termination *for the present*—whether favourable or satisfactory we will not just now pretend to judge; but on the 17th the following circular was issued by h. [illegible] plenipotentiary.

"The undersigned is able to acquaint h. [illegible] subjects that the negotiations with the Imperial commissioner are in an advanced state upon a satisfactory footing."

(Signed) Charles Elliot,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

With reference to the stoppage of provisions at Macao, it will be observed that the proclamation from *Tsoung*, the officer at Canton Bancas, which follows that from *Keshen*, *restores* the apprehension on that score.

We translated *Keshen's* proclamation on the 14 last, as a few copies were printed for the use of our friends who had ships under despatch; we never inserted from the Canton Register office so far extra—although printed and published elsewhere as such; we considered it a private document until published in the Register, for it required some correction; and we cannot but regret it has been published before those corrections were made.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Keshen, imperial commissioner &c. issues this edict for the clear understanding of others.

The demands of the English barbarians are exorbitant; they cannot follow the extent of the bridge of their heart. On the 15th day of last month (Nov. 7), without waiting for an answer, they suddenly attacked Chuhai and Tsihai with their guns. Our troops returned blow for blow; [illegible] were wounded; at present they are grappling with each other; but it is hard to be assured that they (the English) will not go to the westward (probably meaning Canton) and create disturbances; [illegible] measures should be taken to suppress and guard against them.

Formerly, because the said barbarians stopped their commerce and begged for favour, I reserved the imperial and in its promise into their complaints; and thereon a rough by general examination has not yet been made, how dare the said barbarians to behave in that unruly, mad, and disobedient manner? exhorting their troops to the disobedient? now it is impossible willingly to allow them to trade at Canton, all these perverse rebellion is increasing.

It is proper immediately to issue orders to the Kwangtsin, which, when he receives, let the immediately obey accordingly.

Let him increase his diligence in actively guarding against (the English), and to cut off all the native boats from entering into or going out of the northern limits, in order to prevent native vagabonds from secretly selling, rice, sheep, fowls, ducks, oil, and food, to supply the traitors (the English). The supplies necessary for the officers and military the civil and military officers of that district (Kwangtsin?) are to reserve in actual. In of examination to pass them on: this business which concerns the army is of importance. As for those native traitors who sell (?) contrary supplies to the plundering barbarians (the English), openly pilfering the [illegible] in but secretly opposing the laws, causing trouble &c. &c. on these accounts I wish to the military and people there others, with which they are to make themselves fully acquainted.

To dwellers on the coast and in the villages. If the English come stealthily in, you are to oppose and repel them, neither are you to take your boats to supply them with eatables; if you dare to secretly carry to them supplies in opposition to the orders, you shall be forthwith arrested and subjected to military law for the punishment of your crimes, and your relations shall be seized and subjected to trial and punishment: then if you wish to grow the unbidden corn, how will you be able to reach it.

All should trembling obey, without opposition.

A special edict.

12th moon, 10th day—Jany. 11.

PROCLAMATION CONCERNING THE STOPPAGE OF ARTS CHANCE.

Tsoung, the public officer at Canton Bancas publishes the following for the information of all:

It appears to the said officer that the prices of goods are just now being raised in the market, being probably caused by false rumours, scattered abroad by perverse traitors greedy of gain.

Notwithstanding that the strict orders of the superior officers prohibit the export of provisions, they have never ordered the port of Macao to be closed and consequently the commercial intercourse between Chinese and the foreigners should continue still upon the footing, what motives then, can there be for them to raise the prices of goods in opposition to the laws? Therefore the said officer issues forth by this proclamation to all to whom it appears that you should continue your trade as formerly, and neither raise the prices of goods nor scatter abroad false rumours; whoever opposes these orders shall be seized and sent certainly to be duly punished.

My words will be delivered by the instant operations of the laws; obey them without opposition. A special edict. 12 moon, 12 day (12 January, 1841).

Tsoung the Portuguese in China, 14th January.

The following report from the first governor of *Chekiang* will serve to prove the importance the high officers of the empire attach to our occupation of *Chusan*; more indeed, than many were first disposed to allow.

[illegible] author "Chusan, or [illegible]

Chusan.

Kee, first, governor of *Chekiang*, reports respecting some enquiries he has made into the affairs of the barbarians in Tinghai, which are still unpacified, and requests the imperial will, that orders be sent to the imperial envoys in the provinces of Canton and Chekiang (*Elepoo* is the imperial commissioner in Chekiang) to deliberate, in the end that affairs may be managed and tranquilly settled.

I respectfully report, bending the head in imperial glance. I look up with gratitude for the imperial favour for being selected for the first governor-ship of Chekiang. On my journey from Kiashing, I made enquiries on the road, but I could not obtain any information respecting the real dispositions of the English barbarians, which caused me great anxiety and vexation. Afterwards, when I arrived at the district of *Lin Wuhsian*, in the Prefecture of *Tsing-tang* I then heard from the imperial commissioner to Canton, *Keshen*, that he had had a conference at *Tinghai* respecting the affairs of the barbarians; but that with regard to the affairs (of disputations) of the barbarians at Tinghai, he also was without any thorough knowledge of them. When I arrived at my office, my first desire was to go to *Ningpo* and make chief enquiries into all the barbarians, and thus meet with any contingent and emergency upon the affairs.

Elepoo, the imperial commissioner to Chekiang, had already called a proclamation to the scholars and people of Tinghai, to the effect that if the barbarians did not harass the people of Tinghai or trouble, they also would not to in last (the barbarians). Now have I been already passed between the English barbarians ships and *Elepoo* until the 19th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 18) was fixed for the ships to left there anchors, and go to Macao, and there await the examination and strength of officers; and then all the (Chinese) officers and to use may be withdrawn from the other provinces, but to this previous I remember has a few should be discussed. All the local chief villagers who have there lived in the neighbourhood, they may be at once dismissed, and all their affecting trading and fishing boats may be let go.

Moreover, I have received a despatch from the imperial envoy, *Elepoo*, saying:

"Lately the English barbarians have been rather tractable and obedient. Six out of their ships have departed; note of information hence had been received saying,—on the 10th day despatch will lift their anchors and go forth."

Now whether the said barbarians really have of have not provided (the people of Tinghai) of [illegible]—the truth of intelligence of little (cause to [illegible] to *Elepoo*) and they of the appointed time departed (?) Moreover; we also if they have really been tractable and obedient.

The imperial envoy, *Elepoo*, gave his orders directed attention to the matter, and [illegible] unquestionably; have to thorough knowledge of it. And, reading in the provincial city, I do not make urgent enquiries as to what and the dispositions of the barbarians, and what are the difficulties and distresses of the people. I shall not have repose enjoyed even in the time of sleep and dreams. I, therefore, ordered at messenger to go secretly to Tinghai to examine and seek for information; he had not returned and reports as follows:—

"The evil barbarians dwelling (occupied?) without the city of *Tinghai*, have erected forts; they have also repaired the landing places, and opened water-courses which pass through the [illegible] city; they have also established a mart for the sale of foreign goods.

All the dwellings have indeed been already trampled upon beyond bearing. I have further heard that when the said barbarians first came in *Tinghai* they did not trouble or distress (the people); but now they are far from being quiet and peaceable; they have already molest the villages of *Tsinkiang* and *Chinhsiang*, in the neighbourhood of *Tinghai* and have effectively behaved ill; and although the native traitors of *Tinghai* have become their servants, yet the native of the surrounding villages are constantly quarrelling, and are dissatisfied dwelling for opinions each other.

I have also heard that the said barbarians have set upon counterfeit public officers, who put forth proclamations to the people of Tinghai, ordering them to bring supplies, and so forth. As to the ships which have changed their anchors and left said to Macao to Canton,—it is said that all of them have not gone further; it is said they come and go at intervals and there are differences in parts as to their transits.

Again, it is authenticated that the chiefs of the district of *Ningpoo*, has reported,—that on the third day of the 10th moon (November 19) six foreign ships were crossing at the [illegible]

I have examined and found that only all the barbarians ships there and gone to Canton, but report of those seeing the English sailing, they are probably—the same people that have [illegible]

[illegible] Tin, [illegible] but of this I am not certain. As to the number of ships that have gone to Tientsin, the imperial envoy, Keshen, has literally [illegible] them in a corner, and there is no necessity for our Minister's inquiries. But where the anti barbarians have humbly begged the imperial envoy to allow them to go to Canton, there to carry the "examination and management of affairs," how is it that they remain at Tinghai, there building forts, &c.?

Whether they not they erected forts at the time of the 6th of Tinghai, or whether they built them, after they had humbly asked to be allowed to open negotiation, and then deviated into plundering and raping—whether these things happened before or after the leaving of the prohibitory proclamation of the imperial envoy, Elepoo, to the people of Tinghai I cannot certainly know.

If they really began repairing and building, then after the publication of the prohibitation, it follows that although I have treated them with liberality, they have repaid me with treachery.

And now, as they certainly will return to Canton, for what reason have they set up a Fenghwefuh public officer, to issue proclamations to the people of Tinghai, each and all of their plunderings are amplified; I vaily am apprehensive that the said barbarians have no intention of vacating it Tinghai, and establishing a mart there.

Tinghai is a place important place on the high seas; on the south, it is next to the province of Fukien and Kiangsung; on the north it is connected with the province of Kiangsu, Shantung and Pechele, with all which places the communication (from Tinghai) is easy; if the English remain here and establish a commerce, they will have much greater facilities than before to send their ships either to the north or south. If their coming and going is borne with, then the pale people on the coasts will not only take the profits from their foreign marts, but it is difficult to be secure that the private vessels will not be brought under their influence; and though all the maritime parts and other places should be well guarded, and we exercised severely in shunning, that they (the English) should be enticed to do as they like, still certainly there will not be the accustomed tranquility or freedom from disturbance.

Moreover, under the people of Tinghai both are already been subjected to unfavorable impressions, they will continue to be unanimity with the barbarians.

Therefore, measures of management should be immediately upon to tranquillize future events, and greater efforts should be paid to dividing and commiserate the people.

The port of Chinhaiy is one of the [illegible] places of thoroughfare, and pays the greatest amount of taxes; and Ningpo is the most flourishing district; supposing they have no intention of dwelling at Tinghai, it is hard to say they will not cast an eye on and select Ningpo.

If such is not their intention, yet in consequence of the destruction of the opium in Canton, both the provinces of Fukien and Canton have been attacked; but how is it they have not attacked Mawan and Amoy, that they first attack Tinghai?

Turning back to opinions I find that in the first year of Kiaking, (1796, 96) a foreign ship anchored at Ningpo, where an imperial edict was respectfully received:—

"Barbarians, whose foreign vessels arrived at China, they all entered by Macao, in the precincts of Canton; the fee of them have also come to Ningpo. But it happened that ships were driven by stress of weather, but as they were not interfered with by the government.

"This year ship foreigners have evinced a great inclination for, and have come (to Ningpo) to trade; they will soon gain a thorough knowledge of the trade, or way; and if one ship covers the port, the market will be duly encouraged, and they will soon establish a public market; and the sea-coasts are important places, and the great attention paid, without fail, be bestowed on them."

Tientsin, in the 20th year of Kiaking, an imperial edict was received.

Ningpo has not been hitherto a rendezvous for foreign ships, but the figures they are only allowed to anchor at Canton; therefore not to [illegible] to purchase, in the maritime ports of [illegible]

Now your unworthy [illegible] have permitted the said barbarians to proceed to Canton without impediment. Look up and observe that your emperor's [illegible] and your [illegible] are most generous to the sea coasts; the natural harmony is the same as the corresponding parts of a divided kingdom.

Already has the imperial envoy, Keshen, received orders to repair to Canton, to examine into and manage affairs; and really most examine and manage affairs will be perfected, but these place are not yet before our eyes (expanding the deep long Shadow's benevolence).

The imperial envoy, Keshen, being only in Canton, must also have it in his power to clearly examine the barbarians (English) [illegible], and this business being well managed, there will be no occasion for me to be anxious.

I have been afflicted with the imperial [illegible]. I have made languages in order to have the dispositions and intentions of the [English] barbarians and have found them to be conformed as the examination and management in Canton is effected. I fear those in Canton, are ignorant of the presumptuousness & intentions of the [English] barbarians in Tinghai; I am further apprehensive that the barbarians who have proceeded to Canton, still with crafty words deceitfully beg, and be subject [Keshen] will [illegible] delusions.

I, thinking of effectually, prepare to guard against it, and am therefore constrained [by a sense of duty] to strike this report, begging with imperial [illegible] ity will grant orders to the imperial envoy in Canton, Keshen, to undertake into the circumstances of the enquiries I have made and means of guarding [against danger], and to act accordingly; and also to offer the Chinese imperial envoy, Elepoo, to approach near [to Tinghai] and make a careful examination into the dispositions and intentions of the [English] barbarians, and forthwith to send secret reports to Canton, by which means it may be hoped affairs may be defined to manage and settle matters. Prostrate I beg for the imperial ghidhi. A respectful report. [To cont.]

ATTACK ON CHUSHEN AND TYKOKTOW BOATS.

From some times notes with which we have been kindly favoured, we have it now in our power to lay before our local readers a rough account of the plan of attack on the Chusheng and Tykoktow forts; and of their will have the kindness to recall to their remembrance the relations of place and distance of Chusheng and its neighbourhood, we hope to be able to convey to them by our description a tolerably correct idea of the scenes of Chusheng on the 7th inst.

The boats were manned and armed, and the royal mariners of the squadron under Captain Ellis, were ready to hold on the morning of the 7th.

The detachments of the 26th and 49th regiments, 37th Madras native infantry, and Bengal volunteers embarked on board the steamers Enterprise and Madagascar, and were conveyed to the point of debarkation and landed in the transports' boats.

Captain Knowles commanded the artillery, having under him least the battle—Spencer's the lowest of the first consisted of two 32 pounder howitzers and two 6 pounder guns; the guns were worked by the artillery men; but to guard howitzer 32 seamen of the Hindostan were stationed, and to the 6 pounders 15 seamen of the ships from which they were landed, to drag them into position. The guns were placed on the ridge of the hill commanding the entrenchments.

The Queen and Nemesis took up a position, within good shell distance, as the depth of water allowed, and attack on the fort on the hill; which was soon deserted.

The Columbine, Hyacinth, & Larne, weighed and proceeded above the batteries to be ready to attack to that quarter, and to capture the junks. Captain Herbert commanded this portion of the force.

The Sulmarang, Druid, Columbine, and Modeste were ordered to make a simultaneous attack on Tykoktow, the object being to dismantle the fort. Captain Elliot had charge of the division.

The Madagascar and Enterprise, having landed their troops, proceeded to join the Calliope's division.

All the dispositions having been made, and the troops landed at the entering place to the southward of the island, they formed, and pushed strong skirmishing parties in advance of the guns, and then waited the effect of their fire, as well as that of the squadron; they then marched in two bodies, the left first into the fort the Queen and Nemesis had previously thrown some shells; on reaching the intervening valley the skirmishers opened a fire on the troops; but was soon silenced by the field pieces; placed, on national spurs on the ridge of the hill, the [illegible] the Cameronians and Marines, then pushed forward up the hill and took possession of the fort, whilst the Bengal volunteers and 37th M. N. I. debouched from the wall; to the southward, and then, left shoulders forward, marched round the hill. After driving the Chinese, who made a handsome defence, out of the entrenchment the Cameronians and Marines deployed and pushed down the hill on the lower and largest fort, entered the embrasures, and drove all before them, the garrison abruptly through the northern gate, when in a few minutes they were intercepted in their course and met a treat by the native troops which had debouched from the valley, will opened a quick destructive fire upon them; this spot, a short distance from the northern gate and bridge, was the slaughter house; it was here the bloated, a number of the third class was killed, obstinately refusing quarter from a sergeant of marines, who put up to him at his bayonet while charging him advantageously mounted. He uttered the most [illegible] imprecations with his bayonet, and nearly had the worst of the contested. The gallant Tartar was shot. The Chinese, with the Cameronians and Marines in their rear and the native troops in front, rushed into the water to escape, but there fell beneath the musket fire of the troops. It should be here remarked that the Chinese do not understand either giving or taking quarter in the European military sense of these conditions; many of the Chinese, who are in the water, held their matchlocks, at the native troops, and they threw them down and made signs of submission; but this hit-and-hit-down-proceeding the Sepoys did not understand, but returned the fire of the Chinese; of course with fatal effect.

The left division, led in splendid style by the Druid, captain Heath, were in their stations about 1 past 10 o'clock a.m. The Druid opening her fire, while a break commenced was kept up from the gunners fort, until she drop her anchor, when instantly she poured in a destructive broadside—her example being followed by the other ships, as they came up in succession. A landing was effected to storm the fort, but the Chinese obstinately defended themselves at the north gate, being driven by the swordsmen from the bastions, but not until a great many of their guns were dismounted or rendered inoperative. Several personal encounters here took place, and to show the obstinacy of their defence, a mandarin having lost his arm, grappled with an officer of the Modeste, and bit him severely in the arm. The Columbine,

* In contrast, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1841.

being on the flank, her batteries enfilading the fort, threw in upon the enemy, who were now firing and retiring, a destructive discharge of grape and canister. In an hour the British flag floated over the fort. The enemy's loss was great, but we are unable to speak accurately as to number. Here, as at Chuenpee, the clothes (padded with cotton) of the killed and wounded as they fell, were ignited by their matches and ammunition boxes, which they carry in front, and the bodies almost consumed by fire.

Thus fell the forts Stockades, and gorges of Chuenpee and Tykokkow to H. B. M's. arms on the 7th of January, 1841.

The stockades were well and strongly built, but their situation was not well selected, being commanded by the neighbouring hills. They afford a proof of the advance the Chinese have made in the means of defence. From the freshness of the materials employed in their construction it would appear that they have been erected within these few weeks—while the British plenipotentiary *has been negotiating*;—and had they been held by disciplined men, or rather skilled soldiers, it would have cost our troops some trouble to have taken them. As it was, the marines had a good many men wounded in the attack; and although exposed to a heavy and galling fire from the field pieces and musketry, the Chinese precipitately defended them for 20 minutes, after it was only a forward movement of the gallant and ever-distinguished Cameronians—not *invalids*, as have been elsewhere most egregiously misnamed—and marines that induced them to evacuate the works.—The deep dry ditch and breast work of these defences offered no small obstacles to our attacking force. Some amusing scenes occurred whilst our men were struggling who should be the first up the steep and hard clay sides of the dry ditch, proving how totally reckless are British soldiers and sailors—"in the day and hour of danger."

During the attack, major Pratt, of the Cameronians, was seen a long way in advance, under the very defences of the enemy, with admirable coolness quietly making a reconnaitre of their position. The gallant major, on looking through one of the embrasures, saw a body of Chinese close to it—then he coolly turned to the only soldier with him—a marine, and said—"just shoot me one of those fellows, will you"—the action followed the word, and the rest of the Chinese forthwith retired to a more respectful distance.

We do not expect to find in the construction of Chinese forts any exhibition of engineering skill;—they have not had a *Vauban*. It appears, however, that the materials they employ for the upper part of their works—such as parapets, embrasures, &c., are particularly well chosen for the purpose. It appears to be a composition like chunam, upon which our shot made but little impression. Most of the Chinese guns were of small calibre, the metal, wretched iron, and so wretchedly manufactured, a single blow of a hammer being sufficient to knock off the trunnions; they were all spiked or otherwise destroyed, and most of them were thrown into the sea; the carriages were all burnt. The breast-work and ditches of the stockades escaped with only a partial dismantling, but every thing within them has been totally destroyed by fire, and the guns removed, with the exception of a long Spanish piece of larger calibre than usual, which is lying dismounted at a flanking breast-work commanding the approach from the valley at the base of the hill: had this formidable gun been well served, its shot would have cleared down many of the gallant Cameronians and marines.

The sites of houses and lots are now only to be distinguished by smoking ruins. The ground near the whole extent of the fortifications is thickly strewn with tattered remnants of clothes, &c.; the Chinese suffered horribly from falling there wounded, on their burning cartridges, which scattered to their padded cotton garments and powder horns, which they wear round the waist, and literally blew them up, burnt them slowly to death. The horrid of these black, mangled corpses was a fearful spectacle.

The beach, running from Chuenpee fort down into Anson's bay is strewn with the charred timbers of the junks so effectually destroyed by the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron, among which many Chinese corpses are yet lying (January 12—13—14). Many of the bodies were large and athletic, much beyond the generality of the natives of this province.

Just over the brow of the rising ground at the landing place of the Chuenpee fort, great numbers of the dead lie buried in one large common grave, over which some curious, thoughtless jolly jack tar has raised a board bearing the following inspiring inscription:—*this is the road to glory.*

The poor natives do not show any fear at our having taken Chuenpee; numbers of boats are about the fleet; in many instances the Chinese have returned to seek the bodies of their slain relations, which they have exhumed, and, although in a state of decomposition, they are carrying the bodies away in great numbers. But among these exhibitions of filial and fraternal feeling, there have been some impostors, seeking their '*young brothers*,' evidently trying to excite the compassion of the officers. Provisions are easily procurable.—One old man and woman are the only natives left in the island; they were on the point when death was rifest, but would not abandon the hearth of their fathers; the old man was slightly wounded, but is under the care, as are many of the wounded Chinese, of our surgeon. Great praise is due to those gentlemen for the humane attention they bestowed, so far as was in their power, on the wounded foes of *Han*.

The following anecdote exhibits the base cunning and ruffian heartlessness of the Chinese character. A charge was brought by them against some of our men for murdering a man; the charge, however, upon investigation was proved to be unfounded—and that instead of a man, it was a buffalo that had been murdered! The Chinese said they could produce the body of the murdered man in proof of their charge; they were required to do so—when they brought a corpse, in a state of decomposition, which had evidently been procured, for the occasion, from the graves in the fort. We have heard of similar charges having been made and similar proofs having been exhibited, some thirty years ago, at Whampoa, many years ago.

When a place is carried by storm, it is always given up to plunder; but there was nothing found in the Chuenpee fort but a few chests and caps;—yet one *thing* was discovered which although it may surprise some will not surprise others—about 100 bales of the '*foreign smoke*' were found; it is probable the spirits of the Chinese were excited to the gallant resistance they opposed to our troops by a few additional pipes or pills of this stimulant: and if such was the effect, we think neither the emperor nor his commissioner will blame the opium that occasioned it; we are solely inclined to think it was from a most singular instance of obstinacy in a Tartar officer at Tykokkow fort, as recorded above—which brings to mind the old ballad of Chevy Chace and the gallant *Witherington*,—as well as from the obstinacy of the *Alpine*; although an ignorance of our conditions of quarter, & an ignorant and foolish fear of torture, if they were made prisoners, might have had no effect in producing such determined resistance in both cases.

We are conscious the above account requires many corrections; and if any of the officers of the fleet or troops will favour us with correct accounts of the movements of both arms, we shall be most happy to publish them in the C. R.

The proceedings of captain Smith's division, and the narrative of the gallant bearing of the *Alpine*, we have extracted from the description of the days proceedings by the correspondent of the Canton Press.

We request our readers to supply the following words—after the sentence in the 3rd column of the 4th page, ending—'had the worst of the encounter,' namely:—'*The gallant Tartar was shot.*'

A friend has sent us the following particular statement of the services of the *Nemesis*: the Chinese say that the shells and rockets thrown by this iron steamer, are the invention of the—or father of infernal invention.

A STRANGER OF THE SERVICES OF THE H. C.'S.

"NEMESIS."

On the 7th January, 1841.

Arrangements having been made by commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer K. C. B. &c. &c. for the capture of the Chumpee forts, and the opposite one of Tyeok-mow—the "Nemesis," after disembarking the 37 regiment N. I., took up an advantageous position under the upper battery of Chumpee, in company with the H. C. S. "Queen," and commenced throwing shell with good effect, lodging many within the walls, thereby enabling the troops to advance, and take possession, which they did in the most gallant style. This accomplished, she proceeded round the point to assist in silencing the lower fort, throwing in grape, canister, and musketry, thereby distracting the attention of the enemy on the one side, and giving the troops, but some of the "Hyacinth's" crew, whom we observed scaling the walls, greater facilities for entering, which they speedily did, driving all before them. She then proceeded to attack the "War Junks" strongly moored in the mouth of a small and shallow river at the bottom of Anson's bay, and when within 400 yards commenced a heavy fire of shot, and shell, on the four lugger, which was returned by them. The first Congreve rocket fired by her, took terrific, and instantaneous effect, blowing up one of the lugger, with all her crew. The others being soon silenced, she then dispatched her boats in company with those of H. M. S. "Sulphur" and one extra others from the "Larne" "Calliope" and "Hyacinth" Junk, after junk, overboard, and set fire to. The whole, 11 in number, blew up as the fire reached their magazines, and then were completely destroyed. The men

proceeded to a creek up the river, much to the astonishment of the natives, and brought away two war junks, which were moored to the shore, without firing a shot, or receiving any; each was the consternation at her appearance alone at a place only navigable for junks! We understand that the commodore expressed himself much pleased with what the "Nemesis" had accomplished; and it remark made by captain Elliot, the chief superintendent, that the "Nemesis" had done the work of two line of battle ships, proves that her services have been considerable important; one shot only struck her, the others falling short or going over.

On the 8th January, agreeable to the instructions from the commodore, the "Nemesis, in company with two rocket boats from H. M. S. Modeste, took up a raking position about 1100 yards distant from the Anung-hoy fort, mounting 100 guns, and commenced throwing shot, shell, and rockets with the greatest effect, which was not returned, from the peculiarity of the position she was enabled to take up from her light draught of water; indeed the enemy could only bring 4 guns to bear on her, and these three of small calibre.—The minutes or thereabout after commencing firing, she was rejoined by the commodore, he having received a ship from the Chinese which ended in his hoisting a flag of truce, and ending operations for the day. Of course, the particulars given above, refer more immediately to the "Nemesis," but every praise is due both to the men of war engaged, and to the European and native troops, which formed the storming party. We learn that the Chinese admiral, who commanded the largest junk, escaped severely wounded; after the action, he sent requesting that the *Red Ball* of his cap, (which he lost in his retreat) may be returned to him, as it is the emblem of his rank, and it has would greatly degrade him—it has since been found and returned to him, through the kind and honorable exertions of one of our countrymen.

Incendiaries.

It is known that the British plenipotentiary, through some one of the prisoners, sent a message to the commandant of the Anunghoy fort, saying—that if he would haul down his flags, hostilities should cease: and the commandant replied, that though he desired peace, he was also prepared for war; the flags, however, were hauled down, and have never, we have told, been hoisted since.

We have not a sufficiently correct knowledge of the proceedings of h. m's plenipotentiary on this occasion, to offer any comments on them; but we have heard that the whole fleet is disgusted at the total want of any dignified bearing on the part of the British plenipotentiary, when *treating* through the medium of old Canton men and women and officers of the lowest grade, with the higher military officers of the most *punctilious* nation in the world; and when we say the *whole* fleet, we mean emphatically the *whole*, including officers of all grades, with the exception of h. e. the commander in chief.

On the 13th H. M. ships Calliope, Sulphur, Modeste, Columbine and Starling, moved up the river to the westward of the north and south *Wangtung* islands." Captain Maitland, major Pratt, and captain Knowles landed, and crawled up, to the top of the south Wangtung hill to reconnoitre the fort; they were observed by the Chinese, who trained their guns to bear upon the ships, but did not fire.

We regret to state that in blowing up *Tyhocktow* fort lieut. ——— the 1st of the *Modeste*, was struck by a stone on the right thigh, which broke the bone and rolled down on his left leg, but broke that also; but it is hoped the fractures will be safely reduced.

Commodore, sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, commander in chief, in a gazette of no ceremony, expressed his admiration of the gallant conduct of the whole force during the affair of the 7th, and offered his warm thanks to the captains and commanders of the squadron, the commanders of the steam vessels, and the officers, seamen, and marines.

Major Pratt, commanding the force, major Jackson, 26th regiment, captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, honorable Bruce, of the Modeste, and Wilson of the Nemesis, (who were employed on shore) captain Fitzroy, royal marines, Captain Bell, with H. M. 18, and captain Hickey, through Kowloon, together with the officers, non commissioned officers, and seamen who composed the force, thanked of the commander in chief.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary landed from the *Nemesis* on Thursday, left again on Friday, and again arrived in the same vessel on Sunday, and issued the circular which we have published in a foregoing column.

In the last Register of last year, we published the proceedings of the government of the Mauritius, on an "*alleged insult to the British flag*"—as a contrast to the proceedings of h.m's authorities in China, in the affair of the steamer, Queen, having been fired upon by the Chinese forts when carrying a flag of truce. No public notice has ever been issued either to h. m.'s forces, or to h. m's subjects in general, on the subject of the explanation offered by the Chinese government for this insult to the British flag, and for this outrage on a flag of truce.

With reference to the "satisfactory footing" on which h. m.'s plenipotentiary informs h.m's subjects the negotiations by advancing, the following and the terms which are in every body's mouth; of course, we do not vouch for their correctness.

1.? Indemnification for the opium; a certain sum to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments; the rate per chest not yet agreed upon; some say three hundred dollars!!

2. The expenses of the expedition—to be settled hereafter.

3. Hongkong to be ceded to the English, the terms not known; probably in exchange for *Chusan*!

4. The trade, pending the ratification of the terms, to be carried on at Whampoa.

5. No ports to be opened to British trade on the N. E. coast.

Until we obtain more certain information on the terms granted by the high commissioner, Keshen, we shall refrain from all remarks but the following: namely: h. m.'s plenipotentiary informs h. m.'s subjects that the "negotiations are in an advanced state on a satisfactory footing." The same officer, when h. m.'s chief superintendent, called the terms upon which he had agreed that the trade should be conducted at *Chusan* in October 1840, "temporary indeed, but honourable" For the *honour* of these terms, we beg to refer our readers to the *Canton Register Extra* of the 22nd Oct., 1840; and for the chief superintendent's own views, on commercial grounds, on "the breaking up of that arrangement"—we beg to refer them to the letter to lord Palmerston, dated November 28, 1840.

Further and authentic information on the forthcoming arrangements, may be known in a few days; in the meantime, several the British merchants are talking of returning, if not preparing to return, to Canton. But we are told their residence there will not be long—only for this season, in order that this season's teas may be sent home; as the British plenipotentiary has declared that it is *his policy* to make them as uncomfortable as possible there: in other words, that officer has held out his former ridiculous threat that *he will make Canton too hot for them.*

It is asked by many, why the prisoners, particularly the officers, taken at *Chusan* and *Tyhocktow*, were not released until the English prisoners kidnapped at *Chusan*, were released!?

At present we have only this opinion to express—that it is the beginning of the end—and we have disputed h. m's plenipotentiary is of attaining an honourable and successful end for his country—and preserving unsullied the fair character of the fair queen of England, —all of us have it in our power to judge from his powers of reasoning, his indomitable and never swerving love for the strictest veracity in his reports on facts and the perspicuity of his language,—as all are manifested in the "*Blue Book*."—and that if the above are the terms proposed by the British plenipotentiary, and acceded to by the Chinese high commissioner—all is misnomer!

This evening about 5 o'clock the H. C's steamer Enterprise sailed from the Bogue, having in tow two or three small Chinese passage boats, with some Chinese officers had Registers on board;—we have since heard they have brought "to Macao the French catholic missionary, who was seized some time last year.

JANUARY 30TH.

The foregoing observations were in type, when the following official papers were circulated: the expectations of the British community in China, as to any successful result for the honour of the British crown or the interests of the British empire, from the political measures or diplomatic skill of h. m's plenipotentiary, were at the lowest ebb, but there is—

In the lowest depth a lower deep—

And these conditions have exceeded even the most desponding. These things go to prepare for their remarks until next week.

CIRCULAR.

To the chief superintendent of trade.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary has seen to commence the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions.

1. The cession of the islands and harbour of *Hongkong* to the British crown. All port charges and duties in the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid, as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the two countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa, till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement—details remain matter of negotiation.

The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to disclose that her majesty's government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British subjects or merchants; and he is only performing his duty in affording the protection of his British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that they desire to be under his protection.

Meanwhile, her majesty's further pleasure, there will be no port or other charges to the British government.

The plenipotentiary now proceeds himself to make a few general observations.

The obtrusion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the queen's officers; indeed it should be remembered that no subject of such difficulties resulting only from political transactions can be alleviated in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematic only succeeded by constitutional treatment of the people, and a harmonious deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

The plenipotentiary can only presume to interest very highly in the zeal and prudence of the commander in chief of the expedition to China, and to that same union of valour, patience, and forbearance which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms, at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured that the British community will sympathise cordially with him in these sentiments of lasting respect for his commander and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

He cannot conclude without declaring that also to these causes, the powerful influence of the Britishs must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith and enlarged opinions of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best efforts with h. m.'s government to secure the early and entire advance of their claims for indemnity.

And mindful of the interests of parties in India, he will not not respectfully to move the right honorable the governor general of India, to use all fitting purposes as far as may seem just to his lordship.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

We have just received and translated the following order from *Keshen* to the *Kwanniefoo* of Macao—which is a slider to the British Plenipotentiary's circular, and confirms the good and grateful news contained in that document.

Keshen, a great minister of state, an imperial high commissioner, of the first order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two *Kwangtung* provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the *Tingchee*—or *Kwanniefoo*—of Macao.

The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored *Tingkee* and *Shakoo*; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) favour.

At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former orders for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said *Tingchee*, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch.

It will not cost us much pains to reply to *Crito*; but as he is in his opening paragraph not very forbearing towards us, we must say a few words in reply to it. Firstly, he has made rather an Irishism about the "twin births"—for a double *date* cannot even by his critical or obstetrical powers, be manipulated into *twin births*; but had he said that the C. R. office has been delivered of twin births 24 out of the 52 weeks of 1840, he would have been right; for only 16 Registers have been published without long supplements; and secondly, why should he complain that "two single gentlemen have been rolled into one"—they having previously been, in three or four instances, *pressed* into two, or double numbers—since all the world allows that *multum in parvo* is a good thing?

Crito has withheld his name; and this concealment would justify us in refusing to publish his letter, according to all newspaper politics and tactics.

But to the subject-matter of his letter.

Will *Crito* have the kindness to inform us how we, in this very small community without a custom-house—a *long room*—without an exchange—as a public journalist, are to make ourselves acquainted with facts of public notoriety? And what is this said public notoriety?—Simply the private information and the private conversation of various but few and rival and jealous, individuals, who, watching each others proceedings, and having commercial correspondence, obtain a notorious knowledge of notorious facts which an honest and independent editor, in this small community, has not only no similar—but no means at all of obtaining: except by not *heeding*

'that low vice curiosity,'

It may be well for these individuals to chat about their friends' conduct at a private table, either before or after dinner; but is an editor of a paper expected to believe all he hears as facts—and then to argue on such facts, without having a written fiat to show that he is justified in believing the facts—so called?

In direct reply to *Crito's* questions—we beg inform him, we know nothing certain about the cargo or the transactions connected with the lading, of the ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko*: how should we know? We have only heard ambiguous rumours, and but few, even, of those unsubstantial, airy nothings. Is it expected that we are to go into a merchant's office and ask him questions as to his proceedings?—preposterous!—and yet, if we do not do this, or seek for information through some by-ways—or trust to public notoriety, we are, at *Crito's dictum*, to be blind!

We do not know captain Elliot's motives for allowing these two ships to come out of port; and not knowing them, we do not choose to attribute motives. We still adhere to our opinion; that the proceeding was justifiable on the score of humanity, and under the supposition that a previous determination to attack the forts had been made, or even on the probable contingency of such an event; and for the further reason that the ships and cargoes were *foreign*, property, in the power, if not of a barbarous enemy, of an enemy that carries on war in a barbarous manner, regardless of all laws in pursuing their conquests, and destitute of allies, always in inflicting punishment, or in exacting vengeance; if these were not among captain Elliot's motives, so much the worse for him.

We have heard that after the forts were taken, it was found necessary or prudent to plant a guard of 300 hong merchant's coolies, over the few foreigners in Canton, to protect them from any sudden outbreak of the populace? now we will not insist that it was probable, but no one will deny that it was possible—and we have had a few lessons in this course—that these ships might have been plundered and burnt at their anchors—not by the Chinese government, but by the mob on the rivers and what then would have been said of the British plenipotentiary or the commander in chief?

With reference to the law of blockade—we do not think that any one in China is competent to decide upon the question, as applicable to these two ships, to this peaceling country, to the *object* of the expedition, and to the final adjustment of the quarrel—not of England only but of all the western nations, with China; there is no precedent to guide us; the question must be determined in the court of admiralty, & the decision of the judge will then form a precedent.

So much for our own opinions, which may be of little worth, but we can assure *Crito* that they are our own, untaught and unbiased by others: had saying this—when *Crito* chooses to suppose it *possible* that we are capable "of lending the Canton Register to the support of *ofen deception on the public*"—we have him to blush for his injustice.

His allusions to the United States and our humble selves are, we consider conceived in utter bad taste, particularly under late circumstances; and as such, we shall not notice them, farther than to remark that, in making them, he has overstepped the modesty of truth.

His quotation from the *lex hospitalis Americana*, does not apply: who are the *neutrals*?—where has been the *abandonment*? and who have *profaned oaths*? One of the *belligerents* at least—if not both—the *Chinese government*, has been a knowing and willing party in the *interference* of the commerce—which *Crito* so strenuously condemns.

Crito, in fact, accuses us of deserting the cause of the public for a party; we leave the public to judge if he has made good his charge, and whether his whole letter is not conceived in a thorough party spirit: and the jealous rivalry is betrayed in the last two paragraphs, in which he appears to rejoice that the profits on the cargo of the *Kosciusko* will be *proportionately reduced*.

We do not think *Crito's* letter requires any farther notice for us.

We shall notice 'A British merchant's' letter in our next.

The Enterprise is to be despatched in two days to Calcutta, and the Columbine, immediately she completes her water, to Chusan.

Other letter was not delivered to us [illegible] (January 30), and the Register was [illegible] evening.

We request our readers to correct a great unintentional error in the second line of the letter signed *A British Merchant*, as follows:—for government, read—government.

Protestant Missions.

Translated from the French.

The following observations are literally translated from the *Boston Courier* (May 30, 1839), which have been extracted from a work recently published in the U. S. by a protestant missionary, the reverend M. Malcolm, himself an eye-witness of the facts which he reports with an admirable frankness.

"We extract from the voyage of the rev. M. Malcolm, some passages which prove the small success of the protestants missionaries, Americans and others, in the south east of Asia, particularly if the feeble results of their labours are compared with the enormous expenses which they have occasioned. This want of success has been so keenly felt by the friends of missions, that, according to Mr. Malcolm, the only question at present is whether the plans and methods hitherto adopted ought not to undergo some modification, or whether the work of missions ought not to be entirely abandoned. Upon the first point, Mr. Malcolm is of opinion that the system of schools, upon which the greatest dependence has been placed, remains without any results, and cannot be pursued. In support of this opinion, he cites facts which puts it in our power to judge not only of the uselessness of the immense disbursements which the support of the missions requires, but also of the incomparably greater success which has attended the labours of the catholic missionaries, and even the conversion of the Mahomedans. We quote Mr. Malcolm's own words.

"More than 200,000 scholars are now receiving instruction in the missionary schools, and the number of those who have been received hitherto, and who have lived under the influence of ministers, may amount to a million. The late Mr. Richards of Calcutta, who was a long time employed in the service of these schools, assured me that amongst so many thousand of young people, five or six only had become christians. At Vopery, a school of Madras, where during a century an undertaking of this kind has been powerfully sustained by the society for the diffusion of christian knowledge, the results are scarcely more encouraging, not more than at Tranquebar, where the Danish missionaries have had schools for these three hundred years. In the whole presidency of Madras, where the schools are frequented by many thousand natives, no more than half a dozen can be counted who have embraced christianity. At the Anglo-Chinese college, erected at a great expense, a score of conversions is counted. The school established in Calcutta by the Scotch general association, and which during six years has brought together about four hundred scholars, numbers five or six converts; that at Ophtengong, which has been founded sixteen years, and which had more than two hundred pupils, until now only two of its scholars have been seen to be brought to the acknowledge of the truth. The schools at Arracan have not yet produced a single conversion. In the whole empire of the Birmans I have not heard that the schools have sent forth a single christian. In the places where the schools prosper most, a considerable number of the pupils have indeed abandoned idolatry, and are at present quoiated infidels, worse in their conduct than the pagans; many,

thanks to the education which they have received, have obtained offices and influence which they make use of even against religion itself."

It appears that the distribution of books have not been happier than the establishment of schools: here is what Mr. Malcolm says on the subject:

"No less than seven translations of the holy scriptures have been made into the Malay language, and it appears probable, from a report of Dr. Milne, that since the year 1820, fifty two other christian works have been composed in the same language: they have been distributed by thousands among the Malays; but I have not heard speak of one single Malay convert in the whole peninsula.

"Those to whom belongs the distribution of the bible and religious tracts, should consider how small is the number of those who have been converted by these means, in comparison with the prodigious sums expended to this end. In reality, the activity with which our religious books are received by the pagans and the Mahomedans, ought not to be attributed to a desire to know the truth; the paper, the printed characters, the form and colour of the books, are objects of curiosity to them as great as a manuscript upon palm leaves is to us. A pagan missionary in Europe, who should gratuitously distribute in the streets of our cities manuscripts of this kind would find many amateurs whom he could not satisfy, and would see every day the crowd press around, until curiosity was satiated with abundance.

(*To be concluded next week*).

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

Social and Domestic Life.

(Continued from No. 1 page 1.)

The life of Japanese ladies and gentlemen, however the latter may be their harassed, is little disturbed by business; even government offices, from the number of occupants, giving little to do—their time is therefore pretty much divided between the duties of conventional politeness and amusement. Amongst the former may be numbered correspondence, chiefly, in verse, and the making of presents, both which are constantly going on; the first regulated by laws as immutable as are all those governing life in Japan. There are, specific occasions upon which the nature of the gifts to be interchanged is invariably fixed; upon others, this is left to the choice of the donor, who need but observe that a superior must always bestow pieces of utility upon an inferior, who must, in return, offer curious and costly presents. Between equals, the value of the gift is immaterial; a couple of quires of paper, or a dozen of eggs, are a very sufficient present, so they be arranged in a beautiful box, tied, with silk cord, placed upon a handsome tray, and accompanied with a knot of coloured paper, emblematic of luck. They must, indeed, be likewise accompanied, in most, every present of the least or the greatest value, with a slice of dried fish, of the coarsest description. This same coarse fish is, moreover, an indispensable dish at the most sumptuous banquets; and though no one is expected to eat it, it is thus constantly brought under notice, in commemoration of the frugality of the early Japanese, whose chief food it constituted. Upon one festival day, every body presents a cake to all their friends and acquaintances.

Social intercourse among the Japanese seems at first sight to be entirely governed by ceremony. Two gentlemen, meeting in the street must bow, remain for some moments in their bowing attitude and part with a similar bow, from which they must not straighten themselves so long as, by looking back, they can see each other. In a morning call, the visitor and the visited begin by sitting down on their heels facing each other; then, placing their hands on the ground, they simultaneously bow down their heads, as close as possible to their knees. Next follow verbal compliments, uttered, on either side, by a muttered, "*Hayshi, ho!*" then pipes and tea are brought in, and it is not till all this is duly performed, that any thing in the nature of conversation may be attempt. The ceremony of a morning call ends by carving up on a sheet of white paper, confectionery or other dainties, to be eaten with chop-sticks. What he cannot eat, the visitor carefully folds up in paper, and deposits in his pocket-sleeve. This practice of carrying away what is not eaten is so established a rule of Japanese good breeding, that, at grand dinners, the guests are expected to bring servants, with baskets properly arranged for receiving the remnants of the feast.

At these entertainments, each guest is served with a portion of every dish in a small bowl. Another bowl is placed beside him, and kept constantly replenished with rice, whilst the sauces and other condiments, of which, besides soy, are salted ginger and dried fish, are handed round by the servants of both sexes, who are in constant attendance. The viands consist of every kind of vegetables (but roots not excepted), of game, including venison, poultry, and fish. This last, however, is the standing dish at every Japanese table, answering to the English joint of meat. Every species is eaten, down to the very coarsest; the lower orders feasting upon all parts of the whale, even upon the sediment from which the oil has been extracted. But to return to the entertainment.

These banquets usually consist of seven or eight courses, during the changing of which the master of the house walks round, drinking a cup of sake with each guest. But the grand object in giving a dinner is said to be love the assembling a cheerful party, then the exhibition of the abundance, variety, and magnificence of the China and lacquered-ware—called by the Japanese—prescribed by the founder of the feast; and no compliment is so agreable or flattering to the master or mistress of the house, as admiration of the table-service, and enquiries concerning the price of the different articles.

(*To be continued.*)

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1841. NO. 4.

FOR CHARTER

THE Schooner "PICKWICK," apply to

C. MESSERSON.

Macao, 7th December, 1840.

NOTICE to Consignees.—The ship 'Herald,' from London, is now in Tolloh harbour, and is ready to discharge the whole, or any portion of her cargo to the holders of Bills of Lading.

W. WATT.—Macao.

Macao, 22nd January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.—THE 'HERALD' has brought a small supply of the first Marsala Wine, from the cellars of Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Co. who have so thoroughly established the character of this wine in China. The packages are,

Hogsheads,
Quarter casks,
Half quarter casks, and
a few three-gallon cases in bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 22nd January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta Upton Bank Bills.—Payable three 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in sums of 1000 to 2000 Rupees, and may be had at 208 Rupees per 100 dollars. Apply to

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841—on a single sheet, price per sheet $1.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description on complying with an very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 7th November, 1840.

TO BE FOR SALE.

A Tin patterns of the undersigned, the following new & just landed from the Lydia & Louisa Bottle.

Brandy in wood,
Rum's Hock in Cask and Bottle,
Port, Madeira, Mere Port in Wood,
Indian Sherry in Tierces,
Brandy in punchons,
Cayenne and Duck
Sugar and Barrel Twist,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, comprising of Beef, Salmon, Vegetables, Cheese, Hams, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 21st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila; Rice Bale Mats, Sugar, Bird's Nests, Sharks Fins, Mother Pearl of different kinds, Flour, Bread, Cheese, Raisins.

Soap in 2 lb. boxes, Coffee, Sugar, Cassia in 10 lb. boxes, Cordials in jars of 200 bottles each.

Gin in 1/2 bbls, Rum, Brandy, Champagne, Sherry in cap rice quality, dark, good. Hams of superior quality in tender dark good. Pickles, in bottles.

Wallace Cheese, cases, white and undecorated Lemonades, Red Pearled Onions.

Tea in cases, Chewing Tobacco, Cassareep Oil in jars of 16 gallons or 16 gallons, each, Perfect in jars of 10 gallons each Sherry, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

G. DE THUMBERGAGOYAGA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Hands, and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANTON.—Ex Mandarin Cotton, Nos. 1 to 6
" " White Dark Lapis
" " Cotton Sateens, assorted
" " do do do
Chinese White Bed Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
White Cloth.
Blue Cloth.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: Lafitte in 24-cases Latour, in 2 & 3/4 do and Lucette in 2/4 do. also Cognac Legend from BALGUERIE & Co.

Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Albion Hotel, Rue St. Roque, Pinto Gonsalo.

Macao, 21st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Hongkong Cassia of the East Coast of China, price $6 Sch. Apply to

W. S. SMITH.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a translation of the Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, [illegible] Pictures Chinoises, or 8 collections of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. One hundred octavo pages, half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. Lamb Scott. With notes, and an introductory Sketch of handsome size. Price $2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for transmission or to send home, can be supplied.

London, No. 77 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Pacific Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexions in every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, conducive to considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

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Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A Narrative of the late or the past proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the pol. papers relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new hong regulations, with various other documents, including be the extracts from the Monthly Chronicle of Canton, and from the British merchants to China, dated in days more lost, the other which contain d the imperial orders to exclude the English, for ever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Pekin to the emperor, recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price $ 1. A few interleaved copies $ 1½.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, $ 92 per 100 LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on best post, but present at 91½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Packages, ... } per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Receipts, ... }
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Policies, and Policy pg. ..... " 1.
Auction Bills ..... " 1.

N. B. The Press cannot be let for less than 100 copies.

REPUTATION TO CHINA.

The last thing we heard of commercial Life, before the arrival of the recent news from China, was that he had been exalted to those south heavens. Since then he has been degraded three degrees; so that now he is only in the fourth heaven, and if the displacement of the great Lee that of the non commerce, he may be expected to get still further down, until in a few, more despatches we may learn that, in obedience to the last imperial edict, commissioner Lee is gone [illegible] Sunday to Hongkong, [illegible] The [illegible] Incredible government seems to be well under stood by the celestials.

By this time our ships are anchored off Canton, and, if the expedition is conducted with energy like the proper spirit, by this time that storied city is battered down, and our army is thrashing up the country with rich spoil of mandarins' hide, and plentiful supply of feminine Chinese, whose feet are too small to stand upright upon. We say if the expedition is conducted with anything like proper spirit; we have had such cap reduce of the blundering bulletins of our friends the Whigs, that we should not at all wonder to hear that, after all the expense we have gone to, and all the noise and boasting of these far-famed expeditions, it has come back without stealing a chicken, satisfied with some humbugging apology from commissioner, whom the Chinese emperor will hoist string and disarm as soon as our ships are out of sight, and perhaps carrying off also a certain number of dollars to pay for the opium destroyed.

If that should happen to be the case, we shall join Mr. Charles Attwood and insist upon hanging lord Palmerston's head; although what that worthy gentleman intends to do with so empty a commodity, surpasses our power of conjecture. If Palmerston should be really such an ass as to send an expedition out to China capable of overpowering the whole country, and should fail to get out of it every possible advantage that can be obtained, then he deserves any fate that can be devised for him, and we would suggest that he should be given up to a couple of mandarins, in order that he might have blowers and his nose cut off and prepared for his own dinner.

He has got a good example before him in the conduct of the French in Africa. They have made a precious mess of the business; to be sure. They have reaped neither honour nor profit, and they have been completely beaten, if not humbled by a few Arabs. But their object has been a good one, although they have failed in carrying it out. They took upon themselves not to attack and plunder but to explore and colonise a country. They never lost the least idea of withdrawing out of Africa from the moment they first got foot in it; and if there is a profitable policy towards a country which consists only of sands and deserts, and offers no advantage of any kind except an extension of territory, we may certainly very safely pronounce it to be being towards a country that is rich, cultivated, and valuable, and calculated beyond all others for the increase of our commerce and the extension of our influence.

If the admiral get they is well informed, his first act will be to inspire the Chinese with a proper estimate of our power and his. People say that the impudence and firmness of the long-tailed Tartar are of no consequence, and that we ought to despise them. Thus who talk in this manner have little. So long as we allow these Chinese to call us names, and to claim security as we are being they will continue to think that we really to so, and so long they will act as if it were so. In order to bring them to reason, we must call names too. We must treat the emperor as a stupid barbarian, and we must tell him to leave to other opinion upon the matter, we must have his opinion about his ears, and make even Pekin too hot to hold him.

This age seems to be the age of blockades and of black heads too. We should not very much wonder to hear that the British fleet was amusing itself by blockading Canton, or operation which they might continue for two hundred years without any one of the authorities in Chinese cares one, [illegible] about it. The

old gentleman, at Pekin, wants nothing but to keep his subjects in ignorance of there being anything upon the earth to rival his glory and power. He cares nothing about commerce, and would be only too glad if he could persuade his great well-wisher, Russia, to compel, so that no foreigner could ever come within its boundary. If anything like retaliation be let the case, we shall be the laughing stock of all Europe. Nothing but something very lasting and very degrading can ever be found having extensively ridiculed. Lord Amherst enough to see a commencement to crush secret shells, but after having set the engine in motion, to fail in crushing the shell would be something still more absurd, and rather too ridiculous.

Forward Amherst and a march towards Pekin. Nothing also will bring the Tartar to his senses. He may kill half a million of his subjects, and burn a hundred of his towns, but they will not go unless you give him cause to fear for his own imperial person. As to blockades and batteries, town forts and such like trifling, the British fleet might just as well have been anchored at Brighton, and employed in firing salutes to the full moon.—*Bristol.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Preparations for War.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—"As there were not sufficient barracks," says the *Commerce*, "to receive all the troops brought up to Paris from the camp at Fontainbleau, it became a matter to quarter them upon the inhabitants at Charenton, St. Mandé, Vincennes, and the surrounding communes. To put an end to this annoyance it is said that a camp is to be formed on the plain of Besons, between St. Denis and St. Germain. All these troops, it is believed, will remain there, potently during the trial of Prince Louis Bonaparte and his confederates, but until after the remains of the Emperor Napoleon are deposited at the Invalides. One battalion of the 21st regiment of the line has received billets for quarters in the commune Montmartre, with the intent of their being employed on the fortifications. On Sunday fifty labourers were engaged in forming a road from the wall of the cemetery of Montmartre, in the house called the Rotte de Garde, where Fort Philippe has been traced out. All kinds of utensils for the work are being made. It will be impossible to calculate the depreciation in value all this will occasion in the surrounding property, but for which the government must grant some indemnity. The whole village of Santin will be under the guns of the fort and the lines as far as Butte de Chaumont, and should there be a war, not only that but fifty other villages must be entirely demolished. Consequently, the whole of the banlieue is thrown into great commotion." The *Constitutionnel* says, "the recruiting depots in the city were for 1830 continue to be completely besieged, not only by young men, but by old soldiers, eager to enrol themselves as volunteers." During the short time that this enthusiasm has existed the depots at Paris have shed as abundant a harvest as ever has been the whole class of recruits for 1831, for the entire department of the Seine."

"Orders have been issued by the *Journal de Maine et Loire*, to put the fortresses of L'orient, Port Louis, and Quiberon in a complete state of defence. The commandant of L'orient, who had obtained leave of absence, has been ordered to remain at his post."

Orders, dated the 15th instant, have been received at Cherbourg to mount artillery immediately on the central fort at the dyke, a point in the middle of the roadstead, and defending the west and east entrance. It is to have 32 (Paixhan) guns, of which there are two rifled copper blunderers.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 28.—The Seagull packet, from Mexico, with dates from Tampico to the 31st of July, Vera Cruz to the 2nd of August, and Havannah to the 10th, with a freight equal to about 140,000 dollars has arrived. The accounts from the Republic by this arrival have to some extent been anticipated by those lately received per President, via New York, announcing a revolution having broken out in Mexico, and that city having in possession of the Federalists. The Seagull however, brings us with intelligence of still later date, delivering the important information of the occupation of the city by the opposition party of general Valencia with a reinforcement of troops, and who, after mediating the contiguity and both sides, allowed the Federalists to evacuate the city on the 27th of July, after capitulating on the following conditions:—

"1. Their lives, previous rank, employments, and property, guaranteed them.

2. The governor-general Valencia to employ his influence with the government in bringing about a reform of the constitution.

3. All acts committed during the revolution of the 15th of July to be buried in oblivion.

4. Passports to be given to such persons included in this capitulation as may desire to leave the country, even if under prosecution for previous political offences.

5. The federal troops to take up their quarters in the place, and under the command of one of their officers, whom the government might appoint.

From good authority we understand that no excesses were committed during the revolution, and that private property was respected. General Bustamante was again at the head of affairs, but whether any, and what, change would take place, was difficult to be foreseen. Santa Anna, who, on first receipt of the intelligence of the revolution, left Vera Cruz with a body of troops to support government, on reaching the capital, and finding how matters had terminated, returned at once with his forces to the castle of Perote. At Vera Cruz business continued extremely languid, and during the revolution all transactions were suspended.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a copy of the convention, in the French language, relative to the Porte of Egypt and the Sublime Porte, the separate act, and the Protocols, all date the 15th July, together with the translation of these document. The following is a copy of the ratification on the 17th inst.—

"PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT LONDON THE 27TH OF SEPT., 1840.—Present:—The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, after having exchanged the ratifications of convention concluded on the 15th of July last, have resolved, in order to place in its true light the disinterested views which has guided their courts in the conclusion of that act, to declare formally:—that in the execution of the engagements resulting to the contracting powers from the above-mentioned convention, those powers will seek no exclusive influence, no commercial advantage for their subjects, which they of every other nation may not equally obtain. The plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers have resolved to record this declaration in the present protocol. The plenipotentiary of the Ottoman Porte, of paying a just tribute to the good faith and disinterested policy of the Allied courts, has taken cognizance of the declaration contained in the present protocol, and has undertaken to transmit it to their court.

(Signed)

"PALMERSTON. " BULOW.
" NEUMANN. " CHRELIS.
" SCHLEINITZ.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(From the second edition of the *Times*.)

We have received from our correspondent at Paris the following intelligence by extraordinary express:—

"Paris, Thursday Night, ½ past 8 o'clock.—The Moniteur Parisien and the Messager, published this night, Thursday, Sept. 30, contain the following news from Spain:—

"The Junta of Madrid, published on the 19th inst. the Royal decree ephemeralising Espartero to form a Cabinet. The Junta declared that the selection was a national one, and deserved its fullest confidence; but at the same time resolved that it would not dissolve until the complete satisfaction had been given to the popular demand.

"Espartero had requested that the Junta would grant him authority to proceed to Madrid to treat personally with the Junta. He was, on the 21st instant, waiting for the reply of the Queen, to enable him to act well upon this mission."

Our correspondent observes, that though it is not stated in the above despatch where Espartero was on the 21st instant, yet, as no accounts had been received of his having left Barcelona, it must be taken for granted that he was waiting for the reply of the Queen Regent in that city.

The same ministerial journals contain the following article:—

"A London ministerial journal publishes in its number of the 21st an assertion, the falsity of which it is important to make known. The paper states that Mehemet Ali had at first announced to the envoy of the Porte and to the consuls of the other powers simple and satisfactory concessions, which would have terminated all the differences, and that it was in consequence of of the intervention of the French agents that he had confined them to the hereditary government of Egypt and to the possession of Syria during his life.

"We do in a condition to meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. We may even add, that had it not been for the urgent representations of the French agents, the concessions of Mehemet would not have been carried to so great an extent. He demanded, indeed, that he should be allowed to keep during his life not only Syria but the whole of the territories of which he is in possession at the present moment, and it was only after a most obstinate opposition on his part that he was prevailed on to waive the claim.

"The proof of what we are now advancing will be laid before the two chambers."

The Jean and Scipion, ships of the line, sailed on the 21st inst. from Toulon, to join the French squadron in the Levant. The Trident also put to sea on the same day for Philippeville.

The *Echo de la Frontière* states that, in all the northern places of France the young recruits are drilled with extraordinary activity. The work of the arsenal and foundery of Douay were in full operation. An order had been received in that city to fit up the war footing eight batteries of the 2nd regiment of artillery quartered in that place.

The *Gazette Piemontese* announces the death of the Duchess of Modena, in the 66th year of her age.

old gentleman at Pekin wants nothing but to keep his subjects in ignorance of there being anything upon the earth to rival his glory and power. He cares not one jot about commerce, and would be quite too glad if he could continue his great wall round his empire so that no foreigner could ever come within its boundary. If anything did happen to be the case, we shall be the laughing stock of all Europe. Nothing but something very lashing and very decisive can save us from being extensively ridiculed. It is absurd enough to see a statesman on motion to crush insects shells, but after having set the engine in motion, to fail in crushing the shell we fear something still more absurd and far too ridiculous.

Fire and sword and a march towards Pekin. Nothing else will bring the Tartar to his senses. You may behead a million of his subjects, and have a hundred of his towns, but that will not induce you gills him cause to fear for his own imperial person. As to blockades and bombarding town forts and shot the trifling, the British fleet might just as well have been anchored at Brighton, and contented to bring salutes to the full moon.—*Sphinx.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Preparations for War.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—"As there were not sufficient barracks," says the Constitutionnel, "to receive all the troops brought up to Paris from the camp at Fontainbleau, it became a matter to quarter them upon the inhabitants at Charenton, St. Mandé, Vincennes, and the surrounding communes. To put an end to this annoyance it is said that a camp is to be formed on the plain of Bessons, between St. Denis and St. Germain. All these troops, it is believed, will remain there, noiselessly during the trial of Prince Louis Bonaparte and his confederates, but until after the remains of the emperor Napoleon are deposited at the Invalides. One battalion of the 21st regiment of the line has received billets for quarters in the commune Montmartre, with the intent of their being employed on the fortifications. On Sunday fifty labourers were engaged in forming a road from the wall of the cemetery of Montmartre, in the house called the Petite Ile Garde, where Port Philippe has been traced out. All kinds of utensils for the work are being made. It will be impossible to calculate the depreciation in value all this will occasion in the surrounding property, but for which the government must grant some indemnity. The whole village of Santin will be under the guns of the fort and the place as far as Butte de Chaumont, and should there be war, not only this but fifty other villages must be entirely demolished. Consequently, the whole of the environs is thrown into great consternation." The Constitutionnel says, "the recruiting depots in the city were for 1839, continue to be completely besieged, not only by young men but by old soldiers, eager to enrol themselves as volunteers. During the short time that this enthusiasm has existed the depots at Paris have enrolled as volunteers a greater number than the whole class of recruits for 1839, for the entire department of the Seine."

"Orders have been issued to buy the *Journal de Maine et Loire*, to put the fortresses of Lorient, Port Louis, and Quiberon in a complete state of defence. The commandant of Lorient, who had obtained two months' leave of absence, has been ordered to remain at his post."

Orders, dated the 13th instant, have been received at Cherbourg to mount artillery immediately on the central fort at the dyke, a point up the middle of the roadstead, and defending the west and east entrance. It is to have 12 Paixhans guns, of 60lb shells and two howitzers.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

PALMOUTH, Sept. 23.—The Bengali packet, from Mexico, with dates from Tampico to the 31st of July, Vera Cruz to the 2nd of August, and Havannah to the 10th, with a freight equal to about 100,000 dollars has arrived. The accounts from the Republic by this arrival have to some extent been anticipated by those lately received per President, via New York, announcing a revolution having broken out in Mexico, and that city being in possession of the Federalists. The Bengali, however, furnishes us with intelligence of still later dates, showing the important information of the capture of the city, owing to the opportune arrival of general Valencia with a reinforcement of troops, and after a short skirmishing the contending parties, adopted the Federalists to evacuate the city, on the 27th of July, after capitulating on the following conditions:

1. Their lives, previous rank, employments, and property, guaranteed them.

2. The governor-general Valencia to employ his influence with the government in bringing about a reform of the constitution.

3. All acts committed during the revolution of the 15th of July to be treated in oblivion.

4. Passports to be given to both persons included in this capitulation as may desire to leave the country, even if under prosecution for previous political offences.

5. The federal troops to take up their equipments in the place, and under the command of one of their officers, whom the government might appoint.

From good authority we understand that no excesses were committed during the revolution, and that private property was respected. General Santa-Ana was again at the head of affairs, but whether any, and what, change would take place, was difficult to be foreseen. Santa Anna, who, on first receipt of the intelligence of the revolution, left Vera Cruz with a body of troops to support government, on reaching the capital, and finding how matters had terminated, returned at once with his forces to the castle of Perote. At Vera Cruz business continued extremely languid, and during the revolution all transactions were suspended.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a copy of the convention, in the French language, relative to the Pashalic of Egypt and the Sublime Porte, the separate act, and the Protocols, all date the 15th July, together with the translation of these documents. The following is a copy of the ratification on the 17th inst.—

"PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT LONDON THE 27TH OF SEPT., 1840.—Present:—The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, after having exchanged the ratifications of convention concluded on the 15th of July last, have resolved, in order to place in its true light the disinterestedness which has guided their courts in the conclusion of that act, to declare formally:—that in the execution of the engagements resulting to the contracting powers from the above-mentioned convention, those powers will seek no aggrandisement of territory, no exclusive influence, no commercial advantage for their subjects, which they of every other nation may not equally obtain. The plenipotentiaries of the courts above-mentioned have resolved to record this declaration in the present protocol. The plenipotentiary of the Ottoman Porte, of paying a just tribute to the good faith and disinterested policy of the Allied courts, has taken cognizance of the declaration contained in the present protocol, and has undertaken to transmit it to his court.

(Signed)

" PALMERSTON. " BULOW.
" NEUMANN. " CORTI.
" SCHLEITNITZ.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(From the second edition of the *Times*.)

We have received from our correspondent at Paris the following intelligence by extraordinary express:—

"Paris, Thursday Night, ½ past 9 o'clock.—The Moniteur Parisien and the Messager, published this night, Tuesday, Sept. 29th, contain the following news from Spain:

"The Junta of Madrid, published on the 19th inst. the Royal decree authorising Espartero to form a Cabinet. The Junta declared that the selection was a national one, and deserved its fullest confidence; but at the same time resolved that it would not dissolve until the complete satisfaction had been given to the popular demands.

"Espartero had requested that the Queen would grant him authority to proceed to Madrid to treat personally with the Junta. He was, on the 21st instant, waiting for the reply of the Queen, to enable him to set out upon this mission."

Our correspondent observes, that though it is not stated in the above despatch where Espartero was on the 21st instant, yet, as no accounts had been received of his having left Barcelona, it must be taken for granted that he was waiting for the reply of the Queen Regent in that city.

The same ministerial journals contain the following article:—

"A London ministerial journal published in its number of the 21st an assertion, the falsity of which it is important to make known. The paper states that M. Bertin Albad at first announced to the envoy of the Porte and to the consuls of the three powers ample and satisfactory concessions, which would have terminated all the differences, and that it was in consequence of of the intervention of the French agents that he had confirmed them to the hereditary government of Egypt and to the possession of Syria during his life.

"We do not condescend to meet this assertion with the most qualified denial. We may even add, that had it not been for the urgent representations of the French agents, the concessions of Mehemet would not have been carried to so great an extent. He demanded, indeed, that he should be allowed to keep during his life not only Syria but the whole of the territories of which he is in possession at the present moment, and it was only after a most obstinate opposition on his part that he was prevailed on to cede this claim.

"The proof of what we now advance will be laid before the two chambers."

The Jena and Scipion, ships of the line, sailed on the 21st inst. from Toulon, to join the French squadron in the Levant. The Trident also put to sea on the same day for Philippeville.

The *Echo de la Frontière* states that, in all the southern places of France the young recruits are drilled with extraordinary activity. The work of the arsenal and foundry of Douay were in full operation. An order had been received in that city to gun up the new floating right batteries of the 2nd regiment of artillery quartered in that place.

The *Gazette Piémontaise* announces the death of the Duchess of Modena, in the 68th year of her age.

The "Black Swan" (schooner) sailed from Singapore, passenger Mr. Riley, reports the arrival at that port of said schooner from the Sta. in H. M. S. Volage on the 17th December, and his subsequent departure for the Coast on the 20th.

On the 6th January at 3 p.m. in lat. 8 N. long. 116. 30. E. sighted the Bombay about and exchanged a recent opportunity about 1500 tons, apparently bound on its southern extremity so close was we last another some little distance in hopes of the brig-shore probably for the purpose of rendering her assistance. On the 10th Jany. lat. 10. 25 N. long. 120. 30. E. exchanged signals with the brigs "Agnes" from Singapore 58 days bound to China. Wind South. Sunday morning 24th January, 1841.

From Wilde's voyage in the Mediterranean.

Returning by the Mediterranean side of the rock, we inquired the use of some guns and a small battery lower down, which no landing could possibly be made, and were not a little astonished at the answer that they were placed there "to protect the smugglers against the guards coming!" These smugglers are becoming daily more intrepid, and have had frequent skirmishes with the protective force of late. They have well built fast sailing boats, with enormous fifteen oars, which run closer to the wind than almost any other craft and during the squalls so frequent here they offer pictures of great interest with often upwards of twenty men out upon the long boating yard, the top of which frequently dips into the boiling sea. They are solely employed for transporting English goods and tobacco into Spain, and the trade has succeeded surprisingly, as from the present unsettled state of that unfortunate country the guards coming are forward badly managed; indeed some are afraid to attack the smugglers. These latter watch their opportunity, and when the guards are out of sight put to sea, and when chased run in under any guns; and as they have all the British flag we are bound to fire on the guards, a circumstance of daily occurrence, but done more to frighten than hurt, one or two shots being sufficient to make them give up the pursuit."

Protestant Missions.
Translated from the French.

(Continued from No. 8 Sup. page 16.)

It is thus that in Arracan some thousands of religious tracts, and parts of the bible have been distributed amongst the people—and they finish by destroying them, without a single thought or wish to know the truth which has been manifested to his numerous people. The Burmese, unlike these others are attached to the missionaries by the most frivolous motives; the greatest number, under the pretext of asking for our books, come rather urged by their curiosity to see strangers and to admire the dress of our fellow, although they look upon our books which we give to them with astonishment, and in examining the binding, they keep them to pieces before my eyes.

These are the facts which are worthy of the friends of missions in Europe; it is desirable that they should not allow themselves to be led into error the superficial reports of the missionaries.

"Myself, on ascending the Irrawadi, to the city of Ava, the capital of the Birmans, distributed religious tracts in eighty two villages, and I supplied six hundred and fifty boats, many of which contained from fifteen to thirty passengers,—others I gave to people on the banks; generally speaking these books were eagerly received, and many of those who had received them regarded another; a great number were thrown into the water and were seen floating in the wake of the boats and which we reached the shore we were surrounded by a great multitude of inhabitants, that we could hardly either eat or sleep. But all these demonstrations were others proving that to the people there [illegible] the gospel. [illegible] the unknown family and books were nothing more to them than curiosities only.

"At Singapore, where incredible efforts have been made to the distribution of books and establishment of schools, not a single conversion has been the recompense of so many labours and so much expense. Notwithstanding there is no place in all the east where religious books have been distributed to so great profusion; thousands and tens of thousand have been given away; not only the Malay population have been provided with them, but also the inhabitants of Java, of Sumatra, the Chinese, the Mandarins, the Arabs, the Europeans, &c. &c. For along period the distribution was made from house to house, and spread to their countries on all coasts; on the other side efforts to establish schools have not been wanting: but all that without any good effects.

That which makes very difficult, not to say impossible, a translation of our religious books intelligible to the Malays, is the construction of their language: the Malay, if instead, if of less acquirement, therefore no difficult sounds for an European to pronounce, the construction is extremely simple, and the words are few in number; the same expression indicates the number, gender, mood, and time; the same word is at the same time a substantive, adjective, verb, and adverb; the tense even of the verb but action varies, to the knowledge necessary for ordinary conversation is soon acquired." But it is so poor in abstract terms, that either in speaking or writing on religious questions, it is impossible to avoid new expressions which only by long habit can be made comprehensible to the interlocutor. In the translation of religious books new words must be borrowed from the English, Greek, Portuguese, and above all from the Arabian. Walter Hamilton says in his Journal, the *East India Gazetteer* that for one hundred words of a prayer book translated into Malay, it was found that thirty terms were Polyesian, sixteen Sanscrit, and seven Arabian, the only about half the words were properly Malay.

[To be concluded next week.]

[illegible]

CHINA.

January 28th, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Sept.	Singapore	18th Dec.
U. States	18th Aug.	Java	3rd Oct.
Calcutta	31st Oct.	Manila	6th Jany.
Bombay	24th Oct.	Austral-Asia	3rd Oct.
Chusan			20th Dec.

ARRIVED FROM

Jany.
18. Lima, (Am.) ——, Singapore & Bombay.
21. Wyvern, West, London.
22. Kingston, Madras, Singapore & Bombay.
23. Black Swan, Hart, Singapore.

SAILED FOR

Jany.
18. Ambassador (Port.) Bonaventure, Bombay.
18. Guerrero, (Sp.) ——, Manila.
18. Don Antonio, (Sp.) Mora, Manila.
21. Sarasota, (Sp.) ——, Manila.
22. H.C. Steamer, Enterprise, West, Sing. & Cal.
23. John O'Gaunt, Robertson, Liverpool.
24. Bengal, Gill, Singapore and Calcutta.
25. Thomas King, Arnold, London.
—. Transportation, (Port.) Pereira, Batavia.
—. Isabella, (Port.) Carvalho, Batavia.

PASSENGER.—For Don Amaral, Mr. Odoro.

For Batavia, Mr. Leathley.

Vessels arrived at Singapore from China.—22nd Dec. Ariel, Hodgson.—24th Volage.—25th H. M. S. Volage.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Anonimo, (Port.) for the Bonga.
Lex, (Port.) Providencia, (Port.) for Batavia.
Thetis, for Singapore.

VESSELS LOADING.

For Bombay.—Lex, Anderson.
For Calcutta.—Venusta, Jones.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transport, Thomas Brassey, Pelham, Barlow Castle, with treasure and passengers.
From Liverpool.—Cheshire, Gibbons.
From Manila.—Isabella.
From Singapore.—Cygnet.
From Calcutta.—Telegraph, Rogers, Blue.
From Bombay.—Indian Queen, Hall of Clyde, Polly Grant, Charles Forbes, Westbrook, London Packet, Gibbons, Gladiator, Amazon, Amity, Augusta, Odessa.
From Madras.—Cecil, Hall, Pongas Bonus.
From Singapore.—Philadelphia, Morgan (Port.)
From Batavia.—Infina, (Port.) Vejanos, (Port.)
H. M. S.—Imperial.—Wanderer, Sir. Cosmos, M.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commanding in chief, captain T. Bouverie.

Blonde	42	captain	the hon. H. E. Bouverie.
Druid	44	captain	Sir Hew Dalrymple.
Blanche	44	captain	F. Scott.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	28	captain	Aug. Kuper. (acting)
Calliope	28	captain	G. Herbert.
Conway	28	captain	H. B. Robinson.
Modeste	18	captain	J. Scott.
Herald	28	captain	— Bate.
Nemesis	26	commander	C. Bailey.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Larne	18	commander	P. J. Mahon.
Medusa	18	commander	H. Kynes.
Pelorus	18	commander	T. N. Jones.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Cheere.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Maude commanding.

Pigeon (10 guns) on Bonga station, lieut. Wilson, (acting)
Bustamante (Portuguese Brig) on do. do. (acting)
H. C.'s armed steamers.

Atalanta captain Hanson, R.N. Madagascar captain Henry Quinn, Captain Worden. Phlegethon, captain W. H. Hall.

The news brought by the *Falkestone* is important; France is arming, it is said for war, and the English fleet in the Mediterranean is increased; and Paris is being fortified to the great disgust of the inhabitants; but private letters say there will not be an "European war."

Our readers will learn with great sorrow that the queen of England has a complaint in one of her knees, which has been punctured.

The "mock" account of captain Elliot's progress up the river and preparations for the interview with Keshen will doubtless raise a smile in many of our readers.

We greatly regret that the publication of this number has been, through severe illness, delayed so long, and we throw ourselves on the kind indulgence of our readers to excuse us.

The delay, however, has enabled us to lay before our readers some important and interesting extracts from the London papers of September, brought by the *Falkestone*.

We hope we shall be able to publish yesterday's Register, this evening.

We have received another letter from *Crito*, on the subject of the ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko* which we decline publishing: as he chooses still to preserve his incognito, therefore he cannot expect any further attention from us, & also as we consider the letter is conceived in a too accusatory spirit, & expressed in language too vituperative & violent. But we beg to inform Crito, that we have lately learnt, from undoubted authority, that the owner of the *Kosciusko* is an American gentleman, and that the vessel has American papers from the U.S.'s consul; but as the subject has been referred to the British parliament by the parties who consider themselves aggrieved, there is no longer any utility in discussing it here, neither shall we allow ourselves to be engaged in any further correspondence on the matter: we shall now merely remark that the authorities who had the power to lay the blockade on most, we think, have the power to take it off.

Our readers will learn from the extract from Wilde's voyage in the Mediterranean, that to give flags to & protect avowed smugglers is not a new proceeding of the government of a British fortress; and, but for the daring enterprise of these smugglers, Spain would lose her commerce and foreign supplies, for which it is evident an extensive demand exists; and the measure of the last and lamented lord

John Churchill in allowing the opium vessels to hoist during taking Ningpo will now we think be better understood."

We have made the extract from the Courier to show what opinions are expressed in England on the expected results of the expedition to China: but we wholly disapprove of the language held respecting lord Palmerston.

The following is a translation of placard circulated in Canton.

Opium was the cause of misunderstanding emanating from the praiseworthy "Waits of Tang:"

The quarrel of opium was followed up by the chinese and imperial ministers, Lin, Keshen, who ruined all the prosperity of the Imperial state.

Dwelling upon territory, he seeks for harmony through the interposition of a comprador.

EXPRESS FROM SECOND-BAR

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Interview between the Chinese commissioner and H. Britannic Majesty's representative.

By an express just arrived from second-bar, we are enabled to give a tolerable authentic narrative of the plenipotentiary's progress to that place; of his reception there, and of the preliminary arrangements for the final negotiations, which we merely conjecture, that they may be considered in a state of extensive fluctuation.

Her may ely's plenipotentiary, accompanied by a local person of distinction embarked this morning at about 7 o'clock in the steamer Nemesis under salute from the forts; the steamer immediately got under weigh and [illegible] W. to not hear that any circumstance worth recording marked the earlier part of the voyage; some apprehensions were it is believed entertained lest another "mistake" should be committed at the Bogue fort, but whether from the recent conciliatory conduct of captain Elliot, or from the respect in the power of her vessel with which the gallant Hill had inspired the Chinese of the Bogue, the steamer was allowed to pass with little delay, and without being fired at.

The place selected for the conference was the Pagoda at second bar captain Elliot wished it to be understood that it should take place at the half-way Pagoda, but the Chinese commissioner was unwilling that the foreign ship should approach so near to Canton; he deferred to captain Elliot however as to the time of meeting, and that enlightened Mandarin of course chose the obscurity of the evening.

Some particulars of the important events in progress having become public, considerable interest was exhibited by the respectable inhabitants of the town of Whampoa; and the greatest anxiety displayed, to catch a glimpse of our "eminent people." The river was literally covered with flower boats, sampan boats, fruit boats, perfume boats, and boats of all description, "numerous as the stars of heaven, and anchored like the pieces on a chess-board;" the sound of guns and cracker was increased; and all the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood, was thronged.

Long before the appointed hour, with the celerity and dignity, the rare union of which forms an attribute of the plenipotentiary character, the Nemesis approached the place of rendezvous.

As the noble steamer, tastefully arranged and under the superintendence of Captain Hill, moved gracefully along the river, a boat was to be heard on a more amusing spectacle; and anon, as the plenipotentiary stood gracefully on the quarter-deck, there was a sudden, and unexpected change in the appearance, and demeanour.

As the "eminent person" was recognised, he was hailed by the gesticulated Chinese, with "[illegible] ah," "[illegible]," "[illegible]," and another phrase and a [illegible] expression of Chinese civility, which the gravity of the [illegible] language [illegible] into gaiety. Some of the spectators, more fortunate than the rest, playfully waved their hands, and waved them against the sides of their throats; and others, threw various trifling articles into the steamer as she passed. These marks of recognition were generally acknowledged by his excellency; and strict orders were issued that the various articles should be carefully collected and conveyed to Pulo Penang as specimens of the mineral, and vegetable production of this mighty empire; and the evidence of the amicable relations now established, between it and Great Britain.

When opposite the Pagoda the Union Jack, which had hitherto floated over the steamer so if no stone could ever be cast upon it was hoisted and the yellow imperial dragon hoisted over it; this becoming mark of concession for the high emperor, and his officers, called forth the loud applause of the spectators, and the plenipotentiary looking round was heard to say with a placid smile "good people."

At exactly 2 minutes after 2 the plenipotentiary landed in a small Tanka boat; pulled by the "gallant and illustrious" old fellow, who was on a recent occasion the bearer of the flag of truce, the appearance of which was hailed with such delight by the "friends of humanity." He was dressed in a full suit of naval uniform, but was without a sword; had "a pea behind his ear and wore his hat cocked, with great determination.

On his way to the pagoda, his excellency was a good deal jostled by the natives who crowded around him; but on the appearance of the celebrated pilot they weighed back by the hundreds of a few coolies (friends of the pilot we believe), who happened to be present, and seized on arm, the illustrious principal of the building. In the course of about half an hour, in which his excellency was conducted we understand in the important occupation of hailing his lords, a mandarin of high rank, lately head servant of a well known British firm arrived, attended by a numerous suite, he entered the pagoda immediately while his bearers pursued at their leisure their favorite study of natural history in the chair which he had quitted.

The mandarin comprador shook hands condescendingly with captain Elliot, who saluted him in the Chinese mode; tea and sweetmeats were then brought in of which the whole party partook; the band of the steamer which had been ordered on shore, playing the while for the amusement of the company. Among the airs selected we noticed "God save the queen" "the pilot;" "the great plenipotentiary," "the graves of Blenry" and the celebrated Chinese air of "Modesty," taught the performers by the superintendent; the poor fellows attempted "rule Britannia; but were instantly reprimanded by his excellency who reminded them "that an extent of modification resulting only from practical intervention can be effectuous in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country upon the threshold of which we are about to be established."

Tea being drunk the pipe consequently substituted; the plenipotentiary, imaging the well known [illegible]

Some hours had now elapsed, and the pilot and comprador observing that the plenipotentiary seemed to be looking at the future with rather "fixed one thought," proposed that preliminary arrangements should be entered upon as to the manner in which the interview should be conducted; and the pilot intimated that among other trifling marks of respect, captain Elliot would of course be expected to prostrate the Kotow. It should be observed, that the patience and magnanimity, with which captain Elliot had borne the long delay, which the high commissioner's want of punctuality had occasioned, were no less remarkable than the alacrity, and dignity he had displayed, in himself on such interrupting the time of meeting. At the hint as to a prostration the plenipotentiary's countenance, which had hitherto rather gloomy, assumed all the gaiety of Harlequin on his benefit night, but fell again at the mention of the word Kotow.

His excellency however made no further remark, than a request that the negotiations on this important point should be carried on in writing; the comprador assented, and Mr. Morrison was accordingly immediately sent for; that gentleman had hitherto remained on board the steamer as also did the friends by whom captain Elliot had been accompanied.

The comprador wrote the proposition to a few simple words: to which the plenipotentiary prepared a reply. In about an hour, a document which filled four sheets of paper, was handed to Mr. Morrison, and of course immediately read into the current mandarin dialect by that gentleman; captain Elliot looking over, and occasionally taking away to improve an old hand at the door of the pagoda, so to the best method of handling his chop sticks. We regret we could obtain no copy of the very able paper thus prepared, written we understand in the happiest style of the Chinese book. When handed to the comprador, it was perused by him, and by the pilot with great attention, and both expressed much admiration at the depth of thought, and brilliancy of fancy throughout; but much as they admired the composition they both pouted and shrugged their shoulders at the idea of fulfilling its meaning, nor were they thereafter, by any means certain whether the plenipotentiary meant to perform the Kotow or not. Captain Elliot with some circumlocution explained that he did not; at which the pilot expressed the greatest surprise; arguing that it was a mere form; meaning no more than 3 kow, after all; besides, added he; "you are now reverently obedient; your Queen has become tributary to the high emperor; by your engagement to pay imperial duties to your new settlement; why then this foolish obstinacy my friend? It is hateful!" The plenipotentiary replied: he did indeed look up with veneration to the high emperor; and hold sentiments of the most profound respect for the "eminent person" with whom he was to have the honor to confer; that he, for his own part would not yet to knock the head, or to lick the dust even if required to do so; but that these ceremonies were thought "intensely humiliating" in his country; if he should now lend assent to go through the form the circumstances of his having done so might become public, through the inconvenient intermedium of newspaper report; and hopeless observations might be made upon his conduct in the great council of his nation. He reposed himself, therefore, on the merciful consideration of Keshen, for the relaxation, rather than the hasheet operation of a sinister line of policy, though called for, he was aware, by the unvarying rigor of Chinese ceremonial observance.

The Chinese dignitaries listened with some impatience to this harangue, and at its conclusion hastily exclaimed "Kotow," "Kotow;" "no can," "no can," replied the plenipotentiary with some warmth; but recovering his temper, only for a moment ruffled, said, he would submit a counting proposition. He could not, representing as he did, the majesty of Great Britain, allow himself before another delegated officer; yet he also trust that he would not slight or neither the said "eminent person" by not asking to do so. This, would be perfectly consistent with the principle of peace, and dignity.

Captain Elliot's proposition was immediately assented to by the Chinese authorities with the highest encomiums on the plenipotentiary's capacity, moderation, and magnanimity.

This important preliminary being thus satisfactorily adjusted; and the lateness of the hour, rendering it extremely improbable that the commissioner would make his appearance that night, opium pipes were introduced; the plenipotentiary retired after a few puffs, and leaving his friends to the enjoyment of the delicious drug, on board the Steamer, penned the following despatch.

Private Circular.

The preliminary final negotiations have not yet been entered upon; points of import however have been satisfactorily arranged: the plenipotentiary hopes soon to communicate additional intelligence.

(Signed) Charles Elliot.
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Addressed to ——

Superscribed "Private and Confidential."

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1841. NO. 5.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Schooner "PICKWICK," apply to

C. HUGHESDON.

Macao, 7th December, 1840.

NOTICE, to Consignees.—The ship HERALD, from London, is now in Tinghai harbour, and is ready to discharge the whole, or any portion of her cargo to the holders of Bills of Lading.

W. WATT,—Master.

Macao, 22nd January, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or (at temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being $10 yearly, or $5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. Brown, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church Macao.

J. Roby Mossman,
Recording Secretary and Librarian.

Macao, 1st Feby, 1841.

*** Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the people, between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m.

FOR SALE.—OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.—THE 'HERALD' has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, MORRISON & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their Wine in China. The packages are,

Hogsheads,
Quarter casks,
Half quarter casks, and
a few pipes and pipes in bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS.—Payable three 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in sum of 1000 to 3000 Rupees, and may be had at 216 Rupees per 100 dollars. Apply to

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 25th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841*—on a *single sheet*, price per sheet $4.—Apply at the *Canton Register Office*.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will rapidly cash Bills of the above description on complete data on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 19th November, 1840

FOR SALE.

AT the undersigned, the following wine just landed from the *Lynx & Louisa Bottle*.

BRANDY in wood:
HAGG'S BEER in cask and Bottle.
PORTER HAMBURG MARS PORTER in barrel,
INDIA BEER in Tierces,
SHERRY in puncheons,
CANVAS and DUCK
SEWING AND RIGGING TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GAMES, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 21st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just received from Manila; RICE BAGS RICE, SOAP, [illegible] SUGAR Manila Sugar [illegible] Kinds, Pitcas, Indian Cotton, Rattans, [illegible] Cigars, [illegible] Cassilla in 10 lb. boxes, [illegible] in pots of 100 bottles each.

Genuine Bilbao Hoes, Bayonets, Cutlasses, Sabres superior quality, dito. good. Hoes of superior quality in boxes, dito. good. Bayonets, in bundles.

Wooden Tubs, Buckets, [illegible]

TEA-CHOW TEA, Chewing Tobacco, Cassady Oil, in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons, each, POGRAY in jars of 16 gallons each, BETEL NUT, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

DE YNURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The undermentioned goods are now in the Sands, and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6
22 White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
22 do. do. 2
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: Lafitte, in 5 dozen Latour in 2 & 3 doz. and Leoville in 3 do. do. also Grand Lamet, from HALGUERIE & Co.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Albion Hotel, first lot F on the Praya Grande.

Macao 31st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Hyperanes Chasts of the Bell Coast of CHINA, price $6 each. Apply to

W. B. MOYD.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, from," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

JUST PUBLISHED; (with entirely new types) POETY, POETS CHINESE: or a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. Lewis Shaw. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price $2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves or to send home, can be supplied.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to.

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A Narrative of the Intervention and proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal edicts relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the correspondence from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contained the imperial orders to exclude the English for ever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Pekang to the emperor, recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price $ 3. A few interleaved copies $ 3½.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 2x per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on hand, which will present at 2½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... } per 100 $1.
Option Order and Bonds each, ... "
Lincoln's Reports, Reports on Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Policies and Bills per ..... " 5.
Account Bills ..... " 3.

N. B. The Prices cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

We have received, by extraordinary express from Brussels, the important news of the abdication of the King of Holland.

Our correspondent writes—"I hasten to communicate upon the most important news just received by the Amsterdam papers of Wednesday afternoon, that his majesty, before setting out the day before from the Hague, for the Castle of Loo, announced to his ministers his intention of abdicating. In a few days a proclamation will be issued, by which his majesty will inform his subjects of his resolution. I am enabled to assure you, from private letters I have received this moment from Holland, that this news has an official [redacted]"

Since writing the Spanish summary below we have received Barcelona correspondence of [redacted] 25th ulto. Espartero that day left for the capital, travelling post. He was accompanied by his secretary, general Linage. The troops approach Madrid by daily marches. Head-quarters was to be provisionally established at Medina Celi. In Barcelona it was feared that [redacted] dissolution and disarming of the national guards might leave an open field to exaltado violence.

"Espartero," says a letter before us, "will find the Madrid Junta more opposed than ever to the queen regent. The Junta is indignant that Sr. Cabello's nomination as Minister of the interior was not notified. The Junta is said to have a list ready prepared of new ministers, which Espartero will be called upon to sign. This is composed as follows:—

President of the Council	Espartero.
Foreign Affairs	Señor Gonzalez.
Finance.	Señor Ferrer
War of Marine	General Van Halen.
Public Works	Señor Cortina.
Interior	Señor Infante.
Grace and Justice	No candidate mentioned.

In the above combination an involution is remarkable; namely the marine is incorporated with the war, and the latter department will be replaced by that of public works, so that the number of ministers will not be reduced."

We published in yesterdays' columns advices from Madrid of the 25th, received by extraordinary express. Additional letters have subsequently come to hand, as well of the regular mail of the 24th.

The accounts from the capital give a dismal description of the inconveniences and disorders arising from an exceptional form of government. Proscription was the order of the day on the part of the Junta, and the discipline of the army had become very precarious.

The Exch. 26½ for Cash 28½ for 60 days. Exchange on London, 60 days, 27½.

It was generally believed in the best-informed circles in Paris that the regency would be taken from Maria Christina and confided upon a triumvirate, consisting of Espartero, Calatrava, and Aguilera.

There are no foreign arrivals, excepting the continental mails; but public attention is becoming very anxiously directed towards the next overland mail from India, which some portion of December may arrive in the course of to-morrow night. A letter from Mr. Waghorn, who is at present in Egypt, has removed the fears of any obstruction to the passage of the Isthmus of Suez, the Pacha of Egypt having engaged to allow the mail to go regularly forward, nor is there any difficulty respecting the blockading vessels off the Egyptian coast. It is doubted, however, that the present overland mail will

country first we expect intelligence from China, a sufficient time not having elapsed for the assembling of the fleet and operations against Canton. The tea market is rather better in London, although the stock of tea in the kingdom is extraordinary, or the consumption of 18 months.

TEA.—The demand was active today, and rather higher rates obtained. Congou's, Congou, 2s 3d to 2s 6d cash.

Large public sales of East India cotton have taken place yesterday and today, the quantity offered being 15,000 bales—14,500 bales of Surat, and 2,300 of Madras—which have been sold at an advance of ½ per lb., equivalent to ¼ in the Liverpool market, where American cottons are generally sold and are of a double value of the middle from Surat. There are strong opinions in favour of a general rise in the price of cotton, the latest accounts from the United States representing the growing crops to be less by 250,000 bales than the quantity produced in 1850; and the production in other considerably reduced in Egypt and Brazil.

A circular from Messrs Barclay, the brewers, announces an advance of 2s per barrel in the pale ale for exportation, caused by the advance in the price of hops, which enters considerably into the value of that decoction of ale. It is not thought that the price of London porter will be increased by the failure of the crop of hops; particularly as the crop of barley are about fair all over the three kingdoms, and the yield and quality are expected to be considerably above the average of poor.—*Morning Post, Oct. 8*

REVIEW TO ADVANCE MONTH

London Journal for October.

There has been no intelligence from India or China this month of much importance. The operations going forward in Sindh and Scinde, and which are of the greatest moment to our Indian interests, certainly come within the scope of our review, except for the purpose of wearing our readers of the delay, which these operations may make in the transmission of the news from India.

During the past month, the public have had to that concerns us of information having reached Bombay, the latter end of July, that the British expeditions to Ghuzni (in Cabul) and the Forts of the Ind & Tigris, and Bombay for Canton. The date of this information is sufficient to disposition.

From the Singapore papers, we have those full details of the sailing of the war vessels from that, the place of rendezvous, and it appears that Admiral Elliot had passed Anjer on the direct route to China from the Cape of Good Hope. The ships when the expedition and have reached its destination it is impossible to calculate with any thing like certainty the sailing day sailing, as it depends entirely upon the weather and upon the speed of the ships of sailing transport carrying the troops to be fed. The steady news from China offered little or no change of position, whether any change in position will be offered; it will remain to attempt. Time had been made in the war with all, when the Chinese gave notice of putting the city in a state of defence, if the English should attack & take the Bogue. No man acquainted with the state of the Chinese forts and defence, and of their navy, can suppose that, in their power to give any effectual resistance to such a force as is now on our square there. A Canton paper says the Lin thought of a 5 the otherwise, at and likely to yield, and it is the opinion of the [illegible] of the name, and of the heavy of the China [illegible] of them is the will were the idea of upon the to terms." We then, however, intimated that if this a [illegible] and discretion, and if he is one, he will not [illegible] a glass struggle. The [illegible] of our [illegible] will probably depend upon the first engagement. The enemy [illegible] the first [illegible] to the [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] The capture of that city would [illegible] the expedition of but it is not [illegible] of probably [illegible] Still [illegible] the Kim [illegible] of Canton were to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and evil treatment also, Pan-ti-ren!" [illegible] "Foreign devil!" and other expressions of a like nature, which I could recognize "quite natural." The conference then, resolved itself to a slight lecture, [illegible] [illegible] detached from the left flank to meet up a few stragglers who appeared to be in confusion, the little thread upon confusion, being commanded up a Tartar mandarin, and the cortège was rather fled in retreat, having to pass a [illegible] fourth [illegible] to the gravity of a dragoon, [illegible] Tartar.'

"With this exception, no opposition was offered till we came to sight of the city of Pekin; when we were met by a [illegible] of mandarins, with very white beards and very long nails, who proposed terms of capitulation. I however signified to them, that I would settle the affair when I came to the imperial palace. I accordingly proceeded on the advance of the troops; the city gates were open; the streets were almost deserted, and I [illegible] of the palace, and was conducted to a splendid apartment by some very fat men to the personal apartments of the emperor, who hastened to [illegible] in Tartary.

"My first care was to secure the terms against opposition, and our next to put the disposition of superior to requisition of the terms of capitulation, namely, first, the surrender of commissioner Lin, and the payment of the full market price of all the opium destroyed by him; secondly, the discharge of all the charges of the expedition, and thirdly, the [illegible] to the troops; thirdly, the [illegible] up a [illegible] opinion to be [illegible], and the growth of it in China to be prohibited; fourthly, all duties upon English merchandise, to be abolished; fifthly, no opium to be allowed to come up, so that no possible [illegible] that all the islands on the coast of China be [illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for the conversion of the pagans. St. Paul is writing to the first Corinthians, who found themselves in a position something similar to that of our missionaries living amongst the inhabitants of the east, and he thus—"But I would have you without carefulness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife: he is divided." *I Cor. VII.*

Cannot the protestant missionaries submit to the *loss* of privation, of abnegation and of mortification which the catholic missionaries embrace with so much pleasure.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

February 2nd, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England.	16th Oct.	Singapore	19th Dec.
U States	15th Aug.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	21st Nov.	Manila	15th Janv.
Bombay	5th Nov.	Australasia	13th Dec.
		Siam	15th Janv.

ARRIVED FROM

Jany 31. Hawkesson, (Am.) Kilham Manila.
31. Tomkinson, Jolly, London.

SAILED FOR

31. Flores, Green London.

The Pilhelmina, anchored in the roads at 10 p. m. of the 31st inst., having left the English coast on the 16th October.

Vessels arrived in England from China.—6th Sept. Adam.—8th Elizabeth Stewart.—19th Royal Saxon.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Amazona, (Port.) for the Bocca.
Lara, (Port.) Pinto Vasconcelos, (Port.) for Batavia.
Larrao, for Singapore.

VESSELS LOADING.

For Bombay.—Lord Amherst.
For Calcutta.—Toronto, Jane.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports Prince Bernadotte, Pelham, Barretto Junior, with bread and stores also.
From Liverpool.—Cherrah Patison.
From the Manila.—Lonsdale.
From the Singapore.—Hebe.
From Calcutta.—Catherine, Revera, Eliza.
From Bombay.—Julius Cæsar, Earl of Clare, Lady Grant, Charles Forbes, Westcott, Lowjee Family, Bahiana, Ardaseer, Bowaney, Amity, Augusta, Orleans.
From Madras.—Castle Huntly, Frances Smith.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Margarida (Port).
From Lisbon.—Agueva, (Port.) Vinjante (Port.)
H. M. S. Expected.—Wanderer 18, Cruizer, 18.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

With ship 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.

Melville	74	captain	the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Seymour.
Blonde	44	captain	F. Bourchier.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	26	captain	A. J. Kuper. (acting.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	26	captain	C. D. Rodney.
Sulphur	20	captain	J. Scott.
Hebe	28	captain	— Kim.
Nimrod	20	commander	C. Barlow.
Hyacinth	18	commander	G. Warren.
Larne	16	commander	P. J. Mitchell.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Fyme.
Pylades	16	commander	T. N. Adams.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Carter.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. H. Manning.

Jupiter (50 guns) to join as troop ship for Calcutta (formerly Bellerophon) (Capt. Hyde Parker) (Capt. Grant) H. C's armed steamers.

Auckland capture Rangoon, 1824. Wellington on his three Queens, captain Hopson. Hermes, captain W. H. Hall.

Some interesting extracts will be found from our English papers by the Pilhelmina.

As in our description of the attack on the Chinese fort Tykokkow forts, we borrowed the proceedings of the left division from the description of the correspondent of the C. P., in the same we published letters to the editor of that paper, corrections of some mistakes has consequently made in his description.

As we send the Register to press (on the 4th instead of the day of its date) we have for certain information to give our readers as to when the trade may be reopened. Accounts from Canton, received yesterday, [illegible] governor downwards, were blaming K. shen for the *favours* conferred on the English. It is now (Feb. 4) twelve days after the new year, and captain Elliot, in his public circular, dated January 21, informed his countrymen that preliminary arrangements for opening the trade of the port of Canton, 10 days of the new year—that is, on the 2nd inst.—had been concluded with the imperial commissioner. In consequence of this announcement, many merchants made com mercial arrangements and engagements, and applied for chops to proceed to Canton; but neither chops nor pilots for the ships are granted, and on 30th ulto., captain Elliot issued the following

CIRCULAR

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 31st January, 1841.

The Plenipotentiary acquains H. M. subjects that the negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner proceed satisfactorily.

Learning however that some of H. M. subjects are preparing to go to Canton, he feels it his duty to declare, that persons pursuing that course before he publishes a declaration that he considers it safe and suitable, must be allowed to understand that they are acting contrary to his sense of what is right for the public interests, and must incur the whole risk and responsibility of their own proceedings.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

It is reported that greatest uneasiness exists in Canton as to the disaffected state of the province, and that troops are moving in; so we apprehend a satisfactory conclusion will not be arrived at as soon as expected, but if *sooner* *at least* *wisest*.

It had been remarked that we have been too severe, too unpatriotic, indeed, in our strictures on captain Elliot. Now, in the first place, we have good reason to know that officer does not mind one straw for our censure; and if he did, or does, he must be some *real* occasion for, and some sincerity and some stern, unpleasant truth in them.

The old saying has it—"that truth is not be told at all times:" this is true, but it refers to private individuals and to the intercourse of private life, not to the public acts of a public man. We conceive it is the especial duty of a public journalist to remark freely on those public acts; such is the freedom of the English press. A very *good* man in private life, may be a very *bad public character*: and *vice versa*: It is very easy to produce instances from the history of our country as well as of others: but let us only quote one most celebrated instance from the Roman history—what was the public and private character and virtues of the "foremost man of all this world"—*Julius Caesar*? every schoolboy can tell it, if he has read Sallust and Suetonius.

Now we do not mean to compare captain Charles Elliot, R. N. H. M.'s plenipotentiary in China, to *Julius Caesar*; we trust he is much the *better* man when as viewed (i. e. in his private life and character; but when we speak of captain Elliot's public character, we think there is not one of his acts that his countrymen *were approved* except his journey to Canton on March 24, 1839, to join them in their captivity. *They applauded* of the act *then*, but they *curse* it now: for, from his own showing, they now know the intention of his journey to Canton was not to assist, or attempt to rescue them, *but to surrender their property to the high commissioner*, adder pledges that, if he has even a schoolboy's knowledge of the constitution of his country, he must have known *more whether!*

To review his whole proceedings is a task which too long for a newspaper article or even for a series of them; but we may probably undertake that task in a different publication.

As we have been complained of as above stated, we have written these few lines to explain why we have introduced the extract from the *Friend of India*, generally considered [illegible] then we have seldom read the writer [illegible] admits that the emperor has approved of all *Lin's* acts, he omit the memorial of *Tang Wangyuen*—that our trade was cut off for ever; and he does not know the troops are removed—hostile by death—from *Chusan*—he does not know of the surrender to the Chinese of *Chusan* and *Tyhokkow*—he omits the ravages of the coasts of hina by *Corsairs* and the Japanese—he omits the visit of sir Erasmus Gore to the *Pih-ho* and Chusan, in 1793; the forcing of the Bocca Tigris by the Alceste in 1816, and by the Imogen and Andromache in 1834, he entirely omits all mention of lord Amherst, and better than all of captain Weddell in 1637, who then obtained *a patent for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place outside of the river*: captain Weddell obtained better terms in 1637 than captain Elliot has in 1841.

With reference to the selection of officers made by captain Elliot, if a selection were made, to account any harm to the interview with Keshen, does it not seem somewhat strange that captain Smith and commander Warren should have been neglected? the two officers who have been doing the duty on this station, the first since August the last since September 1839, a period of 18 months, and who have received the thanks of the governor general and admiral Elliot for their services, and services of plate from their countrymen resident in Macao, in remembrance of the protection those countrymen have enjoyed by the presence and gallant and determined conduct of these two officers in a situation of great difficulty and heavy responsibility: it does not appear to be that either of these officers have been treated with common justice, for the commander in chief selects the *Calliope*, a ship but lately from the South American station, and ships of her size are vulgarly called *Jackass* frigates, and the *Larne*, to proceed the Bogue. Her captain was obliged to send the *Larne* to the *Druid* for a guard of honour, of the royal marines to receive *Keshen*.

It is also generally known or said, that captain Smith is to remain in China in command of a squadron; now would it not have been desirable for the officer who commenced the operations and who will be left to finish them, to have been at the meeting of Keshen and captain Elliot?

Captain Smith, in the eyes of the government and navy has done every thing, but both himself and commander Warren have been neglected; and if it was a point of rank, sir Humphrey Fleming Senhouse, the second in command should have been selected for the occasion; but may we take the liberty of asking if captain Herbert was chosen on account of his magnificent hospitality—his splendid dinners? and again we take the liberty of asking—if Keshen were ever expected at the Bocca Tigris, why was not the whole squadron collected there to receive him, with every possible indication of naval form and honour, manned yards, salutes, &c. the sight would have been imposing, which is much in the eyes of the Chinese: it is most probable he would have dispensed with the roar of salutes on account of his rice supported nerves: but who will not say that the interview should have taken place on board H. M. S. *Wellesley*, the commander in chief ship of the conquering squadron, or rather at the fort of *Anunghoy*, with the British flag flying over it, than at the dirty second bar pagoda, in that river whence the English had been driven by *Lin's* tyranny, and captain Elliot's public notice in May, 1839; and that Keshen should have eaten the queen of England's beef, rather than that the queen's officers should have eaten the emperor of China's rice—and that too with chopsticks, which probably obliged them to have recourse to their *fingers*, as at the *Pih ho!*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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Do. do. 3 months 4 do do in do.
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Advertisement, each inserting, ...
do. For every line exceeding 7, to cents.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... $6 do.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1841. NO. 6.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ROMANCE HORSBURGH, Captain J. Lees, will be dispatched as the 15th inst. For freight apply to

REVERE & COT CATOLICK.

Macao, 5th February, 1841.

FOR CEYLON.

THE Schr. "PICKWICK," apply to

C. MOGRIDGE.

Macao 7th December, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general, are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or by temporary contributions to it the contribution required from the latter being $10 yearly, or $5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogue a may be had from the Rev. S. R. Brown, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. Rigby Rosamond,
Recording Secretary and Librarian.

Macao, 1st Feby 1841.

*** Friends of the Society may have open entry of observing the progress of the pupils, in visiting the hours of 1 and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE.—OLD LONDON MADEIRA.—THE "HERALD" has received a small supply of the best Madeira Wine, from the cellars of Messrs. Stewart, Gordon Symons & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The packages are

Half quarter casks,
Quarter casks,
and now offered at a reduce to bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 28th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS.—Payable in 30 days after sight, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Value Bills sum of 1000 to 2000 Rupees. Apply to

M. LARRULEVA.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841—on a single sheet price per sheet $1.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.

AT the undersigned, the following wine just landed from the Eyre & Lamp Bottle.

Brandy in wood,
Brandy Hock in Cask and Bottle,
Port Harmon Wine Port in Bottle,
Sherry Wine in Pipes,
Sherry in packages,
Cannes and Tuce,
Sardines and Bonne Tuna,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of Beef, Salmon, Vegetables, Cheese, Ham, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Macao, 21st October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Hands, and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6.
" White Duck Light
" Canvas for sail cloths.
" do. do.
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—Horsburgh's Charts of the East Coast of China, price $8 each. Apply to

W. S. SMITH.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of our Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—NOW READY, at the Canton Register office, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal articles relating to Canton that were published in the years 1839, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the correspondence from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in the year last, the edict which contained the imperial orders to exclude the English for ever from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Canton to the emperor, recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price $4 to Non-Subscribers, and $3 to Subscribers.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 $4
Opium Order and Receipt notes, ... per 100 $4
Linguists' Receipts, Reports of Compradores, ... per
Dockets and Pilot papers, ... per
Auction Bills, ... per
N. B. The Prices quoted apply for Jobs less than 100 copies.

Proclamation by CHARLES ELLIOT, *esquire, a captain in the royal navy, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, and holding full powers under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to execute the office of her majesty's commissioner, procurator, & plenipotentiary, in China.*

The island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British Crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner Keshen, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof, pending her majesty's further pleasure.

By virtue of the authority therefore in me vested, all her majesty's rights, royalties, and privileges of all kinds whatever, in and over the said island of Hongkong, whether to or over lands, harbors, property, or personal service, are hereby declared, proclaimed, and to her majesty fully reserved.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that, pending her majesty's further pleasure the government of the said island shall be vested, and be exercised by, the person filling the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China for the time being.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that pending her majesty's further pleasure, the natives of the island of Hongkong shall continue under the laws and customs of China, every description of torture excepted.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending her majesty's further pleasure, all offences committed in Hongkong by her majesty's subjects, or other foreigners not natives of the island or of China, shall be recorded, shall fall under the cognizance of the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, presently existing in China.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending her majesty's further pleasure, such rules and regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the government of Hongkong, shall be issued under the hand and seal of the person filling the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China for the time being.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that pending her majesty's further pleasure, all British subjects and foreigners residing, or sojourning in, the island of Hongkong, shall enjoy full security and protection, according to the principles and practice of British law, so long as they shall continue to submit to the authority of her majesty's government in and over the island of Hongkong, hereby duly constituted and proclaimed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, on board of her majesty's ship "Wellesley," at anchor in Hongkong Bay, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
(True Copy) EDWARD ELLIOT,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent of British trade in China.

PROCLAMATION.

BONHAM, commander-in-chief, and ELLIOT, plenipotentiary, &c., &c., by this proclamation make known to the inhabitants of the island of Hongkong, that that island has now become part of the dominions of the queen of England by mutual public agreement between the high officers of the Chinese and British courts; and all and every persons residing therein must understand that they are now subjects of the queen of England, to whom and to whose officers they must pay duty and obedience.

The inhabitants are hereby promised protection, in her majesty's gracious name, against all enemies whatever; and they are further secured in the free exercise of their religious rites, ceremonies, and social customs, and in the enjoyment of their lawful private property and interests. They will be governed, pending her majesty's further pleasure, according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Chinese (every description of torture excepted), by the elders of villages, subject to the control of a British magistrate; and any person having complaints, or fear of all usage of injustice against any English or foreigner, will quietly make report to the nearest officers, to the end that full justice may be done.

Chinese ships and merchants trading to the port of Hongkong for purposes of trade are hereby exempted, in the name of the queen of England from charge or duty of any kind to the British government. The pleasure of the government will be declared from time to time by further proclamation; and heads of villages are hereby requested that the commands now duly promulgated and observed.—Given under our hand and seal of office, this 1st day of February, 1841.

HONGKONG.

THE market for free trade has presented a dull report this week; the large dealers, both home and foreign, have been desirous to go homeward, and the purchasers have refused to purchase long at a decline of Dollars; for black teas there has been an overland demand by private traders, and such parcels of congou have been disposed of at $[illegible] Since the close of this day's sale, nothing other than the large parcel of Congou has been sold, which has been paid for [illegible] $[illegible] to $[illegible] for fine, $[illegible] to $[illegible] for good and $[illegible] to $[illegible] for fine black leaf and pekoe Souchong; indigo and gold thread silk have been made at the [illegible] Bombay accounts with cost per cargo [illegible] has been paid. In green tea there is not a fair number of Bombays has been transacted, chiefly to the lower kinds, and on her [illegible] price has been paid Fondings; Twankay for cash has been disposed of at $[illegible], and hyson [illegible] per piece. The following positions are declared—7 [illegible] piece, for Twankay, 1,000 for Fondings, and 15,000 chests for the Bay of Bengal. The shipments of tea at this port only of the past week have amounted to 600 [illegible]. The operations in silk have been very [illegible] and [illegible] to the 20th [illegible] and [illegible] to the 6th with prompt [illegible] Accounts from [illegible] Bombay are [illegible] Bengal and for [illegible] all parts connected with the tea trade, and may be expected [illegible] Tuesday there was a high demand for tea trade [illegible] and [illegible] $[illegible] per piece [illegible] Bengal [illegible] $[illegible] [illegible] Bengal [illegible] $[illegible] [illegible] Bengal [illegible] $[illegible]

OPINIONS OF THE MERCANTILE INTEREST ON THE CHINESE DISPUTE.

We have had on [illegible] of [illegible] to government by British merchants interested in the trade to China, which deserve to the consideration of those who are employing India against the Chinese in variously speculating of those who are best acquainted with the character of the people, and the nature of the dispute.

The first commercial intelligent testimony bearing on the grounds and manufacturers of Manchester. It states that dried cotton and cotton yarn, to the value of £[illegible], were sent from that district to China in 1836, and that the British subjects to whom the property had been entrusted at Canton, had been deprived of their liberty, and the goods placed in pawn, while the property had, at the same time, been detained and partly plundered by the Chinese. They submit "that such acts of aggression on the part of the Chinese authorities, call for prompt, vigorous, and decided measures, on the part of Her Majesty's government;" and they express a hope that "these occurrences may be taken advantage of to place our commercial relations with China hereafter on a secure, adequate, and permanent basis." The memorial from the merchants of Leeds, is to the same purport.

The memorial from the merchants of Glasgow and engaged in the Indian and China trade, with fifty signatures, concludes by suggesting "that, from experience of the treaching the Chinese, some means of which the Chinese authorities have hitherto met all conciliatory overtures, it will be in vain to hope for any satisfactory arrangement, unless the interest of her Majesty's government be so supported as to secure a respectful reception on the part of the Chinese government."

The memorial from Bradford, with thirty signatures, proves that—"government will adopt such prompt and vigorous measures as will secure redress for the flagrant outrages to the British name, and condemnation for the loss sustained by British interests in consequence of the arbitrary and improper proceedings above alluded to, and so shall place the future intercourse of this country with China under better protection, and on a footing of greater stability than has hitherto been enjoyed."

The memorial from Bristol bears the signatures of one hundred only, which has paid a million sterling of duty on imported tea since the trade was opened. It goes much into detail, and complains, we believe justly, of the inadequate powers of the British superintendent who is unable to protect British subjects from the aggressions of the Chinese or of each other, and is in fact invested with merchant-consuls and indirectly by the Viceroys at Canton." On the subject of the opium trade, which the memorialists are accused, they state—"that during the last twenty years, the smuggling of opium into China has been most undeniably and openly countenanced at by the high authorities and governmental officers of the Chinese empire, and that the government and port officers have participated largely in the profit of the trade, with it is believed, the direct permission of the imperial cabinet at Pekin. That to the threatening these most extraordinary facts, a sudden and hostile edict was made in March last, by an imperial cabinet order, upon the British and for the above name, could at to Canton, to deliver up, on pain of death, all the opium in their possession, whether their own property, or the property of others consigned to them; and imprisonment and torture were rigorously enforced by the very so indicating who had thus long received large sums of military protection for confiscations at the trade, which a criminal trade, shipped on board the Englishmen, and that for our past memorialists' account, was detained, and all other trade suspended." They pray for protection to their legitimate trade, their property, and the lives of their agents.

The memorial from London is signed by twenty a hundred firms, many of them of high respectability; but their views are more fully explained in a state-note drawn up by a sub-committee of three of their number. They observe that the export of opium along with that of metals and manufactured goods has opened a great development to our trade with the Chinese, by supplying us with equivalents for the tea and silks we purchase. The demand for Spanish dollars in trade has greatly fallen, and turned the balance of trade strongly in our favour.

One paragraph in the table in the year ending 31st June 1836, of tea, silks, and other [illegible]

[illegible]	£[illegible]
Our sales were—	
Specie,	£[illegible]
Merchandise,	1,041,721
Opium,	3,374,137
	£[illegible]
Balance against China,	£[illegible]

The balance against China was chiefly paid in the opium of the country, dollars, specie, of which, according to the Canton Chamber of commerce, the exports amounted in the years 1837-8 to nearly [illegible] dollars in value. This drain (it is extremely was the chief motive of the authorities for [illegible] trade to support the [illegible] of their [illegible] Lord, and Hong of the hong merchants, "were not so much in the injury to the health of the people by the introduction of opium, as the drain of the Spanish silver."

"The Chinese do not [illegible] the [illegible] and taken in this light, it is probable [illegible] dollars annually [illegible]. The practice, indeed, [illegible] be more [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The outrage of the work have not brought [illegible] to light some of importance.

Death of the Princess Amoyna.

The royal highness, aged 17 [illegible] Princess Amoyna, the third of Regently of [illegible] Kennedy, after being a very [illegible] which her [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible].

Her royal highness was in her 17 year, having [illegible] on the 6th of November. Was the [illegible] the sixth child and second daughter of George the Third and Queen Charlotte.

The body, after lying in state, was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor, on the 23d of October.

We have copied from the Canton Press the intelligence of the bombardment of Regent, lest that journal dark and quote its authority; and the period of also days bombardment appears enlarged.

We have also quoted the letter signed "Spectator," purporting contradictorily in the C. P.'s account of the interview between the high commissioner Keshen and h. m. captain Charles Elliot her majesty's plenipotentiary.

With reference to the proclamation issued by Charles Elliot, Esquire, captain in the royal navy, &c. &c. &c., we have only to remark, which we do with all the respect due to his high office, that h. m.'s full powers under the great seal have never been published, or manifested in any way, except by the above proclamation.

Neither can we gather from the latest advices that the commission investing h. m. with such full powers, has been published in the London Gazette.

And we would further respectfully remark, with reference to the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction presently existing in China, that captain Elliot observed as follows, to lord Palmerston,

"I proceeded, my lord, to the very utmost verge of my powers (and probably exceeded them) by setting in action the criminal jurisdiction &c. (blue-book, p. 457).

Now this doubt on the legal authority of this court, having been cast by the chief superintendent himself, can h. m.'s subjects submit to its jurisdiction?

It is reported that a suitable site for the chief town of Hongkong will be immediately selected, under the superintendence of their excellencies, h. m.'s plenipotentiary and commander in chief; and with reference to the occupancy of the lands, the opinions of the British merchants will be attended to.

Allotments of land will be tendered to the probable number of purchasers who intend to commence enclosing and building within a reasonable time.

The lots will be put up to auction at a moderate annual quit-rent to the crown; and buyers will have the privilege of purchasing in fee simple (if that tenure should be offered by h. m.'s. government) or to hold on the original quit rent.

It is also said, that, with the purpose to prevent the people from combining to force up the prices of their cultivated lands, and also of affording them sufficient protection against improvident bargains, arrangements with natives for their lands can only be made by an officer deputed by the government; all no title will be valid, and no conveyancy respected, except under an instrument granted by the government of that island, of which due registry will be made in the government office.

FEBRUARY 8th.—The latest news from Canton, dated yesterday indicates a wavering on the part of the high commissioner, Keshen, to fulfil his engagements with captain Elliot. It is reported that an imperial edict has arrived in reply to Keshen's report of the capture of the forts, the tenor of which is extremely hostile to the English; [illegible] Tong are ordered to be taken [illegible]

From Canton, if correct, it would appear that, although Keshen ignored the British plenipotentiary, that all should be arranged according to the conditions of the circular issued by h. m. under date the 20th ultimo, those conditions have never been retracted by Keshen affixing his official seal to them.

Four Pengtsin, (so called from the lanterns which they wear) of the imperial family, have left Peking for Canton.

We subjoin to inform Crito, in her last number, that his or her letter would be delivered to him if sent for, it is still at his address.

This evening the audience of the Long Britannia theatre will be over the subscribers and their friends, with the performance of Sheridan's celebrated comedy of the Rivals.

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 20th January 1841.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary has now an nounced the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, tending to future amicable intercourse.

1. The occupation of the island and harbour of Hongkong by the British crown. All just charges and duties to be levied upon the commerce carried on there to be paid, as if the land were conveyed at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British government of six million of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in annual equal instalments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the two empires upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened with its ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa, till further arrangements can be made at the new settlement, [illegible] monthly of importation.

Although we have quoted the commercial policy of Turkey, more than once before in our columns, we think, now that the details of the foreign trade, either at Whampoa, or at the British possession of Hongkong, are under of negotiation between the high commissioner and her majesty's plenipotentiary, we cannot do better than to bring it again before our readers, as it is explained in the latest edition of M. Mcleod's dictionary.

"Commercial Policy of the Turks.—It is obvious that no corporate distinction, the policy of the Turkish government, whether [illegible] in doubt or not however, is entitled to the highest praise. "No monopolies," says [illegible] "Tribute, "are laid on commerce, except in the [illegible] of a general prohibition of exporting the articles necessary for the support of human life to foreign countries, especially from the capital, where alone it is [illegible] by [illegible]; and this law has been [illegible] to be respected, when the Turkish government shall become [illegible], that it is interested in the means of securing abundance, is, in fact, the sole cause of that scarcity which [illegible] at times experienced. With this one exception, commerce is perfectly free and unfettered. Every [illegible] of foreign or domestic goods is [illegible] in [illegible] into every port, and [illegible] every province, at least any interference on the part of the magistrates, after payment of the duties. On this subject I have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In the course of some years there is no doubt that *Hongkong* would become a grand emporium—but *Lin*, very far inferior to Chusan, which, what was our case.

The agriculture, the horticulture, the variety of vegetables in short, the supply of food, the trade of the country—the markets, of all descriptions, will fall into the hands of the industrious Chinese—for the people are up to with them in a fair labour: their fare, natives Chinese population will soon spring up in *Hongkong* and British protection, but also under British law, as at Singapore; crimes will be committed and punished, and when Chinese are hanged, *a la mode Anglais*, within sight—within a mile or two of the hills of *Tung*—will not discontent be manifested? for we cannot suppose a *Tootong* will be allowed a residence in a British possession, nor any Chinese hanged by an red palm be crossed there.

But to be more in speculation; yet it will be long ere *Hongkong*—however favorably situated, without the emperor granting the request of the good silk by one to *Hongkong* harbour, and a free road to be carried on there, without the intercourse of hong-merchants,—will rival Canton;—and the British trade and British merchants will have gained but little by *Lin*, and their escape from that old and rich commercial mart.

Let me, with a few short remarks on the circumstances which hard reduced both China and England to their present condition for past events are subjects of history.

In March, 1839, *Lin*, the high imperial commissioner, arrived in Canton, with orders to suppress, entirely and for ever, the opium trade. How he dealt for? how he spoil all the world by this their sources.

That the opium trade was not at that time all but totally stopped is a question that *Lin* has yet to answer to his emperor, and his country for had he acted wisely, he would have preserved all his country from those calamitous events.

Had he accepted the written pledge of the *hong-merchants—that they would not deal in opium, nor would introduce it into the Chinese empire*—and was this most unjustifiable demand for its surrender—the trade would never have been interrupted, nor the peace broken between the two countries.

Had he, after its forcing surrender to him, re-delivered the opium to the British superintendent of trade for the purpose that he might send it from the shores of China, he, *Lin*, would, if not quite fully satisfied, at least have weakened the claim for indemnity on the part of the British government.

These are his two great sins of commission and omission; as for his conduct on other matters he would not, he could not have acted as he has done, had he not made his first false step, or had he not received by the re-delivery of the opium—the property of the English nation; but by his doing one and not doing the other, what has he brought on his country? the capture of Chusan, the destruction of two forts at the mouth of the principal river of the province where he was formerly high commissioner and governor, the loss of some thousand of the lives of his countrymen, and degrade into a tributary! and much more—the conquest of an integral portion of the celestial empire—the removal of the English trade, which—by imperial rescripts, was to be cut off for ever—and the payment of an indemnity, heavier, more and insulting, for the property which he destroyed with payment being his own, condemnation; such are the blunders which the proceedings of the high commissioner, *Lin*, has brought upon his country.

Let us now advert to a few of the acts of *Lin*'s superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

Then, with utility the highest excuse to will upon British subjects, surrender of opium, to deliver up that opium to him, for the use of government of China.

His motive for this strange proceeding he has thus fully explained.

"I am without doubt, informed that the safety of your lives and property depends on my determination."

This is the question: The one hostage to fortune with the fear of his life; the threats were sufficient for a merchant's; and perhaps from the great expensiveness of the language of the officers, they were threats only; as they are accustomed to forcible expressions, and words with them are the substitutes for actions.

Again:—"The surrender of the property on the first public occasion was founded on the clear perception that the demand, without alternative of any kind, under circumstances of violence and most unprovoked restraint, was an act of barefaced spoliation of the very worst description, itself leaving to him, the right of full indemnity and future security."

By a notice dated 23rd May, 1839, the British superintendent actually put a stop to the *legal* British trade with China, which is not yet, February 1841, renewed.

In consequence of these events, orders in council were issued for making reprisals, and powerful land & sea armaments were despatched to China to obtain—in the last words of the queen—"redress and security for injuries inflicted on British subjects, and indignities offered to an agent of the crown."

It is not necessary for us to detail here the proceedings and results of this campaign or crusade against China: but the plenipotentiary's first indemnity—that for the opium alone amounting to $6,000,000—has dwindled down to $6,000,000, to be paid in six years—when the opium was demanded to be given up in twenty days, and was actually surrendered in four weeks!

"A golden bridge for a flying enemy"—is an excellent maxim—but why 'gild' pilfered gold? *Keshen's face* is to be *saved*; the emperor's face is to be saved, while the face of queen Victoria, queen and empress of Great Britain and Ireland, of India, and unnumbered colonies—is to be hidden under her wimple! that too may be imported, that duties may be levied upon its pay mechanics as we see in China, the name, the fame, the honour of England, the interests of her merchants and manufacturers—the commercial interests and territorial revenue of India, are to be sacrificed; the army and navy are to be the plaything of a diplomatist, who the prime minister declared in his place in the house of lords, was not to have the command of the expedition!—no! but he is invested with the powers of a plenipotentiary!

We now venture these two assertions:—1—the management of British affairs and interests in China, at the present time—science that the *future* is forgotten in a selfish care for the *present*:

2—That whatever may be the *satisfactory settlement*—the final results of the powerful British expedition to the shores of China in 1840-41—will be a triumph for the Chinese and a disgrace to the *English*. *Respice finem*.

Since writing the above, we have received such information, as induces us to reserve our observations on the *first resolution*, as follows:—then added an stipulation that more should be paid in the establishment of *Hongkong* than the proper duties to the imperial upon exports and imports.

We trust our readers will excuse us for the few following observations on a Chinese phrase, the meaning of which has been misapprehended.

In our translation of the imperial edict, dated the 27th September, 1840 (vide C. R. Oct. 13, 1840 p. 217), there is a phrase—*kow kung*—which was translated—'kowtow head, and state their complaints.' In the following number (42) is another translation of the same edict, kindly given to us for publication by a learned friend. In which the same phrase is translated—'to seek entrance.' At the time, we were obstinate, in adhering to our own translation, in which we were borne out by several natives, whose opinions of the meaning of the phrase we had asked.

But deeper research, for which another learned friend showed the way, has proved that both translations of the phrase are erroneous—but "to seek entrance" is the most correct.

The phrase—'*kow kung*,' is a classical quotation from the *Chu-ko*, a book of rites and ceremonies, written about 1000 B. C. The following is the passage where it occurs.

乃明告諸侯曰王若曰

"Wherever, from any quarter, you may have thereselves at your leisure perusing carefully examine, but do not forbid them."

Kow-kung-tow: 'to explain the 'of the phrase, has the words, *kow kung kung ming*—'to speak for permission to pass through and attack Tsin;' the 5 of universal monarch of China; he was the prince who built the great Chinese Wall, burnt the books, and buried alive the literati (Morrison's dict. 16834).

The phrase *kow kung*, in our prince, is equal to imply, to 'bend' your knees down, so to at long of a free ness ge. From these translations our readers will learn that to translate correctly some of the imperial rescripts, and other official documents, is something no easy task; for the chinese papers are often mingled their with chang, or lose composition, with as were collegial style, and quotations from ancient writings, as above.

In the report from the Hoai, governor of Chekiang, that editor quotes the phrase from the imperial edict, and we translate it—'to go to Canton without hesitation.' (vide, C. R. January 19, 1841).

Results of H. M. S. Pearl.

By the latest accounts, no other has been heard to lead to a discovery how the fate of Bonaparte and Shamrock depends on the result. But from all we have read in the English papers on the subject, it is plain the fire were the victim of mere chance, either of a or foreign; and by either one the fate exhibits mortal picture of the stability of the time.

It is a peculiar circumstance that the 'Pearl' was on fire then and then immediately after it was discovered, and apparently it was sufficient time had elapsed to allow it to communicate from one part to the other.

MACAO RACES.

Wednesday, 3rd February, 1841.

FIRST RACE.

A Stake of ..... —B. C.

Mr. Lo-Ho's .....G. A. H. Belshazzar ..... Yellow.
Mr. Williamson's ..B. A. H. Lion Wonder ..... Green.

Belshazzar had a good start, was never headed, and won by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE.

Subscription of $8 each, for all ponies—B. C.

Mr. Graham's .....Charles XII.....Green.
" B-b's .....Sandy.....Orange and black.
" G'Malley's .....Tippoo.....Crimson and white.
" Gordon's .....Rebecca.....Pink.
" H. ry's .....Rascal .....Yellow.
" B-ll's .....Bingle.....Crimson and black.
" Williamson's.....Shadow.....Blue.
" Cassady's.....Brown Harry...Blue & green sleeves.
" Mahomed Ali's . Fetish.....Blue.
" Brown's .....Blue cheese.....Green.
" Eden's .....Hardhead.....———
" Edwards's.....Dumpling.....———

The betting for this race was so numerous that the bookmakers divided the betting into two lots. The first race was won by Sandy and the second by Charles XII. The two winners threw some out; Sandy lay idle by the turn where, true to his ever name, he halted, when Charles took the lead, and won in a canter.

THIRD RACE.

Subscription of $20 each—B. C.

Mr. Ah-partha's.....G. A. M. The Bruiser.....Stripe.
" Williamson's.....B. A. H. Little Wonder...Green.
" Ah-ch-ll's.....G. A. H. B. Hammer.....Yellow.
The Dear Shepherd's...G. C. H. Johnson's owner...Blue.

The horses got away well together, Johnson leading at a severe pace, to the turn, where Wonder took the lead, Belshazzar lying second, in this position they ran to the bottom, where the two came out, and were in good style by a length and a half, Bruiser lying well up.

FOURTH RACE.

The Mountain Cup value $30 all Ponies—B. C.
The winner of the 3 competitors to carry 14 lbs.
and the one and home 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Hanson's .....Rainmaker.....Green.
" Graham's.....Charles XII.....Blue.
" Henry's.....Rascal.....Yellow.
" O'Malley's.....Tippoo.....Crimson and white.
" Gordon's.....Rebecca.....Pink.
" Ah-ch's .....Shadow.....Crimson and black.
" Ah-l's .....Sandy.....Orange and black.
" Williamson's.....Blue bonnet.....Black.
" Cassady's.....Strawberry.....Pink.
" Eden's .....Tom Thumb.....Blue & [illegible]
" Mahomed Ali's. Fetish.....Blue.
" Brown's.....Hardhead.....———
" Edwards's.....Dumpling.....———

Rainmaker took the lead, was never headed, and won easy.

The crowd on Wednesday being very fine, the number had attended a great number of spectators than we ever so many previous occasions, yet the celestials were as numerous as the rest. The Mandarin manner added greatly to the interest of the scene; dressing as little under the sun was able to see quite close to the shows, as alone, indeed, that some of her people jumped on the hind horse of her barrow, with which she might have thumbed the barrow well.—Canton Press, Feby. 6.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1841. NO. 7.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fast ROMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Captain J. Leon, will be dispatched on the 10th inst. For freight apply to
HERJEESHOY CURSETJEE.
Macao, 9th February, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE fast sailing Brig HARLEQUIN, 300 Tons, now lying at Tamsui, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 11th February, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.
THE fine new "PICKWICK," up to fly to
G. MUNNERLYN.
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MERCHANTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE members of the Merchants' Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the Institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the qualification required from the latter being $10 yearly, & $5 for the months or any shorter period. Catalogue may be had from the Rev. S. R. Brown, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Chapel, Macao.
J. Ross Browne,
Recording Secretary and Librarian.
Macao, 1st Feby 1841.
Friends of the Society may have opportunity of calling during the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:
SUPERIOR London bottled Porter.
Genuine Guinness, in wood and bottle.
Superior Pulard Cognac Brandy, the smooth of 1811, bottled recently, covered with lead.
Sherry Cordial, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin.
French Claret, La Rose, & other fr.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Amontillado and Dunsher Wines.
Superior old Hock.
Sparkling Champagne.
Cinga, in pure dollar casks.
Rum, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Marble and Hot-smoak Segars.
Segars of every grade.
Manila Cigars:—Cheroots, Rio, 1 & 2; Sepoy and Bengal Twists; Bl-ck, White and Green Paper; Tinsel (Gilt); Tuscanies; Pack; Sockets and Coal Tar; Cear and Manila Rope, from 1 to 14 inch; Kanger Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Bamboo Poles; Log and Marine Adzes; of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cwt., and two of 10 cwt. each; Chains, of sizes; Manila Oil.
Glass and Crockery Ware.
Tea-boxes, with complete contents.
Brass Mats.
Parcelgut.
Stationary—Pens, Pens.
Pickles in gal. Worcestershire Sauce. (for sale of the original English cut).
A fine Lage of Tamsui.
Also, now arriving:
Superior Sherry.
Amontillado Sherry, in small kegs.
Sc Sauce, in 10 to 25 lb. boxes.
Do. Pickles and Mixed Sauce.
Do. Pickles.
Do. Sauce and Pepper, in bottle.
Hams, Beef, in half barrels.
Sausages and Pine Cheese.
Superior Sherry, Sc. &c.
apply to JOHN SMITH.
Shop N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.—THE "HERALD" has brought out a small supply of the best Madeira Wine, from the cellars of Messrs. Reeves, Gaunes, Magnes & Co., who have so deservedly established the character of their wine in China. The packages are,
Hogsheads,
Quarter casks,
Half quarter casks, and
Five Gallon do. a cask in bottle. Apply to
JENNER, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 6th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta Union Bank Bills—Payable three months after sight with interest at the rate of 6 per centum annum. These Bills are in sum of $500 to $2000 Rupees. Apply to
M. LARRUCHETA.
Macao, 20th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841—on a single sheet price per sheet $1.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—Hongkong Cutters of the East Coast of China, price $5 each. Apply to
W. S. HOYT.

Just before going to press we learnt that the *Columbine* reached Chusan on the 5th and the *Alligator* sailed from thence on the 11th inst. At the time of her departure the English prisoners had not been released, but the arrangements for their being restored to their countrymen were in a fair train, as also were those for the evacuation of Chusan.

As we have heard the imperial commissioner has the *Register* translated for his information, we have quoted purposely for his improvement the long article on smuggling; and he must be convinced if a state like Great Britain, with its equalled naval resources, cannot prevent smuggling, that a state like China, nearly destitute of any available naval resources, can never succeed in the attempt, especially with regard to an article so easily concealed as opium.

THE BRITISH TRADE AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Among the various memorials addressed to her majesty's government by British merchants interested in the trade with China, which have been referred to both houses of parliament by command of her majesty, the following from the committee of the London East India and China association to viscount Palmerston contains so clear and succinct an exposition of the British views with regard to opium, and of the course to be pursued in obtaining adequate concessions from the Chinese government, that we are induced, notwithstanding the length of the document, to place it before our readers entire:—

THE COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Cooper's-court, Cornhill, November 2, 1840.

My Lord—In complying with your lordship's request, we lay before you our sole views of the present situation of the British trade with China, and the commercial relations we have assigned and the results of conclusions we would venture to recommend to the superior judgment of her majesty's government.

2. And, first, we will briefly touch upon the subject of opium, the primary cause and control of the negotiations at Canton, but with the view of indemnifying the trade itself, but in reply to the numerous misrepresentations which have been made with regard to the traffic in that drug, and the parties conducting it. When we find the growth of opium within the territories of the East India company is a state monopoly, yielding a large revenue; that the drug is sold by the Bengal-council of India at public sales; and that its destination is to the British, that in 1837 the East India company's government actually directed, by a public notice, a large sum of money to be laid out in a loan to the shipping of India on the opium; we cannot but consider that the consumers of the drug are fairly entitled to be required, namely, into the subjects of the growth of opium; the revenue is considered to the Indian revenue; and with a fair have judge of the place of its ultimate destination; have ordered, without any hesitation, at the consumers, being a fair and upper authority to consider an opinion of the revenue?—where we look at the persons employed in these operations, and those employed before them, including a minister, directors of the East India company, lawyer, governor of India, &c. &c., men of all parties, and of the highest moral character, where we have, moreover, that the Indian board, upon which a colonial minister presides, has an official control over the conduct of the East India company, and might prevent what it did not approve—we must conclude that it does seem not to have any claim or pretension attaching to the opium trade, upon the merchants who engaged in a business thus directly, and indirectly sanctioned by the highest authorities.

3. With regard to the Chinese government, also, we would observe, that when the merchants are considering the industrial difficulty of the trade in the opium as in other articles, the Chinese authorities, from the government downwards, have been connected with this trade, by conniving at Chinese subjects carrying away the drug from the foreign ships; but indirectly, by bending the government to hold from that purpose, merely being those one which to those foreign merchants who could not delivered opium from their own vessels outside the port of Canton, for it should be remembered that since 1838-39, they were told by the Chinese authorities to remove the opium vessels from Whampoa, to outlying ships out ship, and the same amount would be intended.

4. But what we shall explain the good, we have at desire that it should for one instant be supposed, that we are advocating the continuance of a trade against which the Chinese government formally protest. We are quite prepared to admit, should the Chinese prefer imperishing the import of opium, that henceforth the British merchants trading to China must obey the laws of that country in respect to that article, that the crews of Great Britain cannot be called upon to interfere in the manner in support of those subjects who violate them. The traders in opium after this to be left to the Chinese laws and the punishments awarded by them; and neither have any right to call upon the British government for redress.

5. The opium trade, combined with the introduction of metals and manufactured goods into China, have, upon a course of carrying on the external trade of China both with Great Britain and India, thereby facilitating the purchase of tea and silk, and has turned the balance of trade in our favour, will be clearly seen by the following statement:—

The British trade at Canton, from 1st July 1837 to 30th of June, 1839, amounted to ..... £11,[illegible]
The exports to the Chinese were—

Tea	Dec. 9,[illegible]
Silk	2,[illegible]
Other articles	[illegible]
At the per Co.	[illegible]
	3,347,[illegible]

Paid for by the Chinese manufacturers—

Metals	£ [illegible],114
Cotton	1,[illegible]
Opium	3,[illegible]
	[illegible]

Thus showing the balance of trade in favor of China against China ..... £2,[illegible]
which was already paid by remittances to British India, in silver, drawn from China for opium, or by imports from China of treasure into Calcutta and Bombay from China, 22,772,000 rupees, or there with no doubt; and the abundance of treasure in Canton made the exports of silver from that port, in the year 1838 to 1839 [illegible]. Hence, indeed, one of the chief grounds for the do to our countrymen of the trade as to the trade opinion, of which however it might be in the colonial of the government, yields no revenue to the state, and therefore the exports of an large amount of the imports.

6. Any one who, after what has been passed, that this trade never will be legalized, and that it must be carried on at all, is a cause of great risk to persons residents of the most opposite, we have still a very important topic, requiring consideration, namely, that in British ships or over and capital of which [illegible] (the total which [illegible] is two or three) in the east China [illegible] per annum, and high upon [illegible] of [illegible] rights [illegible]

[To be continued next week.]

Smuggling.

The best protection of revenue given in many cases upon the smuggled [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible]—Board of [illegible] and opinions Colonial, August 10, 1837.

[illegible] the value of the commodities [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of opium on the [illegible] of opium [illegible]

tained between England and Normandy after the conquest. In the case of this part we may congratulate us on it blocked up by the hatch of nature dividing others by for centuries; but in other parts of this southern coast, equally or more favourably situated for trade with the continent, it is lamentable to reflect that their maritime industry has been repressed, or perverted, and rendered a means of demoralization by virtually acting against the clearest dictates of common sense. So long had successful legislators maintained the belief that they could encourage trade by prohibitions and restrictions, that these notions have come to be looked upon as the natural one—as the property of, and the inclination to, respect to the spring which if really natural has been condemned as absurd and dangerous. In such a state of things the smuggler arose in an instant, at the call of the inhabitants of whole districts, the blunders and errors of vicious commercial legislation. Nowhere can be find a more favourable situation for his operations than the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and he—leader of starlers are current in those parts of their shell and estimate, their ingrained adherence, their caution in running contraband goods ashore, their alacrity in hoisting them up the side of the cliff by rockets, and the expedition with which they are hurried off to a place of security. There is a rapture effect a wonder-production with a dangerous spirit of heroism which renders the ordinary is quite a feature of industry indeed, and thus receives those who engage in them of the best characters of good character and respectability.

"Johnson's 'Dictionary' a smuggler is stigmatized as a "a wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of customs" but the lexicographer had forgotten that in his explanation of the word "excise" he had described it as "a hateful tax," though it is paid now with less reluctance than any other, and that the heinousness of offence diminishes in general estimation in proportion to the unpopularity of any law. High and extravagant duties render the smuggler a popular character, and he cannot be brought to look upon himself merely as a criminal, while his neighbours view him in the light of a benefactor who supplies them with necessaries and luxuries at a cheap rate. "Not many people," says Adam Smith, "are scrupulous about smuggling, unless, without perjury, they can find any one and safe opportunity of doing so. To pretend to have any scruple about buying smuggled goods would in most countries be regarded as one of those pedantic pieces of hypocrisy which, instead of gaining credit with anybody, serve only to expose the person who affects to practice them to the suspicion of being a greater knave than the rest of his neighbours." It thus happens that many persons attach a fictitious value to goods which have been smuggled; and this weakness is often practised upon by those who offer goods for sale as illicit which have passed through all the forms of the customs or excise laws. The crimes which are the offspring of smuggling are in fact says to be diversified—that of smuggling itself. The crimes of taxation has its moral as well as its economical bearings; and it has been well observed by a writer in the "Edinburgh Review," (vol. xxxvi., p. 505) that "to evade, by means of high duties, an overwhelming temptation to indulge in crime, and then to punish men for indulging in it, is a principle wholly and completely subversive of every principle of justice. It reveals the natural feelings of the people, and teaches them to feel an interest in their worst characters, to oppose their cause and sympathize their wrongs." All experience proves that it is totally impossible to put an end to smuggling, so long as profit can be made by it; while the instant the temptation ceases it is opened. Everybody has probably had personal experience of the attempts to evade passage before the recent alteration in the tariff, while such practices have since suddenly become as rare as they were formerly universal; but several equally strong cases are worthy of being stated as a consideration in support of an unpalatable truth.

Previous to 1784 the duty on tea was raised by successive additions to 119 per cent., and the quantity smuggled rose to eight million lbs. per annum. The merchants were compelled to substitute the sale purchased of the East India Company, or they must otherwise have been totally lost of the market. Fortunately, in October, 1784, the duty was reduced to 12 per cent., and the consequence was that while in the preceding year there had been only 5½ million lbs. sold at the company's sales, the quantity sold in 1785 exceeded 14½ million lbs.

In Ireland, in 1813, the duty on spirits was 7s. per gallon, 6½ million gallons paid duty; but in 1823, when the duty had been increased to 5s. 6d., only 2½ million gallons were brought to charge, though it was tolerably well known that the consumption amounted to about 10 million gallons. In October, 1823, the duty was reduced to 2s.; and in 1825 the quantity charged with duty was 6½ million gallons; but what was much better, the detestable evils resulting from illicit distillation and smuggling, and which were described by a Parliamentary committee as more than the combined of crime and wretchedness, had almost entirely ceased.

Scotland presents a similar case to the above. In consequence of the duty being so high, smuggling and illicit distillation were universally practised; and accordingly, while you could not be upon matters of opinion of equal case coming to open violation of the laws. On the duty being reduced, smuggling and illicit distillation ceased, and the revenue of Scotland rose from 2½ million to 3,133,[illegible] in 1825.

In 1822 and 1823 the country was at an expensive smuggling establishment—the coast guard, preventive service and the coast blockade were organized, and the vessels of the naval navy were in active employment with a fleet of fifty-two revenue cruisers. In the above two years the total expenditure amounted to £[illegible] vessels and 3[illegible] boats. The coast blockade service was performed on shore by about 1000 men and seamen belonging to the navy, and under the orders of the admiralty. The chief object in another name for the duty of those who perform that service are for the authority of the board of customs. The total expenditure for the year 1823, the direct expenses of the service for the prevention of smuggling in England was the revenue cruisers, & village officers £[illegible]; preventive water-guard, £[illegible]; revenue vessels, £[illegible]; coast blockade, £[illegible]; total, £[illegible]; England, £[illegible]; Ireland, £[illegible]; grand total for both years, £[illegible]. The quantities made during this period amounted to about 67,000. Properties therefore ensued between the officers of the revenue and smugglers, that latter assisted by large bodies of the country people; and scarcely a week elapsed without their arrival on more or less serious. No material improvement took place for several years. The counties of Cumberland and Northumberland were rapidly becoming demoralized by the practice of smuggling Dutch spirits into England, where the duty was much higher. Impolitic as are the high duties imposed by one country upon the productions of its neighbours, different rates of duty on the same article in one country are still worse. In twenty-one 188 informations were laid in the above two counties for offences against the smuggling laws, and in 110 cases the parties were committed to prison. In 1830 there were in England 198 records under condemnation for smuggling, and 88 gaols as were serving in the navy on a penalty for this offence. In 1831 the coast guard, substituted for the great blockade in Kent and Sussex, cost the country £[illegible] per annum; and upwards of 201,000 had been expended in 1832 in building cottages for the accommodation of the officers and men. In 1833 Mr. Henry Parnell, in his work on "Financial Reform," estimated the total cost of protecting the revenue at 700,000 or 800,000 stycos.

Within the last twelve years there has been a marked improvement in the tendency of our commercial policy, and spirits and tobacco are now the two principal articles which allow a considerable profit to the smuggler, a duty of 7s. 6d. per gallon on the former, and of 3s. per lb., or 200 per cent., on the cost price of the latter, being amply sufficient to cover the expense of smuggling so as to render his calling one of nearly as little risk as the legal trade. Three-fourths of the tobacco consumed in Ireland is believed to be supplied by smugglers. Taking the consumption at a period when the duty was 3s., and estimating the subsequent increase of population, there should be 10 million lbs. of tobacco consumed in Ireland; whereas a few years ago the duty being 3s., the consumption was only 4 million lbs. Of course the revenue and the fair trader suffer greatly, but the only remedy is a reduction of duty, so as to establish the gentlemen of the smuggler.

Utterly also an important principle in taxation has received the attention that it deserves, namely, that in matters of revenue, "two and two do not make four;" and hungers of the revenue has been sought by means of the reduction of duty rather than by making additions to its amount. Thus, in consequence of the reduction of duty, the price of soap has fallen one-eighth, the consumption has increased one-thirteen and fallen one-sixth, and the consumption is greater by one-half; silk goods are one-fifth lower and the quantity consumed is more than doubled; coffee has fallen one-fourth in price, and more than treble the quantity is consumed. The commerce of the country has thus been increased, and the comforts of the people materially enlarged, without any loss to the revenue, while illicit practices and their demoralizing effects have been totally discontinued.—Penny Mag., June, 1840.

Treaty of commerce between France & Sardinia.—We are enabled to state that the British and French authorities have arrived at a satisfactory understanding for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favourable to British manufactures. The very 4-o points which may be considered upon are mere technicalities, of no importance whatever, and which cannot by possible be put under the subject of our ministers affecting either the principle or the details of the treaty. But for the unfortunate difference which arises on the subject, question the treaty would have already received the signature of M. Thiers. His success in our country, it seems, is a foregone conclusion, and it is understood; but Mr. Porter remains in Paris, and there appears to be no understanding that the treaty will be signed the moment the political difficulties shall have been adjusted. The consideration of the subject now is that be regarded as a thing independent of the negotiations of Monsieur Guizot, or of the sole subject—Gazette of Wednesday.—Times, Sept. 29.

A [illegible] Steamer.

Another, the work intended to be which upon Black-

[illegible]'s commencement,' but which was never printed from complication of preparation, Jacobite Books for reading, which may be proved, to the truth whether or not he means 'the prince of Jacobite' [illegible] he is down as a rule, that there are only two cases where the public has a right to pill open an [illegible] [illegible] blood. First when he is convinced of the [illegible] of his own work, and second, when he discovers the [illegible] of another by the character of [illegible] [illegible] first case it is a record to his own honour; in the second, out of regard to the justice due to others. He doubts, in all other cases, the right of any man to injure of any other man whether he be regulator for an [illegible] book, and especially [illegible] that large debt in the [illegible] The [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for 5 [illegible] Bahamas, & Wallace Wilson, Barrow, & Ranger, with Gun Cheong.—8 Bee-eater, Cornelius Brady, Mary Gordon, 9 W Gunn, all from Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

[illegible] Bancroft Thompson, for Bombay, under Tonnage.—Anemone, (Port.) for the Straits. [illegible]

Lex, (Port.) Provvidencia, (Port.) for Manila.

VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—Cumberland, Pannonia, [illegible]

For Bombay.—Waterloo.

For Calcutta.—

VESSELS ENTERED.

From London.—Transports, Pomona, Bombay, Dalmore, with head-land, provisions.

Sherwood (Am.)

From Liverpool.—Cheshire, Pelham, Penang, Gunsel, Queen de vie Martin.—Gunboat.

From Calcutta.—Severn, Eden, Sir Robert Peel, Ralph, Ariel, Georgina Family, Prince Syed Kane, Palmer.

From Bombay.—Earl of Chester, Rose, Orkney, Amity, Annette, Angelina, Charles Forbes, Lempen Family.

From de Janeiro.—Saltana, Ambassador.

From Madras.—Soundrapery.

From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Tory, Bengalee, Fairy.

From Dublin.—Active, (Port.) Viajante, (Port.)

H. M. S. Espiegle.—Wellington, Gunsel, Gunboat, 18.

By the last arrivals we have received the *Bombay Times* of the 14, 21, 28, '31, of Oct. and 7, of Nov., the *Calcutta Bankers* from 22, of Oct. to the 12, of Nov., the *Calcutta Courier* of 31 of Oct. 7, 11, and 14 of Nov., the *Penang Gazette* of the 8 and 10 of Oct., 14, 21, and 28 of Nov., the *Malacca Weekly Register* of 15, 19, (extra) 29 of Oct., 5 and 26 of Nov. and 6 of Dec., the *Bengal Herald* from 20 of August, to 27 of Sept., and the *Madras Examiner* from 8 of Sept. to the 10 of Oct.

We have extracted from the Englishman of Nov. 3 the report of the committee of the East India and China Association on the China trade, to which we request the attention of our local readers.

With reference to the surprise expressed in our last number that a foreign potentate should levy duties in a possession belonging to the British crown, we have since learnt that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has officially declared that no duties can be levied, or other official functions exercised by Chinese officers in a British possession.

It may be inferred from this that the Chinese can only levy the duties alluded to on their own territory, and from their own subjects, on goods passing from Hongkong into the interior, and not on goods landed in entrepôt, or consumed on the island: this, should it be the case, is most important, and we hope it will prove true.

As a proof of the favourable disposition of Keshen, it was said that he, the week before last, agreed to the request, made by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, to dismantle the lately erected forts on the tongue of land running out from Kowloon; and he requested, in order to save trouble, time, and expense, that the British commander in chief would allow the Chinese to remove the guns by sea.—Accordingly, on Sunday, the 7th instant, the *Nemesis* proceeded to Hongkong bay with orders to the commanding officer to permit the Chinese to remove the guns in boats; but when this permission was communicated to the Chinese officer in command of the forts—he declared that he had not received any instructions from Keshen on the subject—either to dismantle the forts, or to avail himself of the permission of the British commanding officer to remove the guns by sea.

In the *Madras Spectator*, of September 29 there is a letter from captain Christopher Biden on the appropriation of the funds collected for the Hormuzd's testimonial to the erection of a light house on cape L'Aguilhas, and we learn from the *Calcutta Courier* of November 11, that a notice of a meeting had been given at the Mauritius to promote a subscription for the erection of a lighthouse on cape L'Aguilhas. We shall shortly [illegible] thereafter [illegible]

We feel much obliged to "E." for his description of his excursion over the island of *Hongkong*; and it is important, as giving a probably correct estimate of the number of inhabitants.

The text of the following imperial edict, dated January 6 discards contradict one the commands issued by the emperor when the British squadron left the gulf of Pechelee; we will not presume to say whether the latter ordinarily [illegible] merely to blind the Chinese; or if they really [illegible] since the feelings of the emperor and his ministers toward the English.

[illegible]

"Tao-kwang, 20th year, 12th moon, 13th day. (January 6th, 1841.)

"The following imperial edict the first month.

"To day *Lew Ko-ko* (the great) gentleman of Tientsin—with C. S. January 19) has expected, (as follows).

"In obedience to the commands, I went to Tinghai, to make a close examination into the dispositions and intentions of the English foreigners there.

"Now already has a report, from Keshen, reporting the dispositions and intentions of the English foreigners in the province of Canton, reached Peking, &c (from the terms of the report) "they appear to be excessively proud and domineering" "and imperial orders have already been issued to all the generals, governors, and deputy-governors to redouble their vigilance of their defence and guard, and to be prepared to receive the enemy (of the English)."

"The capital of the province of Chekiang is a most important place, which has consigned the affair of Tinghai. It is proper to order *Lew-Tinko* to meet with Elepoo, and consult as to the safe management of affairs, and then, send a report back to the capital of Chekiang, ordering the civil and military officers, to exercise the vigilance of their guard; and if the said foreigners come and offer up petitions, to deal [illegible] together; and should their [illegible] approach near to the coasts or [illegible] ports, at once to open fire upon and attack them with the greatest determination, and while you do not act rashly, let there be no the least appearance of fear. Respect this.

[illegible] OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

We have not any facts to communicate to our distant readers relating to the reopening of the British trade. The H. Co.'s steamer, *Nemesis*, with h. m.'s plenipotentiary on board, left for the *Bocca Tigris* on Wednesday 21 Sept. in. and arrived off the *Praya Grande*, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, and left again for the *Bocca Tigris* at day light on Sunday morning, the 14th instant. It is generally understood that her commander, captain Hall, has charge of papers which are to be transmitted to the high imperial commissioner, through a Chinese officer at the *Bocca Tigris*, for the purpose of being collated with Keshen's own version of the commercial treaty, which it is understood is now on the tapis between the high commissioner and h. m.'s plenipotentiary. There is, doubtless, great difficulty in reducing the terms of the treaty, whatever they may be, to the comprehension of Chinese statesmen; and the impracticable Chinese language also offers the most knotty obstacles to the conducting of the provisions of an equal treaty, full in character and idiom, so as to avoid all ambiguity; it is probable, therefore, that for eight or three weeks may elapse before all the conditions of the treaty are agreed to, and the treaty is sealed, by the high commissioner.

In the meantime, as the world has been informed, by the proclamation of h. m.'s plenipotentiary that the island of Hongkong has been ceded to the British crown, it is our duty to inform our distant readers what probability exists of a foreign British chandlery being speedily established there.

The cession of the proclamation states "The island of Hongkong has been ceded to the British crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner, Keshen."

"We are inclined to suppose that this cession of the seal of Keshen, a Chinese imperial officer, is but obliquely interested; it is rather only to have been considered to the Mandarin who contributed to *Lin* in 1839, first on the general commotion in the chinese agitation the Burmese, who was unsuccessful, and we believe, that Lin herself, and generally the *Chinese*, the emperor of Chinese, the Mandarin interest. The seal is called, the original, Keshen [illegible] 關防.

The Chinese, generally, deny that Keshen has any authority or power to cede the island of Hongkong; but should the new high commissioner, who is said to be on his way to Canton, be invested with "powers" to Keshen, and ratify all his proceedings, it becomes a question how far it will be becoming the honour and dignity of the British crown to hold Hongkong under the terms of a grant agreed to by Keshen; and if the island is held against the will of the emperor, although a trade may and will be carried on there—that system of trade will never be honourable to the national character, nor [illegible]

Moreover, supposing that the emperor consents to the cession of Hongkong to the British crown for ever, his imperial majesty and his ministers will consider it a great indulgence, and expect no further advantages or rights will be again sought for, or urged by foreigners; but it is certain that the daring enterprise and capital of British merchants will seek for other channels of trade, and Hongkong will be only considered as a contraband stepping stone to the attainment of other ends; and these certain and complete efforts will tend to generate a constant suspicion and ill-will on the part of the government, if not of the people, towards all foreigners; arrangements will be made of breach of faith by the British government, and the whole trade will be in a constant state of anxiety and uncertainty, how different from that condition it would enjoy when under the protection of the Chinese government, and watched over by the government of Great Britain through the agency of h. m.'s chief and consuls, at the different ports.

Again, with reference to the proclamation to the natives of Hongkong, in which they are told—"that they are now subjects of the queen of England"—will it be becoming the English crown to receive as subjects those people bringing with, are transferred like to many Russian serfs or head of cattle, from the patriarch rule of their emperor and fathers, by the stamp of Keshen's seal;—We certainly doubt his power to make such transfer of any part of the *Chinese family*, whatever he might do with a hungry unsophisticated world; but who say they said that they are subjects of the queen of England? because they reside on their hereditary lands in Hongkong island over which the British flag now waves?—This cannot be, for h. m.'s plenipotentiary in his circular dated January 20 declared—"that h. m.'s government has sought no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants; and he is only performing his duty in affording the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to h. m.'s possession.

Now the Chinese, under this declaration, have as clear a right to resort to, dwell in, and build lands and houses on Hongkong, as

the subjects of any European or American state: it may be presumed that *Hongkong*, like Singapore, will be made a free port! but whoever dreamed of telling the Chinese at Singapore that they were the subjects of the queen of England! The dwellers on *Hongkong*, are as pure the subjects of the queen of England than any foreigner residing on British territory; and to give the effect to this proclamation, as affecting the natives holding their hereditary lands in *Hongkong* island, the above law must be epitomized, thus. It is utterly improbable that any Chinese officer can have been invested with the power to make a schism in the national family; and this fact will be proved when the Chinese on *Hongkong* are required, or advised, to cut off their tails as a mark of the abjuration of their allegiance to their emperor and father, and of their allegiance to the British crown.

By this proclamation, to the Chinese inhabitants of *Hongkong*, they are assured that the British government will protect them in their religious rites &c. that they will be allowed to build their pagoda temples—and establish monasteries and nunneries—getting the sound of the English church-going bell!

By the following extract from the report of the committee of the East India and China association, our local readers will know what value that body of the most eminent British merchants set upon the possession of an island in comparison to the opening of the ports of Fokien, Chekiang, and Kiangsu to British commerce: "at the deliberate recommended to the British government to gain the permission of the Chinese in a commercial treaty, it is the seventh alternative, a kind of *ne plus ultra*.

It is also the *fifth* of the deliberate, among the great ones having preceded it, acquired by the British government, of the emperor of China, if the extract from the New York paper can be depended on (vide C. R. Nov. 24, 1840).

17. In the future conduct of the trade, it would be most desirable to obtain a commercial treaty with the Chinese permitting—

First,—Admission not only to Canton, but to certain ports to the northward, say Amoy, Foochoo-foo, Ningpo, and the Yang-che-kiang and Kwan-chow, situated between the 20th and 32nd degrees of north latitude near the silk, muslin, and tea districts; and it is on this coast that the chief demands of British warehouse, longcloth, and hardware exists.

Second,—Commercial relations to be maintained at these places as at Canton, generally with the Chinese nations; but if the trade be limited to certain hongs, which we most strongly deprecate, then the government to be guarantee of the solvency of such parties as chosen by it.

Third,—That British subjects in China carrying on a legitimate trade, shall not be treated by the government or its officials as inferiors, but be left free in their social and domestic relations to adopt European customs, to possess warehouses, and to have their wives and families with them, and to be under the protection of the Chinese laws from insult and oppression.

Fourth,—That a tariff of duties, inwards and outwards, be fixed and agreed upon by the British and Chinese governments, and no alteration be made but by mutual consent.

Fifth,—That the Queen's representative, as plenipotentiary of the trade, be allowed direct communication with the emperor and his ministers, as well as with the local authorities; and that he be permitted to reside at Peking, or at a open port, for the protection of British subjects, and the regulation of the trade.

Sixth.—That in the event of any infraction of the Chinese laws, the punishment for the same shall be inflicted by; and British subjects shall not be considered responsible for any such crime, but such may be the case—[illegible] not be tried and punished with the guilty.

Seventh.—That supposing the Chinese the [illegible] giving duty gratuitously, the [illegible] by purchase, or otherwise, of an island for the above, upon which a British factory could be established.

Upon terms such as these, the British trade with China, could, we think, be carried on with credit and advantage to this country; and if from what he said to obtain them, we cannot believe that the people of great Britain and the European community in general would offer any objection to its exercise; at least, we humbly suggest that the adoption of this course is worth the trial for if it be not followed, the only alternative seems to be, the abandonment of this important and growing commerce to uncertain and to piracy!

We have, &c.

(Signed) G. G. de H. Larpent.
John Abel Smith.
W. Cabbourn.

It is commonly reported that one port, if not more, on the N. E. coast of China, was offered to h. m.'s plenipotentiary by the imperial commissioner, but the offer was neglected—abandoned, refused by the former immediately a second expedition was dispatched, hinting that *Hongkong* might be ceded to the British crown.

If the port of Amoy, or any other port, is allowed by the Chinese government to be open to British shipping, the British government will never limit the enterprise and capital of its subjects to *Hongkong*—for such a course of proceeding would not only be adopting the narrow policy of China to that country abandon it, but would also be in direct contradiction to the act 3rd and 4th William 4th—by which the superintendents were appointed—"for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China."

The honour and dignity of the British crown, the political & commercial interests of great Britain, that is—the honour and interests of the U. K. must be ever be the primary objects of consideration with British statesmen; the interests of her colonies, of her foreign possessions, of her Indian empire are secondary objects:—It is the people of great Britain and Ireland, whose skill, capital, and industry must be, ever the first encouraged and fostered—then the interests of the adjacent countries will follow, as a shadow does its substance; but they have the interests of the manufacturers and all other of the mercantile classes been cared for in accepting the cession—which may yet be disputed—of a barren island containing about 70 square miles, in lieu of free commercial markets in all of the most available ports of China?—It should not be forgotten at the present moment, that the cotton of India when improved in its staple and subjected to a more searching cleansing process, will find a market in England, and oust the cotton of the southern states of the U. S.; the only prominent article of export from India to China will then be opium: which the British governor of *Hongkong* cannot refuse permission to be there landed and stored, duty free. How far this proceeding will tend to ameliorate the general condition of the general British commerce with China, we will but now dispute; but it is evident, if the cotton of India finds a market in England, the manufacturer of England must find new markets; and where are such vast ventures as the *Bocca Tigris*, the ports of *Fukhien*, *Chekiang*, and *Kiangsu* the *Yangchekiang* and *yellow* rivers: but these ventures for British manufacturers have been abandoned without a struggle—or rather not the slightest attempt has been made to gain them,—for the possession of the paltry island of *Hongkong*, the greatest value of which in the eyes of the adultery will be that of a season of petty pilfering.

We will not, as the general comment, be prophet of evil, and foretell the same and important consequences of the preliminary negotiations; but we may be allowed to say, if the preliminaries are agreed upon, & we rather can trust in the good faith of each other, why should not the blockade be at once raised, and the ships be allowed to enter the river and land in their power the passage down the Chinese sea? This delay seems to show that h. m.'s plenipotentiary himself is not altogether confident of a final amicable arrangement. We have heard from other sources that *Delta's* letter that troops—from the provinces of *Kwangtung*, *Szechuen*, *Hunan* & *Kwangsi* having been moving into the city of Canton; where and in the adjacent city now are exhibited 6000 Manchow soldiers. We are not a cracker—yet we confess that with reference to any satisfactory arrangement we hope, than not opening a channel in our present and we—and we believe but few others will—shall not be surprised if the whole of the late proceedings and arrangements are altogether overturned before this month is out—and then—what then?

TENURE OF LAND IN CHINA.

We hold, though our local readers would wish to learn, if possible, some facts as to the tenure of land in China; as the British flag now waves over a small and isolated portion of the element national soil; but it is difficult to gain any facts on the subject. It is a question whether there is any tenure like our freehold, or any law of entail. Land is supposed by some to be held upon the conditions of paying an annual quitrent to the government; the lands given by the government for the endowment of colleges, temples &c. are held in perpetuity. Others say the land all belongs to the emperor; and is granted by the magistrates to the people, his children, as long as they fulfil the conditions of the grant.

The following note is from the appendix to sir George Staunton's translation of the penal code.

NOTE.

It has long been a disputed, and is still perhaps to be considered as a doubtful question, whether the tenure by which the land is in general held in China, is of the nature of a freehold, and vested in the landholder without limitation or control, or whether the sovereign is in fact, the universal and exclusive proprietor of the soil, which the nominal landholder is (like the tenantry in India, no more than the steward or collector of his master. This truth probably lies, in this instance, between the two extremes. It is well known, that several of the most valuable trades with Europeans at Canton have considerable landed possessions, and that they are in these provinces to be the most secure, if not the most important portion of their property. The manufacturers without the pale under the protection of the court have likewise estates in land, granted them by different emperors, for the support of their establishments. Besides, the ordinary contributions of the landholder to the revenue is supposed not to exceed one-tenth of the produce; a proportion very different from that which is required from the tenant, or actual cultivator of the soil in India, and which leaves enough in the hands of the landholder, to enable him to preserve a considerable income to himself, after discharging the wages of the labourer, and the interest of the capital employed in the cultivation of his property. It is chiefly upon this income that all the superintendents, supervisors, and secondary officers of government, all agriculturists retained them, and no longer engaged in husbandry; all those Taotai-fooshing who hold their grants in China under a species of feudal vassalage; and lastly, all farmers and others not actually labouring with their hands, must be supported by rebates.—As there are no public funds in China, the purchase of land is the chief, if not the only mode of rendering capital productive with certainty and regularity, and free from the anxiety and risk of commercial adventure.

On the other hand, it must be admitted, that the Penal code clearly reserve that there are considerations in which there is no doubt from the advantages just enumerated, that the proprietorship of the landholder is of a very qualified nature, and subject to a degree of thwarting and control on the part of government, not known or endured under the most despotic of the monarchies of Europe. By the LXXVIIth section, the proprietor of land seems to be almost entirely restricted from disposing of it by will; by the LXXVIIth section, it appears that the inheritance must there be arranged from certain [illegible]

Whoever appoints his heir and representative improperly, shall be punished with 80 blows.

Any younger and inferior member of a family, living with the others under the same roof, who appropriates to his own use, or otherwise disposes of, the joint family—property without permission, shall be punished with 80 blows, if the value amounts to 10 ounces of silver, and one degree more severely as far as 100 blows, for every additional 10 ounces value.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1841.

established proportions. By the 5 XIVth section, these lands are forfeited, which the proprietor shall relinquish in the public records of government, acknowledging thereby himself responsible for the payment of taxes upon them. Allotments of lands overpaying to be in some cases liable to forfeiture, merely because they are not cultivated when capable of being so—by the 6 XXVth section no mortgage is lawful unless the mortgagee actually enters into the possession of the lands, has the produce thereof conveyed to him, and makes himself personally responsible for the payment of all taxes, until the lands are redeemed by the proprietor. It will also be perceived that, except in the case of a lawful mortgage, no person other than the actual proprietor of the land, is allowed to engage for the payment of taxes upon it, and that therefore such engagement is, to some degree, a test of property.

[illegible] Pekin subject may naturally have represented to him (Admiral Elliot) that to the acts of which the King has complained, and which it was made important and for the first time by our envoy, had been committed at a season, it [illegible] proper that investigations should be made and [illegible] offenders there.—

(The Canton correspondent of the Friend of India, Nov. 16, and C. R. Feb. 1, 1841.)

It is not first singular that the editors of the *Friend of India*, should hazard the above assertion, which is printed in italics?—when it is a notorious fact that the high commissioner, *Lin*, held, what may, perhaps, without exaggeration, be called the *great seal of China*—that seal the possession of which conferred upon him the fullest power a Chinese magnate can hold; which made him the representative and proxy of his emperor.

The high commissioner published his powers plenipotentiary and of proxy in the following detached passages in his proclamation to foreigners, dated March 14, 1839.

"*Lin*, a high officer of the Chinese empire, the special commissioner of imperial envoy, &c.

"[illegible] the great and imperial power, made to Pekin on the borders of the sea, and the earthly understanding all the acts and regulations of the [illegible] have held their bearings, as it is that I have to thank the great emperor for [illegible] appearance as an officer who has frequently distinguished himself by meritorious actions to be a special commissioner for reducing to order these distant districts and for giving assurance with unspeakable authority to present the faithful orders of upon."

"Upon the arrival of the imperial commissioner, he has of Peking, where [illegible] received the emperor's commands. [illegible] the great emperor [illegible] the great irresponsible authority for prevention, &c."

It follows from his powers of prevention, that when *Lin* did not interference to stopping the opium trade, the emperor did; therefore, neither a knowledge nor a prohibition of his proceedings were required on the part of the cabinet of Peking; although his conduct was specially approved by the emperor in an imperial edict published in the Peking gazette. and the unanswerable fact we presume the editors of the *Friend of India*, must have learnt from common reports and it proves how speedy should have been our retaliatory measures on all points; in the provinces of Canton, Fokien, Chekiang and Pechele.

But apart from his full powers of prevention in dealing with the opium and foreign trade generally—

"An unpaid or partial division of the provinces between the other and younger branches of a family, were [illegible] shall there be no punishment apparently in the name of the law.

"Whoever fraudulently evades the payment of the land-tax, by omitting or erasing the register of his land in the public books, shall be punishable in proportion to the amount of the chargeable land concerned, in the following manner:—where the unregistered land amounts to one mow (about 1000 square yards), and there not exceed five mow with 80 blows, and for every additional number of 5 mow in magnitude, the punishment shall be increased one degree, until a criminal is the limit of 100 blows. The unregistered lands shall be forfeited to the state, and the arrears of the land-tax (computed according to the period during which it has lain unpaid) the amount of the land, and the extent [illegible] which it should have been lawfully chargeable, shall also be [illegible] to fill.

"Whoever takes lands or tenements by way of mortgage, [illegible] with a regular contract duly [illegible] and [illegible] with the legal duty to the [illegible] shall receive 50 blows; and for a [illegible] half the consideration money of the [illegible]—if the mortgagee does not transfer to the [illegible] the whole portion of the land [illegible] and lands are [illegible] and lands are [illegible] rally—the government of that seal, if we may be said, invested him with the powers of life and death over the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, and his vague threats against the lives of the hong-merchants seem to hint at these powers; and they were, indeed, enforced by the instant execution of a native who was detected in purchasing a small quantity of opium when it was in the course of being destroyed at *Chuenpee*—except that this instance of summary capital punishment may, perhaps, be called an exercise of martial law.

Unless, then, h. m's ministers have departed from their declarations made in the houses of lords and commons, & given secret instructions to h.m.'s plenipotentiary, to compromise make any terms from us with the Chinese, in order that the trade may be resumed—the end that the merchants may bleed, it would seem that the course that should have been pursued was plain and clear:—here is a schedule of wrongs of injuries and insults! If the British plenipotentiary demand reparation and redress, and if any demands are not, at once, without evasion or equivocation, with out discussion or dispute, fully and freely granted, I will, so you can I have the power, enforce them:—and we fear this must be the British policy at last.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Captain Elliot is down from another conference with Kishen, and he arrived at 8 p. m. yesterday and no stimulus is out (on contrary to the usual conduct of our envoy minister) I conclude it is a failure! A circular was due to British subjects on this occasion, but it did! but it good!

Captain Elliot into consequence of public deeds had led all India, and all England, to expect trade to be opened on an unlimited footing; and to British merchants here the bold captain intimated a certain day (10th of Chinese new year) for positive opening! On these intimations, from Manila, and on the spot, mercantile transactions have taken by orders of the, producing most confusing and wonderful results, and it is [illegible] contemplate the loss to the eager Manchester and Glasgow traders on this most premature connection—but as Elliot gave the notice, and the merchants acted, on it! In common honesty or common delicacy, he is bound by circular to account for the failure!; not to throw the merchants, (mad!) to write all sort of vague speculations, in attempt for the misfortune!

As *fresh* comes hard to wring out of diplomatic, and as Elliot issues his circulars you know here [illegible] promising that though I [illegible] for the losses of distant parties who [illegible] to have anything more of Elliot than h. m's representation in China, I [illegible] of the opposite for those he changed [illegible] on the spot; [illegible] breaches of contracts should have [illegible] from these [illegible]—The [illegible] of government [illegible] to the chief superintendent, and disgrace [illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] of bankruptcy [illegible] parties on the spot fairly fall on those who [illegible] of [illegible] who [illegible] for hongs [illegible]

△ [illegible] pleasure [illegible] hostility [illegible] the only [illegible] to be [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] Chinese and the [illegible] over the Bogue; [illegible] for [illegible] number of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

amongst the gentlemen there were Abbas Turks, Greeks, Malays, Chinese high imperial commissioners, mandarins, jaggers, pages, Edinburgh architects, Rangoon and a Chinese lady, married, by her *cuifaro*. These various fancy dresses mingled with the gaudy uniforms of captains and boatswains, the representatives of the naval and military, horse and foot artillery, formed an extremely gay scene in a very handsome, well-proportioned, and well-lighted room.

At 12 o'clock the ladies and their partners sat down to an elegant supper with all varieties of wines; and were relieved at their pleasant amusement by the reverse, whilst they recommenced their genuine movements for the dance, which was continued until 2 in the morning; when the party broke up, all apparently delighted with the evening's amusement, and saying *Amah*, at the departure of the ladies, 'God save the Queen' was played by the band, and sung to full chorus by the remaining guests.

H. E. the governor of Macao, his lady and two daughters were present; the excellent band of H. M.'s *Calliope* attended, and we observed her gallant captain among the company. We hope this good example will be speedily followed by others of the English residents in Macao.

HONGKONG EXCURSION.

Monday 8th Feby., 1841.—Messrs Abbel, Boone, Brown, Medhurst jr., Miller, Roberts, Shuck, and Williams, having chartered a Portuguese Lorcha, embarked this evening for an excursion to Hongkong. In fine spirits, the weather some what cool but clear, and a fair wind; we made fine head way and arrived early the following morning. The night passed pleasantly with the exception of sea-sickness.

Tuesday 9th.—Early this morning we had the pleasure of anchoring in the bay before Hongkong island, among twenty foreign sail, chiefly war vessels; and from 100 to 200 native craft of various sizes. The island presented a forbidding aspect, being mountainous, naked, and stony, with scarcely any level land as far as the eye could reach, save the exception of a narrow strip of sand beach, along which we started in search of something more promising.

At the outset, however, it should be observed that a temporary village of from 20 to 40 houses made of bamboos and mats, has recently sprung up opposite the anchorage, at which provisions are furnished by the Chinese for the accommodation of sailors, and soldiers, stationed there for the present. From which we proceeded along the northern coast of the island, finding isolated houses frequently near the shore, at short intervals. Could we find gone a mile and a half or two miles, when we came to the most beautiful valley that we found on the island; at the head of which stood a little village of about 100 inhabitants, called *Wangnaichong*. This village is located between two mountains, from ½ to a mile from the sea, between which and the sea were perhaps a hundred acres of level land cheering cultivation; and a number of spots above the village to the distance of perhaps a mile were also cultivated. A pleasant mountain rivulet runs by the village. It has some commodious looking houses; but the streets are narrow and dirty as usual.

From this village we proceeded about a mile further on our course, and came to another small village called *Shanchaungtan*, with from 100 to 150 inhabitants. Thence we proceeded three or four miles further along the sea shore, but found nothing worthy the name of a village; for generally, however, meeting with one, two, or more houses together, especially at an extensive stone quarry to which we ultimately came. But we learned that there were more villages on the south side of the island.

Wednesday 10th.—After a pleasant night's rest in our vessel we set out this morning in search of more villages, and after further view of the island.

After having procured two native guides, we proceeded from *Wangnaichong* across the island towards the south side. We first ascended a high hill, from the top of which the waters on both sides of the island could be seen, appearing to be from one to three miles apart. This is perhaps one of the narrowest places across the island. We then descended along a most romantic way; a very narrow path, scarcely two inches wide, and the ladder for need a slide to travel sometimes ascending or descending steep hills almost perpendicular, other times on a ridge or a rocky hill side where one false step might have hurled one many feet below. Thus we proceeded for several miles over a continued chain of mountains, naked, rocky, pass, unobtrusive, and incredible mountains, without seeing a single habitation, with the redeeming trait, however, of frequent streams of pleasant and good water. Unfortunately, we come to a very clear stream, large enough to turn a mill. And more discouraging, several patches on either side of us in cultivation, plainly there were a few square yards of level ground, lying near the foot of the hills on which we were travelling.

About six miles from *Wangnaichong* we arrived at a small village on the sea shore of 10 to 11 families, from 50 to 60 inhabitants. This place is situated on a beautiful stream of the same name, the largest inlet of water we saw on the island, near the head of a beautiful bay also of the same name. At this place the natural growth of trees and shrubs is much flourishing, though we observe small mats, as at any other place we found on the island.

Thence we proceeded two or three miles along a similar representation, only the path broad, sometimes a little wider, and came to a village or town on the south side of the island called Reshikoo, the most commercial place on the island. It is located between two mountains and two seas, the waters being separated at the neck about perhaps half a mile, but thence the further spreading out to a considerable extent, on which a city might be built as large, perhaps, as Macao. As to the commercial, for it is of this we to appreciate to be the most of a place of any we saw; but the particularly of its harbors on either side for commercial purposes cannot be spoken of according to their superficial appearance, which was prepossessing. There are upwards of a thousand inhabitants here, with perhaps a hundred sheds of various kinds, and about that number of native vessels of various sizes in the harbor.

From this place we more our way back to *Wangnaichong*, over a worse, rougher, path, if possible, than the one on which we came out in the morning; passing in sight of a few houses and boats, the inhabitants of which are robbers, as the Chinese said, whatever such as

We could hear of but one more village on the island, than those already visited and described, that is called by the name of the island *Hongkong*; has about 60 families—300 inhabitants, and is located on the south side of the island.

A few general remarks in the close. The Chinese call an island a mountain, and perhaps more are more suitably adapted to the name than this; it is rather a dense mass of hills and mountains, with perhaps not above two hundred, that are capable of improvement for cultivation.

Thus the redeeming properties, however, of plenty of good water; plenty of rock for any use, a few spots, though small and far between, susceptible of agriculture; very fine bays, deep and clear; and excellent harbors. And may form a substantial foundation, in the providence of God, on which to establish, under the auspices of the flag that now waves upon its summits, the true principles of commerce, JUSTICE, and THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, which protected there may flourish untrammelled, until they notions be enlightened and saved!

There cannot exceed from 2000 to 2500 native inhabitants on the island,—perhaps 1000 on the east and north, and 1500 on the west and south; but even if so many, they are much scattered, the largest number together being only a thousand!

At each of the villages visited we gave them religious books, which they received with many thanks, and some tracts collected with anxiety. But we could not but feel undigested regret that there were still many more natives on the island, to whom we could do many like deeds. Several other villages on neighboring islands were seen.

We have had a most pleasant passage home after having been gone three nights and two days only!

Macao, China.
February, 11th, 1841.

E.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

Social and Domestic Life.

(continued from No. 1 Sep. page 16)

The meals in the ordinary way are held in the usual hours, in dressing and the rest and afterwards the long, 10 o'clock. But there is another meal of an evening, through out which, on account of the expense, [illegible] which, on account of the expense, [illegible] of which [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE CHINESE of Canton's members.

Macao, 15th January, 1841.

The undersigned plenipotentiary has pleasure to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions:

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British crown. All past changes and duties in this harbour upon the commodities carried on there to be void, as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British government of six millions of dollars, two million payable yearly, and the remainder to equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the two Chief Officers upon equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement:—duties remain matter of negotiation.

We are not a member—all we contend that, with [illegible] to any satisfactory arrangement,—hope does spring anew in our breast; and wishes all not be [illegible] of the whole of the late proceedings and circumstances are altogether unprecedented before this month [illegible] and if so—what then?"—(C. R. February 16).

This morning at little before 8 o'clock the [illegible] nautilus company's steamer *Nemesis*, captain W. H. Hall, anchored off the *Praya Grande*. Captain Hall had been sent to the *Bocca Tigris* by h. m.'s plenipotentiary [illegible] the night last Sunday morning, having on board a Chinese, who was formerly the [illegible] under of one of the leading English [illegible], but who has been for some months past in the service, if not the confidence, of the local government. It was represented that the Chinese official had charge of the rough draft of some documents which were to be forwarded to the high commissioner, Keshen, for his connection & approval: as it is remarkably easy that the greatest care should be taken in wording the treaty, which the British community were led to believe by the general terms of the above circular, was in the course of consideration between the high contracting parties of Great Britain and China: the *Nemesis*, consequently, was ordered to wait at the *Bocca Tigris* to receive the papers back, or a copy thereof, the evening of the 15th.

Captain Hall landed before the *Nemesis* anchored, and in a short time afterwards the whole of the *Praya Grande* became a scene of the liveliest interest, officers, naval and military, are hurrying to and fro preparing to embark, instanter, and some of them breakfast less; calling hither and thither their servants for their baggage &c.

The following facts have been brought to our notice.

When the Chinese official left the *Nemesis* on Sunday, he told captain Hall he would probably be back on Wednesday, but certainly during the afternoon of Thursday. Captain Hall remained off the *Bocca Tigris* until 12 P. M. yesterday when he left that station for Macao. During the 15th, capt. Hall went in his boat to reconnoitre, and when within 60 or 70 yards of the island of south Wangtung, a shot was fired at the boat from a small redoubt, in the rear of the principal fort; the shot was well delivered and struck the water near the boat; capt. Hall returned the fire from a musket, which he fired into the fort; the *Nemesis* was about 7 miles off when this circumstance occurred.

Captain Hall observed a number of new forts, and the masses of Chinese were very many on Chuenpee.

The Chinese interpreter has been ordered to proceed in the *Nemesis* to the *Bocca Tigris*, and it is expected that the squadron will again take their station off the forts immediately.

The policy of the Chinese government is an enigma at Canton, and we can present no reason why, after they will adopt, or have adopted, a course they will adopt, or have adopted, they will persevere in its opposition to the cession of governor of the two Kwang provinces; and if such is the fact, judging from his former actions and the tenour of his justificatory address to the emperor, (vide C. R. Nov. 18, 1840), we may look forward to a long and obstinate resistance to the demands of the English.

So, the paltry indemnity of $6,000,000, the cession of the island of *Hongkong* to the British crown, and the re-opening of the trade are as if they had never been.

It has often been said that the Chinese will yield when they have no alternative but yielding; but they have been so long used to despise barbarians, that until they are thoroughly awe struck, and forced to the confession that these said barbarians are their superiors, they will never change their mode of thinking and acting.

We are apprehensive that throughout the whole of the late negotiations, too much deference has been paid to the most assuming and insolent government in the world: too much veneration professed for the great emperor, who is already more than sufficiently deified by the adoration that is paid to him by his own subjects.

Thus then, on the 19th of February 1841, the negotiations commenced at the mouth of the *Pikho* in August, and renewed off the Bogue, in December 1840, carried on and said to be completed at the 2nd bar pagoda in January 1841—are doubtfully disavowed and hitherto hill by the Chinese officers.

False information has been forwarded to India and England, first by h. m.'s *Cruizer*, in October, then by the honorable company's steamer *Enterprize* on the 23rd ultm.—and lastly by h. m.'s *Larne* on the 12th instant: the consequence of which will be the freighting of ships in all the ports of England and India for China—and soon millions more of British property will be added to those already afloat in the Chinese waters!

If we could presume to lift a warning voice to the commercial world, we should exclaim—never again put any trust in the words and promises of a circular issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade in China; & suspend your commercial speculations with this country until you are fully convinced that the emperor himself has *agreed* to and *guaranteed* a new, and stable state of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The commander in chief *sir J. J. Gordon Bremer*, with h. m.'s. plenipotentiary and captain Herbert, of the Calliope, on board of which ship the commodore's broad pennant is flying, have embarked on board the h. m.'s. steamer *Nemesis*, to join the squadron in *Hongkong* bay. The following circular has just been issued.

CIRCULAR.

"Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to entreat to h. m.'s plenipotentiary his intention to move the boats towards the Bocca Tigris.

The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order, (Signed) [illegible] Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Macao, February 15, 1841.

We are informed the Chinese authorities are to be allowed to the 1st of the 2nd month—the 22nd inst.: for their reply.

When the *Nemesis* was off the *Bocca Tigris* the forts were crowded with people, as much as pleasure as at Anti-Ali. Yet if this feeble government will be pleasant in its fortifications, will cling to its fancied superiority and [illegible] from or prevent to repel the attacks of Barbarians—those men of Shamshoo [illegible]

[illegible] only to [illegible] [illegible] that will [illegible] the [illegible]

But we do not anticipate any fighting on the part of the Chinese—particularly if the [illegible] government, Canton and the island of Amoy: and the troops who are now on their way from Chusan will, we, trust, be numerous and effective enough for this service.

But the trade may not be recovered even then: the Chinese officers and troops, and perhaps, millions of the people, will retreat to the *Meiling* mountains, the northern boundary of the province.

Such, then, is our present position with China—an open war, which will be carried on with a degree of exasperation and exasperation on both sides, which would never have been generated, if England had been true to herself in the first instance, and struck the blow, which is now descending on the Chinese, last June.

With reference to the renewal of the trade, our distant readers should remember that is quite in accordance with Chinese policy to direct a whole population to retreat into the interior, when they cannot oppose force to force: and we are inclined to think that our imbecile measures—however well intended to prevent the disruption of the empire,—have induced even the people of Canton to despise us, notwithstanding there is such a proud & gallant fleet riding in their waters. From present appearances we are only confirmed in the opinion that we have held ever since the British merchants left Canton in May and June 1839: that to leave Canton was easy, to return would be the difficulty: and we can only now repeat the opinion which we expressed in the first number of the Register of this year—that the advice of all the highest officers of the empire to the emperor being to vindicate the independence and glory of the empire by force of arms—that under such a determination there can be no hope of the renewal of the legal English trade for a long, an indefinite time. We shall be happy if our desponding forebodings are confuted by the event; but our readers must judge for themselves what trust is to be placed in this government when one of its ablest and most moderate officers, falsifies the following high but too hasty eulogium of h. m.'s. plenipotentiary.

"Her majesty's plenipotentiary cannot conclude without declaring that next to those causes (the conduct of the commander in chief and the fleet), the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith and enlarged opinions of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending."

The English mails were detained at Malta by admiral sir John Louis.

The mail stopped at Malta is to come forward via Trebizond and the Persian gulf.

The consuls general of the four powers have left Alexandria.

The Allied forces have got possession of the whole coast of Syria. Ibrahim Pasha and Soliman Pasha have retreated.

On the 28th October a steamer had reached Alexandria with a declaration from the French government that that nation was preparing to give every assistance to Mohammed Ali.

Alexandria 19 October. Syria is lost to Mohammed Ali. The emir Beshir has returned to his allegiance to the sultan.

Dates from Egypt of Oct. 19 say that all was quiet in that country, and that the Pasha was inclined, in the absence of the English consul and E. I. Co.'s agent, to prohibit instead of impeding the mails; he thought the communication with Egypt did not be suspended, but if so, for a very short time only.

The mails from Bombay of the 30th of December, by the Bereslem, have passed safely through Egypt.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 14. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1841. NO. 8.

FOR SALE.
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE British Brig HYGEIA, 379 Tons
TUESDAY, WISE and Co.
February, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.
"PICKWICK,"
C. [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE:

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.—THE "HERALD" has brought out a small quantity of the best Madeira Wine, from the cellars of Messrs Newman, Gibson Shewan & Co. [illegible] established the character of Madeira in China. The packages [illegible]

Half quarter chests, and
a few hogsheads remain to be sold. Apply to
JOHN H. FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 20th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Cassava Starch Bags. Bale.—Parties there 30 days after Sight with interest the rate of 6 per cent per annum. These Bills are to [illegible] 30 days to [illegible] Bagan. Apply to
H. LARRIBALETA.
Macao, 20th January, 1841.

THE MORTON TRADE AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

(Concluded from the page 30, No. 7.)

9. The to more because an article of consumption for the rising population of the United Kingdom, and for rent to China to create 3,000,000 sterling per annum, which must be paid for by British and Indian manufactures and produce, and by the revenue which obtained from other countries to future for British income. At first, the prohibition of opium as a contraband of purchase may oblige the imports of tea and silk to have recourse partially to silver, but to think by the ch B of manufactures and the shipping of the metals, and consequently of power to the two countries, the most profitable course, [illegible] which has opened our manufactures throughout India, will provide for them, and it is for the large and growing trade of such deep importance, present and prospective, to the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain, that we have the unanimous and powerful support of her majesty's government.

10. In [illegible] we should now proceed to point out the absurd [illegible] of the trade, since it was thrown open to [illegible] the only discoverable [illegible] by the East India company were discovered [illegible] and were conducted to the extension, [illegible]

To the [illegible] of the high-bred requested a certain [illegible] by the company [illegible] conditions, the shipping of the product for [illegible] Hence, upon [illegible] from Kingan [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] of

[illegible] must be obeyed." The consuls, however, gave their consent to send the European ships to Macao, and to invite ships of war into the river, by opening a communication with the commander-in-chief, and the result of such message was that on the 5th of February, 1839, the viceroy issued another edict, holding an imperial long declaring that debts should be not fair, but the [illegible] was under the emperor's special ration. Three new hongs were established, which agreed [illegible] the [illegible] ordered the European ships to Whampoa and the trade was re-opened; but the report of directors [illegible] the conduct of the commissioner, [illegible] [illegible]. The viceroy conducted all other Chinese [illegible] recommended the decree, based on other against the [illegible] of the foreign residents [illegible] their [illegible] steps. [illegible]

12. [illegible] 1839, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of coming [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the enemy was expected to approach, and having one of its sides prolonged up the hill so as to connect it with and protect the hill fort. In the valley, to the right and [illegible] of this last entrenchment, there was a second, having also a large mound, on which were placed three guns in its front, and three more in another battery on its flank. Still farther to the right and [illegible] there was a third entrenchment of a circular form, with small batteries commanding the approach in every direction. There were deep ditches in the rear of the guns for the purpose of sheltering the men from the enemy's fire. From the freshness of the materials, it would appear that all these field-works (except the round fort) were of recent construction, and they formed altogether a very formidable position, and one from which, if held by a determined enemy, it would have been very difficult to have dislodged him. They were quickly lined with Chinese, as was also the crest of the hills in front of and near them.

The confused noise of the marine was now heard. The Chinese as the entrenchments, having an advanced party approaching, cheered and waved their flags, as if in defiance, and opened their fire from the field batteries, which were quickly answered by the field pieces of the artillery which had been drawn up and placed on the ridge of the hill. The Queen and Nemesis at nearly the same time began to throw shells into the hill fort. Though the Chinese were the first in this direction to fire on the troops, yet it was not till after several shells had been thrown that they began to return from the fort the fire of the assailants. It is said, that in consequence of the firing on the Queen from Chuenpe in Nov., the h. com. had given an order, that unless the firing of shotted guns from the vessels should be returned, except after frequent repetitions. It is further said also, that in consequence of this order, the friends of the late hostile are about to appeal to the emperor for redress—they alleging that he fell in consequence of not being permitted at once to beat back the assailants.

The first hill (to the right of the guns on the ridge) was soon cleared by the advanced party of royal marines—who descending into the valley, drove the enemy from their entrenchments and from the field batteries behind them. Major Pratt then ordered two companies of the 37th native infantry (supported afterwards by another company), to circle round the other hill—still more to the right of the guns—which was also held by the Chinese. These troops met with considerable opposition, but they drove all before them, killing and wounding not a few. Seeing that the guns on the ridge—the howitzer and two fieldpieces, which had now been firing for twenty minutes—were causing the Chinese to fly from their first and principal entrenchment down, the main column moved down the valley right upon it, the soldiers clearing the field battery as they proceeded.

Two of the leading companies, the royal marines, were now ordered to drive the Chinese from a wooded hill which they still occupied a little farther to the north, not far from Anson's Bay.

A small party, at the same time, passing through the first entrenchment, already deserted, hastened up to the hill fort. Major Pratt, with only two men, was the first to reach it. Finding the Chinese there at their posts, as he looked in over the walls, he ordered one of the men to fire, whereupon they all fled in consternation. The British flag was then hoisted on the fort.

Ere this was done, the guns in the lower fort had been silenced, by the ships which had taken up their position before that battery; and now the guns of the ships also ceased firing, lest the shot might strike those who were advancing to attack the fort on the land side. Finding themselves assailed from above by those in the hill fort, as well as from the ships, the small body of the Chinese had left the battery, and were advancing onward, when they were met by the parties of royal marines and 37th native infantry that had circled round and taken possession of the wooded hill. At this unexpected encounter, they were forced down still at bayonet—[illegible] who received [illegible] retreating through the [illegible] to the water, or running to the fort and there [illegible] the guns were [illegible] by the guns, and had their numbers in the town, and [illegible] drawing death in every direction as they crowded. Meanwhile the [illegible] the Chinese were fleeing in [illegible] their last hold, when the Queen Jack displayed from the parapet. About a hundred, chiefly [illegible] were taken prisoners; but many escaped by the [illegible] as we landed. The [illegible] after we had ceased firing, in small [illegible] or hiding [illegible] behind [illegible] and [illegible] (which was [illegible]) attempting their escape with [illegible] down the [illegible] slaughter.

[illegible] the fort of Tycoktow [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] in the [illegible] of the fort [illegible] on the [illegible] Chinese [illegible] and [illegible] through [illegible] fort [illegible] within [illegible] the [illegible] guns [illegible] the [illegible] miles [illegible] guns [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] were [illegible] either by [illegible] and the British and [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] The [illegible] from the long guns of [illegible] were very [illegible] and [illegible] after [illegible] of the [illegible] masonry [illegible] beneath their concentrated shot. Though [illegible] the Chinese did not quit their posts until the crews landed from the boats, and, entering through the breach that had been made, carried the fort by storm. In doing this there was some hard fighting hand to hand, and opportunity afforded for the Chinese to display their last strength. But they could not long withstand the deadly fire of the marines, and numbers of them were shot down while clambering up the side of the hill, vainly endeavoring to escape. The guns of the fort were spiked and thrown into the [illegible].

Thus, after an action of an hour and a half, fell the boasted strength of Tycoktow and Chuenpe—and the latter (fortunately for its moral effect) was carried chiefly by the land forces. The superiority of foreign ship and great guns had long been acknowledged; but on shore, hand to hand, the scene of Bay Bunker-ed themselves inferior to none. Their defences on Chuenpe were not small; the lower and the hill fort, and the entrenchments beyond, were well constructed, combining in all probably not less than 2000 men, of whom full 500 were killed, and many more wounded.

Among the killed was the hostile, or hostilies, commanding in the fort, by name Chin Kwo-ching, a native of Hoolooong, and a person of about 50 years. He had risen from the ranks, and obtained the honorary distinction first of a blue and then of a peacock's feather, for his services in the field against various insurgents and aboriginal tribes, in Hoolooong, Szechuen, Shensi, and Kwangsung. He remained at Lungchow, in the northwest of this province, for several years after the suppression of the troubles there in 1838; and last year he was called from thence to expel the English from Hoochong. He received a bullet in his breast standing at the head of his men; his son, who, though repeatedly urged to save himself, refused to leave him, when he found his father was dead, and himself unhurt, leaped into the water, and so perished. This and other Chinese officers, if we may believe many concurrent reports, well sustained the part of brave men and faithful soldiers, dying at their respective posts. Some, say many, of the men in the ranks too, fought bravely—desperately. Such warfare the Chinese seem never before to have witnessed. The steam boats go them like a thunderbolt, and in the space of a few minutes their forts, their entrenchments, their batteries, their barracks, their magazines, were all in ruins—beaten down, set on fire, blown up. In some places, the dead lay, literally, "heap upon heaps."

The superior advantages of armed steamers were very clearly seen during the engagements of the morning. The iron steamers particularly did marvelly. First, the Sphinx, the 37th regiment; next, as already remarked, taking a good position, she threw shells with great effect into the hill fort; then she [illegible] the [illegible] pouring her grape and canister, and other missiles, into the lower battery, to the great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Major Pratt 26th regiment in command. Lt. Scrutchan of Royal Marines, from H. M. S. Calliope, acting Brigade Major. Lt Stewart Mackenzie, of the 26th Light Infantry, and military secretary, acting aid-de-camp. Capt. Ellis of the Royal Marines commanded the advance. Lt. Symons of the Wellesley superintendent the landing and remembarkation of the troops.—*Chinese Repository, for January.*

Delhi Gazette Extra, November 11.

Death of Maharajah Khurruk Sing and his son Now Nehal Sing.—The Maha Raja Khurruk Singh, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on the morning of the 5th; no sooner was the melancholy event made known to the Undu-ros, than the Ranee Inder Kouer, sister of sirdar Mangal Singh, expressed her firm determination to burn, and accordingly, about 11 o'clock of the same day she was accompanied with three of her hand-maidens.

On termination of the funeral, the court was proceeding to bathe in the Ravee, but in passing through one of the covered gateways of the town, the crush of elephants causing one of the beams of immense weight to fall, it struck Kouwar Now-Nehal-Singh the heir-apparent, on the head, and a youth named Meep-Oudum Singh (son of Rajah Gulab Singh), who was on the prince's elephant, on the loins. Oudum Singh died immediately, but the prince remained in an insensible state until 10 o'clock at night, when he expired.

The aspect of affairs in the Punjab, as regards internal politics, may be considered to be totally altered, but to its British ally the same friendly feeling is evinced, so much so, that it is believed the brigade will cross the Sutledge on the morning at Wednesday next in progress to Peshaur.

Extract of a letter from Canton, to a gentleman at Leith, received by the overland mail.

"I would fain now give you some idea of the pecuniable position we may occupy in China next season; but though you may believe it is the constant subject of conversation, I cannot find that one opinion is hazarded is better than another. It is now said the Chinese are going to put a stop to all trade whatever, and shut up their country completely. Captain —— thinks it will be settled in a month, and that we shall have an export next year of 40 millions; but his opinion is not worth a moments consideration. &c. &c. &c."—Glasgow Chronicle Courier, Oct. 15.

Closing Prices o'clock Oct. 15.
Consols 3 per cent for account 93¾.

Accounts from Frankfort on the Maine state that at a meeting of the most influential merchant and commercial firms, a resolution was adopted to keep accounts and receive payments in francs instead of the various coins hitherto employed: this of course will not exclude money, but merely establish a convenient uniformity in the mode of computing accounts.

DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY IN KOHISTAN AND SURRENDER OF DOST MAHOMED.

Sir R. Sale, about the 31 or 3d. Nov. fell in with, defeated, and thoroughly dispersed in the Kohistan a body of 5 or 6000 men, which had collected in favor of Dost Mahomed. Dr. Lord, we regret to hear, was killed in this action.

Sir A. Burnes and the general knew not where the Dost had fled from the field. However, on the 4th of November 1840, while the envoy and minister at Cabul was taking his evening ride, a single horseman came up to him, looked him in the face and galloped off.

A few minutes more and Dost Mahomed, attended by only this one horseman, was at Sir W. Macnaghten's side, and surrendered unconditionally, dismounted and tendering his sword.

The envoy begged him to remount and returned him his sword—and both proceeded to the envoy's residence, where the Dost is at present a guest, and where his sons will shortly join him.

Since publishing the above, we have been favored with the following more particular account of the surrender of Dost Mahomed:

'An express from Cabul of November 4, was received last night. It appears that on the 3d November, Sir R. Sale met the force which had assembled round Dost Mahomed at a place named Purwan, and dispersed it. Mr P. B. Lord was unfortunately killed in this affair.—Dost Mahomed appears to have come direct from the fight into Cabul. On the evening of the 4th sir W. Macnaghten was returning from his evening ride, a single horseman galloped up to him when within a fewyards of his residence in the citadel, and said that Dost Mahomed had arrived and sought his protection. This horseman proved to be Soultan Mahomed Khan, Barikzee of Nijrow, all adherent of the ex-chief, who had been particularly active in intrigues in his favour in the Kohistan. Dost Mahomed then rode up, and alighted from his horse. He was requested again to mount, and conducted to Sir William Macnaghten's house, within the enclosure of which a tent was pitched for him—and every thing necessary for his comfort provided.

He put his sword into Sir W. Macnaghten's hand as a token of submission, and appeared gratified on its being immediately returned to him. On the morning of the 4th November Sir W Cotton, with his staff and the principal officers in Cabool, met Dost Mahomed at Sir W. Macnaghten's house. It was intended to bring the ex-ch of to India with his family—under the escort of the 4d European regiment, the 45th N. I, and the 2-4 cavalry, but the plans in this respect had not been finally determined.

A very general amnesty for political offenses in Afghanistan would probably be declared in consequence of the surrender of Dost Mahomed. He had written to his three sons who were out in different parts of the country, desiring them to follow his example, and deliver themselves up.'—Englishman, Nov. 26.

The Punjaub.—Our letters from the Punjaub are dated 14th of November. Colonel Shelton's brigade crossed the Sutledge on the 13th, and every thing seemed to indicate that the passage through the Punjaub would be achieved without the slightest trouble.—(Englishman).

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth.—Rear admiral sir F. King, the newly appointed commander in chief in the Brazils, was to quit Plymouth for Rio de Janeiro on the 1st October. The *Southampton*, 24 flag ship, is now nearly complete in her crew.

The *Calcutta* 84, captain sir B. Roberts, and *Britain's* 72, captain T Maitland, are preparing at Plymouth, and the former is more than half finished. The latter ship has been nearly manned, and both are rapidly completing for the Mediterranean.

The *Comperdown*, 104, is to be prepared forthwith for admiral sir H. Darby's flag at Sheerness, and captain sir H. L. Baker is to have the command of her.

The *Pique* 36, captain Bower, arrived at Malta, from England 19th August, and sailed next day for the coast of Syria.

QUARTERLY NAVAL GO TIARY.

Flag officers.—Admiral P. Edward—vice admiral lord Mark Kerr. Captains—T. J. Nutt, J. Gould, J. Libon. Commanders—J. Lucas, G. Gordon, M. M. Mostyn, R. Dorkings, retired, J. Sawyer, retired, H. Ambrose, retired, H. T. Shower retired, W. Tamplin retired. Lieutenants—C. Spence, R. Moodie, H. Harper, S. D. Philpot, J. W. Bolton, T. Slater, G. Gunn, J. Smith, D. Blair, H. Gale, (a) T. C. Dibatt, R. Lewin, J. Post, J. A. Carlos, C. Fleetwood, W. Gordon, A. R. Lucas, G. E. Whitcher, T. G. Reed, E. Hay, J. Hammond, G. Ross, M. R. Lawton. Masters—J. Goodridge, P. M. Larson, G. Burn. Surgeons—A. Hamilton, W. Carey, R. Pickersgill, M. D., J. McLean. Assistant Surgeons—E. Alexander, M. D., A. Moody. Purser—R. Farquhar, J. Beechino, H. Rapp, C. Pinfold, G. Cole, W. Little. Royal Marines—Major P. Jones, Brevet, Major A. Simmons, captains R. Perkins, A. Renton, T. Bullock.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Tuesday, September 29.*

The Queen has appointed J. Hindmarsh, esq. captain R. N. to be lieut. governor of the island of Heligoland.

Office of Ordnance Sept 25.—Corps of royal engineers—captain and brevet major H. D. Jones, to be lieut. colonel; captain and brevet major sir R. H. Bonneycastle, to be lieut. colonel, vice Mudge who retires on full pay; second captain G. C. Page, to be captain, vice Bonneycastle, first lieut. E. Prosser to be second captain, first lieut. R. Howorth, to be second captain, vice Page.

Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery, the grand propelling go ahead power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their interests as to ponder over a cent which yields them from a hundred to 5 thousand per cent.—*American paper.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1841.

LATEST DATES

England	28th Oct.	Singapore	18th Dec.
U. States	9th Sept.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	21st Nov.	Manila	10th Feby.
Bombay	5th Nov.	Australia-Asia	15th Dec.
Chusan			11 Feby.

ARRIVED FROM

Feby.
17. Hygeia, *Everard*, Manila.
17. Hormazeed, (Sp.) Miranda, Manila.
18. Rose, *Neale*, Bombay.
18. Amity, *Bell*, Bombay and Singapore.
19. Amelia, *Cadman*, Manila.
19. Dona Pacsana, (Sp.) Ricardo, Manila.
19. Earl of Chatham, *Scott*, Bombay & Singapore.
20. Courier, (Sp.) Pardo, Manila.
21. Nassaraney, (Am.) Crocker, Manila & Sulapel.
22. Commerce, *Clark*, Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per Earl of Chatham, Mrs. Scott.

Feby.
SAILED FOR

19. Hormazeed, *Lonadale*, Manila.
20. Orientale, *Clarke*, London.
21. Nowarrow Hormazeed, *Lyon*, Sing. & Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per Nowarrow Hormazeed, John Bulliber, esq.

Vessels at Singapore from Macao.—Dec. 26, Sparta, Morrison. Jany 3, Superanza, City of Derry.

From Chusan.—Dec. 20, Victoria, Japp. 2, Mutoa.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Water Witch, for Singapore and Calcutta.
Westmoreland, for Sing. and Bay.—Saturday next.
Angelica, (Port.) for the Straits.
Lea, (Port.) Providencia, (Port.) for Batavia.

VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—Parnock Hall.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Protonjee Bomanjee, Palmyra, with bread, and provisions.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Pitman, Penang, Gemini.
From do via Manila.—Ivanhoe.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Elias, Red Rover, Rob Roy, Sylph Ariel, Cowasjee Family, Poppy, Syed Khan, Falcon, Pranjee Cowasjee, Mary Ann Leighton.
From Bombay.—Orleans, Amazon, Anglesea, Charles Parker, Lengjee Family, Ardasseer.
From do via Manila.—Sultana.
From Madras.—Soondrapery.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Tory, Margarida (Port), Minerva, Shaw, Anne Laing, Lascar, Leelia.
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Vinjiste, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.

Melville	74	captain	the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Stockham
Blonde	44	captain	P. Bourchier.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith
Alligator	28	captain	A. J. Kuper, (actg.)
Calliope	26	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	26	captain	C. D. Bethune.
Sonnerang	26	captain	J. Scott.
Herald.	26	captain	— Nicolson.
Nimrod	20	commander	T. Barlow.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Pylades	18	commander	T. H. Arnom
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Morse, commdg.
Sulphur	6	lieut.	R. Hesper, commdg.
Starling n.b.	—	lieut.	H. Elliott Pennsdg.

Jupiter (Chartered as flag ship) mr. Fulton (commdg.)
Bentinck (Troop Ship) mr. Brodie. (commdg.)

H. C's armed steamers.

Atalanta captain Hoseason. Madagascar captain Darcy Glover, captain Warden. Sesostris, captain W. H. Hall.

Since our last the *Singapore Free Press* of the 16th and 31st of December, and 7th of January, and Bombay and Calcutta papers of different dates for October to 24th of November, from Calcutta 28th and Bombay 23rd of November.

The most important news from India, is the surrender of Dost Mahomed, the fatal casualties that have happened in the royal family of Lahore, and the apparently peaceful and quiet state of the Punjaub, and the good dispositions of its present ruler *Shere Sing*—said to be a natural son of *Runjeet Sing's*, who disowned him. He has proved himself a brave and skilful soldier, which won for him *Runjeet's* favour, who appointed him governor of Cashmere, where his sway was stained with much cruelty and oppression.

The *Narragansett* (U. S.) has arrived at Manila from Liverpool Oct. 20, at which date the London funds were rising. The French chambers were to meet on the 28th of October, when the eastern question would be the prominent matter of discussion; but we anticipate that the majority will not be for war on account of Mahomed Ali.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1841.

The h. co's. steamer, *Nemesis*, visited Macao about 11 P. M. on Sunday last, delivered despatches, and left immediately to rejoin the squadron in *Hongkong* bay.

H. M. ships *Herald Modeste*, & steamer *Nemesis*, detained 11 junks on *Monday*, six from Chinchew and five from Singapore.

The line of battle ships passed Lintin yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock on their passage to the *Bocca Tigris*.

It will be observed from the extract from the Glasgow Chronicle, that official advices have been sent home that 40,000,000 lbs of tea will be exported to England in the season 1840-41: passing by the fact that this large quantity has not been manufactured in the tea districts—we must observe that these premature advices will only tend to depress the tea market without sufficient reasons: while in China the prospect of the merchants resuming their transactions in a new most unprofitable market is more distant than ever.

With reference to the return of the British merchants to Canton, we presume that before they again venture to put themselves in the power of the local government, the foreign troops must be withdrawn from the river. Indeed, the suspicious circumstances of the assembling of these troops, and the building of new forts, ought long ago to have formed the ground of the most serious protests from h. m.'s plenipotentiary: these acts on the part of the Chinese were such sufficient indications of hostile intentions, as should have induced h. e. himself to have broken off the negotiations, instead of leaving that course to be adopted by the Chinese.

In the most favourable point of view, we must consider that the residence of any British subjects hereafter in Canton will be very uncertain; they will be completely in the hands of the hong merchants and linguists, who will govern the trade as they choose, and for their own profit only. Every petty artifice, every vexatious delay in the management and settlement of mercantile transactions will be resorted; the Chinese will demand and obtain their own prices for their own goods and also will give only their own prices for British goods; and the hong merchant will not forget the council of *Lin*, —to put on 'a loftiness of demeanour,' and require the British merchant to 'call at his hong, *in full dress, a sword by his side*, three or four times before the hongist permits him to enter his presence.

Fresh cassia charges are being laid on teas, &c; and it is reported that 25 cents is to be added to the duties on U. S's. domestic.

COURT OF JURISDICTION IN CHINA.

With reference to the 5th paragraph of h. m's plenipotentiary's proclamation, published in the Register of the 9th inst., which is as follows:—

'And I do further declare and proclaim, that pending h. m's further pleasure, all off. nces committed in Hongkong by h. m's subjects, or other persons than natives of the island or of China thereto resorting, shall fall under the cognizance of the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, presently existing in China.'

Now, without again adverting to captain Elliot's own impression that he had probably exceeded his powers by setting in action the criminal jurisdiction &c., we shall refer to the act of parliament and orders in council for information, whether the court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China has been legally erected: for the property, liberty, and lives of British subjects are too sacred to be governed by a mere proclamation.

The 6th paragraph of the act of parliament gives to the king in council *the power* to *create* a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by h. m.'s subjects within the said dominions, &c.

By the order in council of the 9th of December, 1833, it was ordered by his majesty that there *shall be* a court of justice, &c.—and that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent for the time being, &c.

Now courts of judicature exist by acts of parliament, or letters patent, or are continued by prescription.

H. M.'s subjects in China have never had read to them any act of parliament, or letters patent, erecting such court of judicature in China; nor any commission, or other legal instrument, from the crown opening such court.

H. M.'s chief superintendent, in his official public notice to British subjects, dated Macao, 26th July, 1839, says:—'In obedience to an order of his late most excellent majesty in council &c., the following rules of practice and proceeding are hereby promulgated, to be observed in the court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction *created* in the aforesaid order in council &c.

But with all due submission to h. m's chief superintendent, neither the act of parliament nor the order in council, *created* the court: the former enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the king in council to *create* a court of justice, &c., and the latter ordered that there *shall be* a court of justice, &c.: but *shall be* is not *is*; nor, we would humbly presume to say, was the order in council given to be obeyed by h. m's superintendent: the order was to be carried into effect by the legislature erecting such court of judicature under the usual constitutional forms: as we hold these opinions, we cannot believe that there is any court of jurisdiction presently existing in the dominions of the emperor of China: and with this impression on our mind, it is our duty to state it to the British subjects in China.

HONGKONG.

With regard to the future destiny of the island of Hongkong as a British settlement and free port, it may be prudent to consider what probability there is that a legal trade with this empire will ever be allowed to exist there. Any body who has been in Cork may remember the celebrated locality of the "holy ground"; and we anticipate some such *sobriquet* for Hongkong in future years.

H. M.'s superintendent, in his speech to the public meeting in Canton on the 17th Dec., 1838, made the following observations.—'Of its futurity (the opium traffic within the *Bocca Tigris*) it might be safely predicted that it would fall into the hands of the *reckless*, the *refuse*, and probably the *convicted*, of all the countries in our neighbourhood.'—

Now if this was a true prediction of the opium trade in *the river*, subject to Chinese domination, what shall be foretold of 'its futurity,' in the British island of Hongkong, protected by British domination? For opium must be warehoused there so long as the E. I. company's manufacture and sale of it continue: Hongkong, then, will be the resort and rendezvous of all the Chinese smugglers, opium-smoking shops and gamblinghouses will soon spread through its valleys and on the declivities of the hills: to those haunts will flock all the discontented and bad spirits of the empire: the island will be surrounded by *shamseens*, and become a Gehenna of the waters.

It is also not at all improbable that in the course of time, a great part of the foreign trade with fall into the hands of the Chinese: they will both import and export into and from England on their own account.

Territorial possession in China—which will probably be followed by territorial aggrandizement—we do not conceive to be the great *desideratum* with England. Leaving all minor considerations, the renewal of the trade on a new and extended basis must certainly be the primary object with her majesty's government: and would not free access to the ports of all the maritime provinces, with acknowledged rights of residence, locomotion, and protection, be infinitely more powerful for the attainment of that object, and far more conducive to the interests of British manufactures & the honour of the British crown and nation, than the possession in fee simple of a few square miles of territory, almost within stone's throw of the mainland of China, and which possession must ever be regarded by the Chinese government as a hotbed of sedition, as a school of opposition to its rule and laws, and as a smuggling *depôt*.

We have extracted from the Chinese Repository for January, the interesting account of the attack on the Chinese forts on the 7th ultimo, for we doubt not that its perusal will afford a lively satisfaction to the officers and men of both services employed.

The appeal to the emperor by the slain *Hoetae's* relations, is a remarkable circumstance.

We have not a doubt of the authenticity of the documents from which we have made the following translations, although the transcriber may have made some mistakes. Our readers will observe that *Keshen* forwards the admiral's report of the capture of the forts, without any comments. The emperor's reply is a very rambling, long-winded production; there is no allusion to *Lin* in the original: so the report of the restoration of that magnate to the governorship of the two *Kwangs* provinces must be without foundation; he may probably be at present an adviser to *Keshen*, and by and by we should not be surprised, if he were reinstated in the office of governor: Canton will be a pleasant place of sojourn under his rule, in the tender mercies of which we are told we are to be abandoned.

The allusion in the emperor's reply to the Portuguese opium (or colonial "contraband"), arises from the old association of ideas, when Macao was the entrepôt for the drug.

When the emperor tells his officers to "settle affairs," "cut off trade for ever," "exterminate and drive out the English foreigners," does he know the difficulty of the tasks which he imposes on weak and unwilling instruments; or the misery and ruin he is invoking on his empire and dynasty? The tenour of the emperor's reply induced me to expect much passive resistance in future to the foreign trade generally, but more particularly to the English trade.

Report of the governor of Canton to the emperor on the capture of the forts of Chuenpe and Tyhokkow.

Keshen governor of Canton, on the 16th day of the 12th moon, (January 8th) made the following general report.

I, (your slave) *Keshen*, report respecting the English foreigner, who, not waiting for a reply, attacked the batteries; this respectful statement is hurried on at the rate of 500 *le* per day; looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

To-day (January 8th) prepared a document to be sent in reply to the English foreigner, and a flag of intimation was hoisted (at the forts) and so forth.

I now respectfully report in a duly prepared address, that immediately after (having sent the said document) I received a flying report from admiral *Kwan*, that early on the morning of the 15th (Jany. 7th) all the English ships weighed their anchors and arranged themselves to attack the forts of *Shakok* and *Takok*; the firing of the guns was without intermission; the attack was made on all sides from about 9 till 3; it is calculated that each of the English ships had more than ten guns; our soldiers put forth their strength, and opposed the attack, until 3 o'clock, and they observed at a distance the foreigners dropping into the sea. At that time the tide ebbed and the foreign ships ceased their fire, being at anchor in the mid-channel between *Shakok* and *Takok*, and each party stood in defiance of each other; and it was generally expected that next morning when the flood tide made the battle would be renewed. There were also four steam vessels, which attacked our vessels, which attack our troops and immediately opposed, and the victory was undecided, and the steamers speedily returned to the offering &c.

After my arrival in Canton, I repeatedly corresponded with the English foreigner, and my papers were all of a conciliatory and admonitory description; and as to the list of conditions which he requested, although I could not comply with all his insatiable desires, still there were some which might be granted. But the said foreigner another 4th day (Jany 6th) sent in a paper and did not wait for my reply, but forthwith early on the 15th day attacked the forts: to such an extreme pitch had his domineering pride and perverse violence arrived! It is said,—or recommended—that we should confine ourselves within our barriers, which will be sufficient to cause the English to exhaust themselves; &then if they are allowed to trade they will fall into our manners & customs; whether there are sufficient proofs of this or not, it will be difficult to escape the profound intelligence of your imperial majesty.

Now how could the said foreigners dare to be the first to attack (the forts) and create disturbances and of themselves originate the causes of quarrel and war; which will lead to their not being able to open their mouths (to beg for a settlement of affairs). Why did he not wait for an answer? from this unreasonable conduct I should not again be disposed to bestow anything on him—or, grant any of his requests.

I have mentioned that *Shakok* is a military island in the outer waters; and the soldiers there have before been engaged (with the English). Two hundred soldiers had already been taken from the foreigners division, and ordered to assemble at the important passes in *Tungkwan*, (east of the Bogue) and two hundred more of the *tsiang's* (commander in chief) division were ordered to guard and keep (the passes). The batteries on *Takok* are close to the south branch; & fearing that the said foreigners would go round behind the hill, and thus hasten to enter in at the front (of the batteries on *Takok*), I had sent a flying despatch to the admiral, *Kwan*, to examine clearly, and increase the number of troops on that spot; and there to remain quiet in the fort, and to order the men to be immediately employed in the manufacture of gunpowder and balls, sufficient for the expenditure of several months; they would then be able to hold, the forts.—The Bocca Tigris is the admiral's station. To the guard and defence of Chaouchowchin, I had already sent *Lo Tachiang* with troops. For the defence of *Wangungkoo*—which is 16 *le* from the provincial city, I had selected a naval officer to remain there quiet within the camp, and to fill vessels with stones and sink them, and to construct wooden rafts, to prevent the running away (of the English).

On the 4th day of the 12th moon (Dec. 27th), I sent a flying despatch announcing to *Keshen*, the adjutant-general of the governor's troops, the footze—or mayor—*Tchitseleang* of the *Yungtsing* camp, to take the general management of and complete this business.

But some of the inhabitants of the provincial city dwell close to the city walls, and it is difficult, in consequence, to open fire; and it being surrounded on all sides by the river, there is no place to form a camp.

There have been forts of old in the centre of the river (the Dutch and French follies); their garrisons have been increased, there is also no place, or ground, for pumps where the rapids are in the river; each quarter is well-guarded.

I have before daily made secret examinations into the dispositions & intentions of the foreigners; and I am apprehensive they will go to different outlets or ports. I therefore immediately sent despatches to *Woo Wangung*—the governor of *Fokien* and *Chekiang*, and to *Elepoo*, the imperial envoy to *Chekiang*, that they might know the facts accordingly; and charging him to forward despatches immediately to the province of *Kiangsoo*, to keep strict examinations and guard.

But the road is long, the distance great, and the messengers have not strength for the journey, and I do not know whether they have reached their destination or not; neither do I know if I should again send despatches to the maritime ports of each province, or not. In the late battle some of our soldiers were wounded and some not; after the number of the wounded have been ascertained a flying report shall be forwarded. Henceforth the state of affairs will be duly reported. As to what relates to the said foreigners not waiting for a reply, and first proceeding to attack the forts, it is proper that I should forward the report of it at the rate of 500 *le* a day; prostrate I beg for the imperial glance.—A respectful report.

THE EMPEROR'S REPLIES.

Tsoukwang, 21st year, first moon, 5th day, (January 27): the imperial edict was received.

Keshen has sent in a report of the English foreigners having attacked the batteries.

After these rebellious foreigners arrived in the province of Canton, the disorder and audacity of their conduct daily increased. I have many times sent down my imperial will in a severe edict to all the provinces to keep a secret and cautious watch and guard, and to consult and form mutual plans for extermination; as to the great ministers, civil and military, in what manner have they managed to arrange matters well?

To-day a report has arrived posthaste from *Keshen*, stating that the fort of *Shakok*, has been taken and plundered by the rebellious foreigners; and also that the fort of *Takok* has been attacked, and officers and men killed; and the imperial fleet has been plundered. It is evident, that the said acting governor, in what was proper in all the affairs of guarding (against attack), has been wholly unprepared in every instance. I order that *Keshen* be delivered over to the proper board for severe punishment; still he is to be the leader of all the officers and troops when they arrive in Canton; and let him excite them to exert strength in opposing and exterminating; and put an end quickly to these affairs.

You, *Kwan Tempei*, are the admiral, you have the control over all the naval officers; hitherto your leadership has been deficient in means and plans; in superintending affairs you have been timid and irresolute, and lost your firmness and self-possession. I order that your button be taken from you; and bear your faults in remembrance, and re-establish your reputation by glorious deeds.

As to the list of officers and soldiers killed, I order the said governor to be most strict in his examination, and send in a prepared report. *Respect this.*

Another imperial edict has been received.

Keshen, by a posthaste despatch has reported that the rebellious foreigners have attacked the forts. Before, because the rebellious foreigners daily became more unruly and disobedient, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will that adequate preparations should be made for the secure arrangement of affairs and that mutual plans should be devised to exterminate them.

My first conjecture was, that they had since a long time a great desire to get Canton.—Four months have watered after Canton, for many a long day.

The said great minister has been invested with an important trust, and he already knows that the dispositions of the said foreigners are proud and overbearing; and must also have observed that the defences of the said province have long been crumbling to ruins. It was his duty to be prepared for defence; and it might be hoped that if preparations had been made no calamity would have occured; but now he reports, saying, that the rebellious foreigners have usurped and plundered the fort of *Shakok*, and also attacked *Takok*.

The said foreigners on the 15th day of 12th moon of last year (January 7th) with irregular intentions opened their fire, and both forts were destroyed by the attack; it is clear that throughout the whole province there were no preparations for defence: this is truly deserving of the bitterest indignation. I have already sent down my imperial will in a perspicuous edict, that *Keshen* and *Kwan Tempei*, should be punished, the latter to lose his button, and the former to be delivered over to the board of punishments.

Since the rebellious dispositions of the foreigners have become thus manifest, there is nothing left but to entirely exterminate them, and thus proclaim the majesty of the imperial dynasty,—for what principles of reason can now be proclaimed to them? Flying orders have already been sent to the provinces of *Hoonan*, *Szechuen*, and *Kweichow*, to send with speed their most skilful soldiers to Canton; also flying despatches to *Kiangsoo* to forward the two thousand troops already stationed at *Kaucheufoo* to proceed immediately to Canton, to assist.

The officers and troops of the province of Canton, are all to remain under the orders of the said governor. The present circumstances are important and urgent; I order that guards be placed at the important passes to defend and keep them; let there be no want of caution and no remissness. It may

be computed that in the 2nd moon of the year all the troops may in succession arrive in Canton. I order the commanding officers to exhort their troops and excite them to exterminate and exclude (the English), and thus scheme to repair defeat by victory.

As to the forts of Canton; *Tang* before reported that he had laid down chains, to impede the foreign ships; now whether the destroyed forts of *Takok* and *Shakok*, were in those places (i. e. within the chains); let *Keshen* examine and make a report. These orders are to travel at the rate of 600 *li* a day; I order that they be made known. *Respect this.*

A third imperial edict has been received.

Our dynasty has been soothing and indulgent to outside foreigners, and favour and justice were shown to all. If the said foreigners could indeed have been respectful and obedient, I most certainly should have treated them with increased kindness, and then all might have hoped for joy and tranquillity. Before, because the flowing poison of the occidental country opium daily increased, I issued special orders that endeavours should be made to wean the people of the stupid habit; but the English, depending on their boisterous strength, would not submit to give the voluntary bond; I, in consequence, ordered their trade to be entirely cut off: but even now they are unrepentant! and their profligacy daily increases like the *Che* bird (a bird of prey).

Suddenly in the sixth moon of last year they came with ten sail of ships, and forthwith attacked *Tinghai*, and usurped possession of the city; and then indulged themselves in cruising in the offing of the provinces *Fohien*, *Chekeang*, *Keangsoo*, *Shantung*, *Chihli* and *Fungtien*, and caused numerous contentions; since the domineering pride of these rebellious foreigners has at length arrived at this pitch, it will not be difficult to arrange our battalia, and exterminate and drive out the whole number. But on account of considering that the said foreigners presented an address in which they stated their grievances, I could not but deem there to be investigated in order to manifest the great principles of justice; and I especially ordered the *ta hoo sze*—cabinet minister, *Keshen*, to proceed with haste to Canton, to examine into the facts & manage the business. The said foreigners are but slightly endowed either with heavenly principles or goodness of heart. The whole number of them ought to have returned to Canton and there have awaited the settlement; but one half weighed their anchors and went southwards, and one half still remains in *Tinghai*: this is clear proof of their crafty and cunning schemes, which are so innumerable as hairs. I have now heard that for several months past they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, & built forts; opened water-courses, and set up a counterfeit public officer, who issues proclamations, ordering the people to pay the duties! what crimes have the people committed, that they should suffer these painful distresses?—speech and thought having come to this, in sleeping or eating I find no quiet.

After *Keshen* arrived in Canton, he will understand to open up and induce to the paths of rectitude; but the insatiable desires (of the English) could not be satisfied; already are their thoughts dwelling upon extorting the price of opium (the 20,283 chests surrendered); further, they are again requesting that I should grant them a landing place (territory). I, the emperor, early considered them to be unsettled and inconstant; certainly it is not by good faith or justice that they are now to be admonished.

With a special intention last year I selected the most skilful soldiers of the provinces of *Szechuen*, *Hoonan* & *Kwangsee*, to proceed to Canton; a further selection of the most skilful soldiers from the provinces of *Hooপeh*, *Honan* & *Gamhoey*, were ordered to proceed to *Chekeang*, to be prepared for attack and extermination. Now *Keshen* has reported by a postbaste despatch that the said foreigners on the 7th of January, having engaged the assistance of traitorous natives on board their ships, went direct to the Bocca Tigris and attacked the forts with their guns, and killed my officers and soldiers, and then also laid *Takok* fort in ruins, and took forcible possession of *Shakok*: such is their rebellion against heaven and opposition to reason; they are like dogs and sheep in their dispositions! it is difficult for heaven and earth longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are indignant (at their conduct): it is only left to completely exterminate, and wash our sabres clean of them, cutting off and expelling them all: and then will it be manifested that they are killed by the *decree of heaven*; and how important are the lives of the people.

At present, as to the troops who have been selected from the different provinces, it is conjectured that they have already arrived at their destination (in *Chekeang*). I order *Elepo* to proceed immediately with troops and forthwith back the city of *Tinghai*, and reinstate the people from their lifeless state. Moreover, I order *Keshen*, to exhort and stimulate the soldiers, to advance, with valorous daring, and be the foremost in battle, for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, and the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law. For the seizure of that evil race of foreigners and the rebellious native traitors, it is proper to establish laws; and for putting them all to death without exception.

As to the gods and village of all the maritime provinces, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will to keep a secret and strict guard. I order all the generals, governors, and lieut. governors, to encourage their efforts in cruising and examining. If then (the English) come, forthwith attack them. Moreover, let perspicuous orders be issued to the officers and people, to be mindful of their enemies' anger and hatred, and be all equal in a determined will. Immediately report highly meritorious deeds, that I may confer rewards: of this I have the greatest hopes. Let this edict be circulated for general information.

CAUTION TO BATHERS.—A gentleman was robbed of his great coat about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, a few moments after he had gone into the water in *Casilha's* bay. The successful competitor or that comfortable overall must have been lying *perdu* behind the rocks, and watched his opportunity, although the gentleman's Portuguese servant was standing on the beach in the centre of the bay. The Portuguese pursued the flying victor, but, being 'fat and scant of breath,' at a manifest disadvantage, for the knight of St. Nicholas soon ran out of sight, and it is supposed scaped up the steep and rocky ground, and over the ridge of hills on which the gaols fort stands.

EVACUATION OF HONGKONG.

Since the observations on a preceding page were in type, we have heard the wonderful and mortifying intelligence that the British flag has been struck on Hongkong, and that the British forces have evacuated the island of 'fragant streams.'

The troops and stores have been again removed to *Sheechow*—where there is no fresh water—and h. m.'s steamer *Sterling*, lieut. H. Kittoe, has been sent to sea to intercept if possible the ships conveying the troops from Chusan direct to Calcutta.

On Sunday all the ships were under orders to leave Hongkong bay: on Monday morning the Wellesley, Blenheim and Melville, two transports with troops and the Queen steamer, left the bay, and on Tuesday the remaining vessels were also to have. The British flag was not hoisted after it was struck on Sunday evening.

In our last number we expressed some doubts whether the cession of Hongkong would be confirmed; but we never thought that a British possession would be voluntarily evacuated by the orders of the British plenipotentiary: and we would respectfully ask, by virtue of what authority vested in h. m's. plenipotentiary,—after issuing the following proclamation,—can he surrender the rights, royalties, and privileges of her Britannic majesty?

"The island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner, Keshen, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof, pending her majesty's further pleasure."

"By virtue of the authority therefore in me vested, all her majesty's rights, royalties, and privileges, of all kinds whatever, in and over the said island of Hongkong, whether in or over lands, harbours, property or personal service, are hereby declared, proclaimed, and to her majesty fully reserved."

But in the absence of all official information, we may observe that there are three considerations which might influenced h. m.'s plenipotentiary in the measure of the surrender, or the abandonment, of the island:—

1stly.—In consequence of the imperial orders Keshen may have abruptly retired from all communication; consequently, the preliminary arrangements previous concluded are all nullified, and h. m.'s plenipotentiary has, therefore, determined on pursuing active measures, and the troops have only been withdrawn from Hongkong as preparatory to an attack on the *Bocca Tigris*.

2ndly.—Keshen having retired from further communication with h. m.'s plenipotentiary, the latter officer has an equal right to nullify all previous arrangements and engagements, to abandon all concessions, and begin *de novo*.

3rdly.—Or h. m's. plenipotentiary may have given way in every instance to the high commissioner, may have resurrendered Hongkong at his bidding, in order—Hongkong being the price—that the ships may enter the river, and the British trade be re-commenced in that *Dozama*, Canton; some treaty may be also signed—or promised to be signed—but if this last consideration is the *primum mobile* of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's measures, the terms of the treaty cannot be the same to which his circular of the 29th ulto. alluded.

The endeavour to recall the troops on their way from Chusan to Calcutta would seem to disprove the third consideration; for if the imperial commissioner is to have every thing his own way, no increase of force would be required; it is a mere chance that the Sterling falls in with the transports, and should she miss them, the services of the expedition, if again required, will be crippled for want of numerical strength.

In the meantime, even the British flagstaff we are told has been removed from Hongkong; the Chinese public officers are again on the island; and an English gentleman attempted, but in vain, to prevail on a Chinese boatman to take him on shore; the Chinese declined on account of terror of the officers.

But what will become of the three thousand 'subjects of the queen of England,' who were, by public proclamation, on the

last inst., "promised protection in her majesty's gracious name against all enemies whatever?" If the island is indeed re-surrendered, will they be returned to the paternal rule of their earthly father?—or, if the island is not resurrendered, but only abandoned pro-tempore, how are the quasi-subjects to be protected in the absence of every description of British force?

Not only the inhabitants of the island, but a number of other Chinese, who have followed the English fleet to Hongkong bay, will be left to the exactions and tortures of the public officers: what opinion can these poor people have of the good faith of England—even of her power, when they see it so universally pinioned?

We trust we shall know more on these matters in a day or two.

The ANN GALES, *Giles*, from Manila, and the MARGARIDA, (Port.) *Aguiar*, from Singapore, arrived on the 23rd instant.

THE BANGKOK.

It is rumoured that the Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, R. Mottley, Esq. Captain, will start for China immediately on the arrival of the Overland Mail, as it is expected that important despatches will be received for the Admiral.—Courier.

ANALECTA SINENSIA.

No. IV.—THE KWAN YE PAOU HEUE.

THE *Kwan ye paou heue* (*Kwan ye*, 'the precious commentary of Kwan ye,' illustrated with plates, which adorn the short moral tales or anecdotes introduced into it, is apparently drawn up by some Buddhist author. A mutilated fourth volume only at present exists in the collection of the Royal Asiatic Society; but some of the anecdotes contained in it, which date as late as the emperor 'Kang he, are striking and peculiarly illustrative of Chinese manners and thought. Several of them deal in the miraculous and the interposition of gods and demons in human affairs, and thus resemble our popular traditions given by Croker in his Fairy Legends, or those of the northern nations by Grimm and the other middle-age mythologists of Germany. The intent, however, of all the stories is to encourage virtue and alarm vice, and, accordingly, besides the tales, there is prefixed to each class an introductory notice, in which the moral examples are enforced with all the power of Chinese logic. It is written in a style completely popular, and, like all Buddhist productions is perspicuous in the highest degree, never indulging in the hyperbole and obscurity of fine writing, while the principles it inculcates are the general ones of morality, which, with some local exceptions, as the "Tale of the Dog-eater," would do honour to any ethical European writer. Let us take, for example, the story of Wee lang tsu, vol. iv. p. 21.

"Under the dynasty of Ming (which preceded the present family), there lived one Wee lang tsu, a native of the Tu hing hien. This family was very rich, and popularly called Wee one tsu, or the Wee of a hundred thousand ounces of silver. He passed a life of daily extravagance, and scarcely deemed food and wine good enough to stop his mouth, or the richest silks and crapes fit to adorn his body, continually drinking, ever passing his time in company, and giving himself up to debauchery. Whenever his friends or relations fell into difficulties he pretended to be in a very poor state, in order to avoid their coming to borrow of him. One morning, at dawn, a demon came and wrote upon the folding doors of his house the following inscription:—'Heaven bestows upon you your wealth, and heaven is your support: If you dissipate the property of heaven, you insult heaven.' We accordingly his servants to go and escape it off; but did not return the mode of life. Afterwards, having have twice robbed, and his property diminishing, he committed suicide. He had a son called King ko, who, when he grew up, looked upon silver as dross or sand, and addicted himself to bad women and gambling, before ten years had passed away, he had nothing left but the four walls of his house, and was hunted about and begged."

The story of the Dog-eater is as follows:—

"Under the Ming dynasty, there was a person named Chang yih fang, an inhabitant of Pun chow fu, who loved to talk about virtue and its reward, and was notorious that he sought not out cattle, yet could not obtain them it. He went to Kwang tung (Canton) and while there, following the custom, ate a dog. On his return home, in crossing a river, he went into a boat. 'Of not my passenger's name,' said the boatman, 'Chang yih fang?' 'Assuredly' replied the other quite on end; 'how do you know it?' 'About the first month yesterday, returned the boatman, 'there were two spirits, sitting over a document on the stands at the bottom of the river. "To-morrow at noon," says one of them, "Chang yih fang passes this way; he knows what is right, only he will not restrain himself from eating dogs, and yesterday devoured a dog; the gods have doubted, to engulf him." "Let's drown him," said the other. "No," was the answer; "there is not a character in the document about drowning him, only about sinking his goods and blinding him." I do not dare therefore, to carry you across' said the boatman. Chang, alarmed and anxious, urged the boatman to go on; and just as the boat was on point of arriving at the bank, the wind arose and agitated the waves, which sank it in the water. The boat man, using his pole to rescue him, blinded him in one eye. His goods vanished; he with difficulty saved his life, and returning home with the loss of an eye, ate no more dogs."

Another tale illustrates the judgment of Heaven for using a false steel-yard, a crime probably not uncommon among the Chinese:—

"During the reign of Wan lih (A. D. 1600), there was at Yang chow a man who opened a [illegible] merchandise. Being at the point of death, he called to his son and said, 'the fortune of my life has been in my balance or steel-yard. It is of ebony, very completely joined, and has quicksilver secreted inside. When I am weighing out to other, I take the quicksilver to the head of the balance; but when weighing in for myself, I turn it to the tail—thus the inside, or what I receive, is too heavy, and the outside too light. By this means I became rich.' The son, perfectly overcome with emotion, could not reply. After his father's death, he took the balance and burnt it, leaving not the smallest particle behind. The son had two boys, who both died, [illegible] very much vexed him, and he soliloquized thus: 'My father, in times past, using an unjust balance, yet preserved his fortune and his position, while I, dealing out fairly, have in a moment lost both my children. Does this Tao, or celestial reason, possess any discernment?' He afterwards dreamed that he was in a police-office, and the overseers reviewed with him, saying, 'Your father, with his unjust balance, defrauded others, and he with stolen stealthed influence and every thing desirable in this life; yet with his deceitful heart he had a child; and which moment were cast this pair of broken stars, which came as children to destroy his family and wealth, and entirely have it up so that his race should be completely exterminated, in order to demonstrate to the world his reward. But you, having been your father's steel-yard, have peacefully secured his former fault, and these two stars are taken back by heaven. This you should deem extreme happiness, and you will hereafter obtain virtuous children. Do not wickedly repine at your lot.' He awoke, and remembering this dream, returned in a more happy state of mind to his trade. Three years afterwards, he had two sons born to him, from whom sprang a numerous race."—vol. iv. p. 43.

There is probably some popular allusion in the comparison of the children to two broken stars, which were destined to destroy the house; and as in former instances we have seen that these and departed souls take upon them the human form so in this, broken stars or meteors may be supposed, for the retributive purposes of heaven, to be endowed with humanity.

The next story is also dated during the dynasty of the Ming. It narrates an odd mode of punishment for a rich, avaricious man:—

"Under the dynasty of Ming, it is said that there was one Chin che yang, a very rich man, in the Kou pu hoen of Kangsoo—very avaricious and consummately wicked. His steward one night sat up reading; during the night, he heard upon the roof of the house spirits conversing. One said, 'Let him have an unfortunate calamity.—I so burn the house.' 'That,' said another, 'is too light.' 'Then' replied a third, 'let us kill his children.' 'That,' rejoined another, 'is too heavy.' 'Then,' said a voice, 'let us give him a *cold sleet*.' The steward, astonished, quietly and secretly recorded upon a piece of *chinese* the conversation of the spirits. A year after, the rich old man married from Yang chow, a female named Ling seuen, '*cold sleet*,' a hundred parts dissipated, who bore a son depraved, unlike his father. Some time after, upon pulling down the houses of the apartment, he saw that which the steward had written concerning the spirits. It was generally known, and there were upon but praised it."—vol. iv. p. 2.

Although these examples may be mixed up with a great deal of superstition, not much unlike what was current in Europe during the seventeenth century, their object being to impress upon the mind a salutary dread of vice in any shape, the legends may be forgiven,—the vehicle of the world of shadows and the familiarities of those demons and spirits whose mysterious propensities, like those of our elfs and fairies, are directed against the evil-doer, and who in the last tale so amply undertake the planning and tormentation of the rung or old gentleman of the tale. The joke of giving him a *cold sleet* is a specimen of Chinese wit not altogether too feasible.—Asiatic Journal for September.

The following distich is in the mouths of the Chinese:

> *Yew tsow yang jin the jih*
> *Wei tsow yu pun the shih.*
> The days of the English are terminated;
> The time of opium is not sanctioned.
> England's bright sun is sunk in night;
> But opium rises in immortal light.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY 1841.

Days of the Month	Barometer	Thermometer	Winds	Remarks
1	30.00	56	E.NE	light rain fr. wd. cldy. h. fine mod. wd.
2	30.00	56	NE	misty rain, no rain.
3	30.00	56	NE	cldy. gentle, rain little wd. cldy. no shiny wd. mod. NE rain, wd. mod. light rn. all night
4	30.07	56	NNW	NW rain early, hard. wd. cldy fr. wd. NW rain wd. mod. light rain fr. wd.
5	30.11	55	N	wd. cldy. clr. h. wd. N. m. cldy fr. wd. n. night cl.
6	30.22	55	N	a rn. cldy, clearing, clear, fr. wd. N clear
7	30.22	55	N	rain, cldy, clearing, clear, fr. wd. N clear fr. wd. night fine rn. cldy. mod. wd.
8	30.24	55	NNW	N clear, fr. wd. clear fr. wd. N clear, mod. wd. night clear, fr. wd.
9	30.28	55	NNW	N clear mod. wd. clear fr. wd. N rn. cldy mod. wd. night fine rn. cldy.
10	30.24	55	N	N cldy mod. wd. cldy & sunshine mod. wd. mod. wd. night fine rn. cldy
11	30.17	55	NNE	fine, mod. wd. clear and sunshine mod. wd. NE clear mod. wd. night clear wd. fr.
12	30.11	56	NE	E fine, mod. wd. clear and sunshine mod. wd. E clear fr. wd. night cldy wd. mod.
13	30.01	56	E	cldy, h. wd. cldy, lit. wd. cldy decaim cldy. h. wd.
14	30.08	56	NE	fine, clear & mod. E clear, night fine.
15	30.07	56	E	cldy, fr. wd. cldy, fr. wd. n. cldy mod. wd. night rn. cldy, mod. wind
16	30.00	55	E.NW	cldy little wd. cldy fr. wd. E cldy fr. wd. NW night cldy fr. wd. NW
17	29.91	55	E	fr. wd. cldy fr. wd. NW cldy fr. wd. NW night cldy fr. wd. NW
18	30.14	55	NNW	NNE cldy mod wd. cldy fr. wd. E cldy fr. wd. ENE night cldy fr. wd.
19	30.16	55	ENE	NE cldy fr. cldy mod. wd. NE clear fr. wd. NE night clear fr. wd. [night cldy fr. wd.
20	30.17	55	E	cldy mod. wd. cldy mod wd. NE cldy mod.
21	30.18	55	ENE	cldy fr. wd. cldy & sunshine mod. wd. sunshine mod. night cldy mod. wd.
22	30.20	54	NE	cldy fr. wd. cldy, sunshine, mod wd. E cldy mod. night fine mod. wd.
23	30.10	55	E.NW	fine wr. mod. h. cldy sunshine fr. wd. NW fine fr. wd. night fine mod wd.
24	30.03	55	NW.N	cldy wr. mod. h. cldy dark wr. all day cldy fr. wd. night cldy mod. wd.
25	30.16	54	NE	cldy dense cldy mid. wr. cldy mod. wd. night cldy mod. wd.
26	30.14	55	E.NW	cldy, fine mod. fine, some sunshine wd. cldy wind fresher night cldy fr. wd. NW
27	30.34	55	NW	cldy fr. wd. fine, cldy wr. fr. wd. cldy. mod. night cldy fr. wd.
28	30.33	54	NNW.NNW	clear fr. wd. clear fine wr. fr. wd. clear mod wd. night clear mod. wd. NNW
29	30.33	57	NNE	clear fr. wd. cldy, fine wr. fr. wd. NE clear mod wd. night very cldy mod wd.
30	30.30	57	NE	fine rn. cldy, mod. wd. clear fr. wr. mod. wd.
31	30.30	57	NNW	fine rn. cldy mod. wd. cldy fr. wr. mod. wd. clear mod wd. night very cldy fr. wd. at E
1	30.29	55	N.E.NE	cldy & wd. cldy, fr. wd. cldy fr. wd.
2	30.36	55	NE	cldy fr. wd. cldy fr. wd. night cldy fr. wd.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1841.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m's. plenipotentiary, within the alleged period; hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of *Anunghoy*, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 90 pieces of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole the military matériel destroyed.

This effective service was accomplished without loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship *Calliope*, having under his command the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinnaces of h. m.'s ships *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

On board H. M.'s ship *Calliope*,

Off South *Wangtung*, February 24, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

"*Yikshan*, the emperor's brother, an imperial envoy, and *Lengnoon*, a tartar general, are especially appointed to proceed to Canton, to manage matters there. Also *Yangfung*, a guardian of the prince, and the general commanding at *Kaoyow* in the province of *Shansi*, is appointed an imperial envoy. The three are to bring troops to Canton, and the whole are to control the affairs of the (English) Foreigners.

The day before yesterday a letter arrived in Canton, stating that they (the above imperial commissioners) have arrived in the province *Hoonan*, and will be in the provincial city city of Canton in a few days."—*Ed. C. R.*

NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Wellesley, at anchor off *North Wangtung*, 26th February, 1841.

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* having this day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,

Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

The batteries of the *Bocca Tigris* have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

H. M. S. *Calliope*, off north *Wangtung*, 26th February 3 P. M.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of what now may be indeed called the *battle of the Bogue*.

The '*Black Swan*' captain Hart, from the *Bogue*, having left at 7 P. M. on Friday, the 26th inst., reports that on the 25th three howitzers, with a covering party of native infantry were landed on south *Wangtung* by the *Nemesis* and ship's boats: the Chinese forts on both sides occasionally firing upon them. During the night the battery for the howitzers was erected; the Chinese, from north *Wangtung* keeping up a constant fire throughout.

On the tide serving in the morning at 11 A. M. on the 26th, the squadron got under weigh. The *Calliope* capt. Herbert, leading the attack on north *Wangtung*, followed by the *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Wellesley*, *Sulphur* and *Modeste*, got into action about noon. The *Blenheim*, attended by the *Queen*, steamer, and closely followed by the *Melville*, opened a fire on the forts of *Anunghoy*: the firing on all sides was heavy. The *Blenheim* afterwards grounded, but was hove or towed off without damage.

The steamers, *Nemesis* and *Madagascar*, crowded with troops, and towing boats also filled with troops, ran close in to the north *Wangtung*, and landed the troops under the command of major Pratt, and the forts was speedily in the possession of the British force.

During the heat of the action, two English boats were observed pulling with characteristic daring close under the guns of *Anunghoy*; at 10 30. the seamen and marines from the *Blenheim* and *Melville*, were landed close below the new fort, of which they took immediate possession, and advancing along the beach entered the old fort—the Chinese running away over the hills.

Nothwithstanding the extreme solidity of the Chinese batteries, they suffered severely from the fire of our ships.—The number of prisoners taken on *Wangtung* was about 1000, and the killed and wounded were very numerous; the officers deserted north *Wangtung* early in the morning, taking all the boats with them, leaving their troops to their fate, who, in exasperation at such cowardly and treacherous conduct, fired on their flying officers, thus deserting their own men, post, and colours, and leaving them to contend, [illegible] manded, exampleless, with such a fearful force.

The prisoners were being turned adrift on the *Tykoktow*, or western side of the *Bogue*; and the light division of the fleet, led by the *Calliope*, were proceeding towards *Tiger* island.—The hills on the *Tykoktow* side, which had been covered all day with Chinese troops, were observed to be in a blaze. The transports had run up to north *Wangtung*, and a regiment was to remain in charge of the fort.

It is with great pleasure we state that there were no casualties on the British side in the attack on and capture of north *Wangtung*; as yet we have not heard whether the attack on *Anunghoy* was attended with the same happy results.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 20th day of the first moon (11th February) the imperial commissioner and great minister, and governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, *Keshen*; the general commanding in *Kwangchowfoo*, *Ho*, the general commanding the land forces, *Kao*, received a despatch from the great military council, covering an imperial edict, dated on the 6th of the first moon (Jany. 30).

"To day *Keshen* has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries; and it is difficult to defend and keep (the province).

"He further reports in a supplementary document—in which he, with intense earnestness, begs that favour may be bestowed (on the English) &c.—On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief.

The said great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue; and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English); and for the present they have not been surrounded and extirpated.

I have already sent down my imperial will, investing *Yikshan* with the authority of a general for the service of tranquillizing the rebels; and *Lengnoon* and *Yangfung*, to be his assistant great ministers; they are to proceed to Canton and consult together on the extermination (of the English). I have further appointed an additional two thousand troops from each of the provinces of *Hoopih*, *Szechuen*, & *Kweichow*, to hasten to Canton, and there await the arrival of the above appointed and controlling [illegible]

There will be no difficulty in arranging our battalia; hasten, then your consultations and schemes, attack and exterminate. General *Ho*, is to halt near the provincial city; general *Ko* will lead the Chinese troops: the especial duty of these is to maintain and oppose — to act on the defensive [illegible] said great minister [illegible] select, and drill, and [illegible] strongest and bravest [illegible] ther, be attentive in procuring supplies for the troops, and muskets, guns, and gunpowder, and other things necessary.

After the arrival of *Yikshan* and his coadjutors, let them all cordially agree, being of one mind to gain the desired end, exerting their strength to advance and exterminate, and again subdue and recover the places on the coast: and thus clearly manifest the vengeance of heaven; and prove your loyalty, and establish meritorious deeds.

Never let there be the least appearance of fear:

—— Cur hodiernæ in limine pœnæ
Dubitamus? aut cur nostris [illegible] conqueri arcus?

to cease as to let slip the opportunity (of victory).

Forward these orders at the rate of 600 *li* a day, with urgent haste, that all may know them. *Respect this.*

As we are obliged to hurry this EXTRA to the press, we have not time to write any remarks on the public notices, the information, or the imperial edict which it contains.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1841. NO. 9.

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FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British Bark HYGEIA, 239 Tons old measurement; captain J. HARRAS

Offers a 3 b. received by
HOLLIDAY, WISE AND Co.

Macao, 22nd February, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Schooner "PICKWICK," apply to
C. MOGRIDGE.

Macao, 7th December, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who choose to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being $10 yearly, or $5 for six months or any shorter periods. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. Brown, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church Macao.

J. REID MORRISON,
Recording Secretary and Librarian.

Macao, 1st Feby. 1841.

*** Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE.

AT the dwelling of the undersigned; the following Sterculia Nut original packages, just landed ex Ashburton

2 cases BARK CHEROOM contg. 8 chests each.
20 do. CINNAMON do. do 6 chests each.
4 do. petite dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
6 do. Smoked BACON do. 15 to 17 sides each.
9 do. Tierces HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 56 lbs. each.

A large assortment of Brooms, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Kingsnell, Matelotte, Sicilian, Radoot, Cottonseed, Straw Brush, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one doz.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE

SOME very superior Pure Wines on Palmerston. In 1 dozen cases at $ 6 per dozen.
6 do. do. at $10 do.

Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 20th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Cheroots of the finest Superior; and Kenoge letter paper of different qualities. Apply to PEDRO DE LAS HERAS,
(At the office of D. G. de Trazegnies).

Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Bottles to Cooks. Apply DIXON & Co.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

SUPERFINE London bottled BRANDY.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY the much of every bottled carefully covered with lead.
4 cases COGNAC, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin
French CLARET, Le Ros, St Julien &c.
Brown and Pale SHERRY
ANTIGOTTE and LISBON WINES.
Superior old Port
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Claret, Hock, Moselle &c.
Brandy Rum, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de COLOGNE.
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GELATINE.
MANILA SUGARS—Cassoon, Bar, Loaf; Hanging and Strong Tobacco; Black, White and Brown Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Cole and Manila Rope, from 3 to 24 inch; Europe Rope, from 9 to 7 inch; Dungaree Lands; Log and Marline. Assortment of 3, 5, 6, and 7 cut, and two of 28 cut. cards; CHAIN, of sizes; MANILA ROPE.
GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.
TWO BARRELS of Gunpowder, with equipments complete.
BRASS HAVE.
FEATHERS
SPATHOBATS—STEEL PIPES.
Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale of the original English cut).
A few Kegs of TOBACCO.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:
RAISIN BERCES.
American BUTTER, in small Kegs.
Do Soap, in 50 to 55 lb. boxes.
Do. Pilot and Navy BREAD. } These are fresh & will be sold uncommonly cheap, for ready money.
Do. FLOUR.
Do. Beef and Pork, in barrels.
Neat Beef, in half barrels.
REGENT and PARK CHEESE.
MADEIRA WINE, &c. &c.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

First N. E. house south Praya Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned grade sun, now make Roads, and for sale apply to
INDER FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 lb. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
27 " White Dark Linen,
Canvas for upper bolts, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
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FOR SALE.—Calcutta Union Bank Bills.—Payable three 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in sum of 1000 to 2000 Rupees. Apply to
M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 25th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841, on a single sheet price per sheet $1. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

JUST PUBLISHED, (with outlines, new types) POETICAL CHRESTOMATHY: or a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. LEWIS SHOCK. With a new, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price $ 2 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves or to send home, can be supplied.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the proceedings official relating to actions that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws regarding opium, with various other documents, including the one received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in Sept. when last, the edict which contained the imperial orders to exclude the English for ever, from the ports of China, and the remonstrance of the people of Canton to the emperor, recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price $ 3. A few interleaved copies $ 4.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings at Canton," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

London, No. 71 Parish.

TWO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c. Mr Anthony, having extensive Shipping connection in every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found useful to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and vexatious, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

No. 1. Keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the superintendence of his friends.

Shipping and Insurance of Baggage effected to Europe and the Cape of every description provided at the cheapest rates, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected on the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

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N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m's. plenipotentiary, within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Anunghoy, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 80 pieces of various caliber, rendered unserviceable, and the whole the military material destroyed.

The effective service was accomplished without loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship Calliope, having under his command, the steam vessel, Nemesis, and the pinnaces of h. m.'s ships Calliope, Sulphur, Herald, and Alligator.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

On board H. M.'s ship Calliope,
Off South Wangtung, February 24, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Wolverley, at anchor off North Wangtung, 29th February, 1841.

The batteries at the Bocca Tigris having this day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,
Commander-in-chief.

NOTICE.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

The batteries of the Bocca Tigris have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

H. M. S. Calliope, off north Wangtung, 26th February 5 p. m.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

"Yilishen, the emperor's brother, to imperial envoy, and Longkoon, a tartar general, are specially appointed and empowered to Canton, to manage matters there. Also Yangfang, a guardian of the prince, and the governor commanding at Kangsu to the province of Shensi, is appointed an imperial envoy. The three are to bring troops to Canton, and the whole are to control the affairs of the (English) Barbarians.

"The day before yesterday a letter arrived in Canton, stating that they (the above imperial commissioners) have arrived in the province Hoonan, and will be in the provincial city city of Canton in a few days."—Ed. C. R.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 7TH, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	28th Oct.	Singapore	19th Dec.
U. States	4th Sept.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	21st Nov.	Manila	10th Feby.
Madras	5th Nov.	Australia	19th Dec.
Chusan			Feby.

ARRIVED PRIOR

Feby.
28. ANN GALE, *Giles*, Manila.
28. MARGARETTA, (Port.) *Aguiar*, Singapore.
28. Tiger, (Sp.) ———, Manila.
28. TIGRE, (Sp.) *Salado*, Manila.
—. KAGAN, *Rodan*, Chusan.

Mch.
1. COLUMBUS, *T. J. Clarke*, ——, Chusan.

SAILED FOR

Feby.
27. PRINCESS, *Jeffs*, Madras.
28. WATER WITCH, *Rynd*, Calcutta.
—. WATSON, *Whitcside*, Singapore.

Mch.
1. WHITEHEADS, *Emery*, Bing. and Sunbing.
1. AMERICA, (Port.) *Pinto*, Sing. and Penang.
1. PROVIDENCIA, (Port.) *Kendt*, Batavia.
1. LEVEN (Brit.) *Jones*, Sulkia.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Salvadora and Wilhelmina Maria, for Manila.
Grange, for Singapore, tomorrow, at 8 a. m.

VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—PARNOCK HALL.
For Singapore and Batavia.—MARGARETTA, (Port.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Pelorus, with bread and provisions.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Futtaun, Pilmang, Gunnel.
From do via Manila.—Ivanhoe.
From Calcutta.—Revenue, Elim, Red Rover, Red Roy, Sylph, Ariel, Cowasjee Family, Poppy, Syed Khan, Falcon, Pestonjee Cowasjee, Mary Ann Leighton.
From Bombay.—Chusan, Amherst, Augusta, Charles Forbes, Jewjee Family, Ambassador.
From do via Manila.—Sultan.
From Madras.—Soondrapoor.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Tory, Margarida, (Port.) Minerva, Susan, Anne Laing, Lamar, Emma.
From Lisbon.—Activa, (Port.) Vinjoza, (Port.)
From Tungkoo.—Gonzaga, (Port.)

List of H. Majesty's employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain T. Maitland.

Melville	74	captain	the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Stanhope.
Blonde	44	captain	F. Scrambler.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	36	captain	A. J. Kuper. (acting.)
Calliope	28	captain	G. Horton.
Conway	28	captain	C. G. Sullivan.
Sulphur	10	captain	J. Scott.
Pluto	10	captain	— Nias.
Starling	10	commander	C. Saltwell.
Algerine	10	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Byam.
Pylades	18	commander	C. N. Ascott.
Columbine	18	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Alligator	36	hired	T. S. Mason, commdg.
Sulphur	6	Brig.	E. Sacker, commdg.
Starling S.	—	Brig.	H. Elliot, commdg.

Jupiter (50 guns) ex-Sir Edward Pellew (receiving ship).
Red Gauntlet (Troop Ship) ex. Bombay. (chartered.)

H. C. Armed steamers.

Madagascar captain Rennie, R.N. Medusa, captain Hewett. Queen, captain Hewett. Proserpine, captain [illegible]. Phlegethon, captain [illegible].

On the 25th ultimo, we received the *South African Advertiser* of September 5th, and the *Bombay United Service Gazette* from the 18th to the 28th of October, and from the 3rd to the 17th of November.

The news brought from Chusan by the *Kelpie* is of a somewhat opposite character; but the impression produced is that the island has been evacuated, and that the Chinese authorities at *Ningpo* have, nevertheless, refused to deliver up the English prisoners; it is also said that the English troops had not evacuated the island, and that a remonstrance had been sent to Sir G. Bremer, requesting the authorities withdraw, *forthwith*, of fight. It is thought that perhaps the Brunswick will change the whole of the naval and military force to Canton; for an imperial edict,—similar in tenor, but, if possible, much more violent in expression, than the imperial edict of the emperor to Keshen's report on the capture of the forts on Chuenpee & Tykokee, published in the supplement to the C. R. of 29 of Feby., and in the imperial edict, dated January 30, received in Canton on the 11 ultimo, a translation of which we published in our issue of Saturday last, has now reached us,—has reached Macao, in which the emperor pointedly states that he will not ratify Keshen's treaty with h. m.'s plenipotentiary; that he will not pay one dollar to the English, nor confer on them an inch of land; but, on the country, the English barbarians are to be driven forth from the celestial empire at the swords' point;—The extreme injustice of the emperor is aggravated by the report that Keshen made on the subject of the indemnification of six millions of dollars to the British crown; the high commissioner having obtained it under the name of debts due by the hongmerchants to foreigners: thus the emperor supports his own fraudulent and bankrupt hong merchants in their impositions: for they may be truly called the merchants, as he shares in their gains. Immense defensive preparations were in progress in the province of Chekiang. H. M.'s S. Conway is shortly expected from Chusan, where we trust we shall learn with certainty the fate of the unfortunate English prisoners.

The reports from Canton are of the gloomiest description. Lin, though not in any ostensible office, has issued a proclamation, conceived in the most opprobrious terms against the English, offering $50,000 reward for the heads of either h. m.'s plenipotentiary, sir Gordon Bremer, or Mr. Morrison, $100,000 for the destruction of an English vessel of war, and one thousand dollars for the head of any British subject &c.—It is said that this proclamation has greatly excited the indignation and disgust of his fellow countrymen, whom he has brought into their present terrible dilemma by his own most unjust and tyrannic acts.

The imperial commissioner, Keshen, and the ex-governors, Tung and Lin, were present about two-thirds of the time of the action at the Bogue on the 26th ult.; of course at a respectable distance.

Report says the advanced division of the British squadron is at or near Whampoa. The fort at the first bar, in which were 80 pieces of cannon, has been captured, and the Chesapeake blown up or burnt by the rockets from the *Nemesis*: 400 Chinese are said to have perished in her.

The higher military and naval officers are said to be in the greatest consternation; and not daring to report the late events to the emperor, one of the latter is said to have committed suicide. The people are leaving Canton with their effects; it is said if the English advance on the city, no military opposition by the order of the government will be offered; commotions from an insurrection of the populace are much dreaded. Some of the hongmerchants are confined in the city.

To place in its true light the total want of faith on the part of the emperor of China and his ministers, their vacillation and dissimulation, their duplicity, falsehood, and the lying spirit that pervades and dictates all their words and deeds in their transactions with foreigners, we have, arranged in four in parallel columns the words and deeds of the emperor and his officers, and of h. m.'s plenipotentiaries in China. The results we have long foreseen and foretold: we said, on the 12th of November, 1839,—"for as long as emperor is incorrigible, there cannot be any "commencement" in China, and we look forward to a long, dangerous and bloody war."

We hope this paper will be seen by Keshen and all his coadjutors, and in the capture of the forts at the Bogue, they will learn it was merely a task of a few hours for the English forces, and without the loss of the life of a single British soldier: and the hand of [illegible] of providence manifested here? Or will the emperor still say, in his decree of Jeotsu, that the English should perish?

"Upon upon cutting asunder, cutting
"The circumstances of mutual rebellion, hatred,
"And, too, be, then, killed on the spot.
"Thus, I, mourning upon Lightning."

The good faith of the emperor of China and his great ministers and high officers; and their determination to assist in crushing the desperate and unprincipled rebellion against the English.

Imperial edict dated Feby. [illegible] C. R. Gui. H. [illegible] 1840.)—

"Let the Kwangtung Viceroy Tuntien and provincial [illegible] Tuntien and provincial [illegible] document of complaint, and I particularly fear (in spite of) the imperial good and clemency &c., they are allowed to go and pass through any of the frontier pass of Canton; and if really any just causes of complaint appear, the case E at selected (Keshen) should certainly in their behalf white and transport a report, and bee for the imperial future, &c.

Imperial edict dated Feby. [illegible] C. R. Gui. H. [illegible] 1840.)—

"Let the Kwangtung Viceroy Tuntien and provincial [illegible] Tuntien and provincial [illegible] document of complaint, and I particularly fear (in spite of) the imperial good and clemency &c., they are allowed to go and pass through any of the frontier pass of Canton; and if really any just causes of complaint appear, the case E at selected (Keshen) should certainly in their behalf white and transport a report, and bee for the imperial future, &c.

Imperial edict dated Feby. [illegible] C. R. Gui. H. [illegible] 1840.)—

"Let the Kwangtung Viceroy Tuntien and provincial [illegible] Tuntien and provincial [illegible] document of complaint, and I particularly fear (in spite of) the imperial good and clemency &c., they are allowed to go and pass through any of the frontier pass of Canton; and if really any just causes of complaint appear, the case E at selected (Keshen) should certainly in their behalf white and transport a report, and bee for the imperial future, &c.

The Bogue, [illegible] 26, 1840. [illegible] Chinese, one of h. m.'s officers in China, proceeded to the Queen, bearing a flag of truce, to the Bogue Fortes, to deliver a letter addressed by h. m. the imperial high commissioner, Keshen, announcing the arrival of h. m.'s plenipotentiary in the waters of Canton.

The letter was given into the charge of Rear Admiral [illegible], r. n., who left the Queen by the open boat bearing a flag of truce; when the boat neared the fort she was fired upon from the fort; that Admiral, of course immediately returned to the Queen; the first shot opened fire on the Queen, and a shot struck one of the Queen's paddle boxes; the Queen then threw some shells into the fort, &c. (C. R. Nov. 24, 1839.)

Extract from another Elliot's letter to the British merchants in Canton dated Nov. 26 1839.

—"With regard to the letter addressed to us (Keshen) it was entered into with the governor general of that province, and then he himself further: " " " —but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, and can therefore only express my hopes that your business will soon be of short duration."

Extract from the chief superintendent's letter to h. m.'s subjects resident in consequence of Chusan, Nov. 9, 1840.

"In the hope that the trade which may originally existed, [illegible] to you to know, that the subject has been dared [illegible] particular attention of h. m.'s government.

It has also been generally intimated to the attention of their excellencies the admiral and plenipotentiary of Chinese, from whom you may always depend upon receiving every practicable facility and protection.

And in the event of arrangement with the authorities of the Chinese government at Canton, you may rest assured that the attention of commercial business at this point will be [illegible] handed."

Chusan—from h. m. plenipotentiary, dated [illegible] 1841.

"Negotiations having been interrupted, the [illegible] Chusan and Tykokee were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have been taken by h. m.'s army.

It will be gratifying to h. m.'s subjects to know that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, considering the obstinate and determined defence at all points."

The total number of the English force landed on Chusan, was 1400. About 700 of the Chinese were killed, 30 of the English were wounded; eleven junks were entirely destroyed, and also nearly two hundred guns in the forts and junks. (Ed. C. R.)

Chusan from h. m. plenipotentiary, dated January 8, 1841.—"A summons entirely [illegible] has been received from the Chinese commander in chief, which has led to an armistice, with the purpose to afford the high commissioner time to consider certain conditions, now offered for his acceptance."

Extract of a proclamation from the imperial commissioner, dated January 11, 1841.

"Let the Kwangtung grand council the English and cut off all their supplies [illegible] (Ch. R. Feb. 11, 1841.)

Chusan from h. m. plenipotentiary—dated Jany. [illegible] 1841.—"Her majesty's plenipotentiary has sent to acquaint the commander of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, in consequence, the following conditions.

1.—The [illegible] of the [illegible] of Canton, [illegible] to be carried on [illegible]

2.—Some [illegible] the [illegible] appropriation.

3.—The [illegible] of Canton [illegible] to be carried on [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1841.—

The [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

Extract from the [illegible]

[illegible] the positions of the said [illegible]

[illegible] to be sent to Peking, and there [illegible] to death by [illegible]

Extract from the [illegible] dated 20 June.

[illegible] and exterminate the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

The imperial minister and [illegible] killed in [illegible] the treaty of peace, lately [illegible] by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, [illegible] the [illegible] portion, [illegible] recently affirming.

A Chinese force, [illegible] under cover of a good battery [illegible] through their work, in [illegible] of a channel of the river, was dislodged, the [illegible] completely cleared away, the guns in battery and depôt, amounting in about to pieces, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military [illegible] destroyed, &c.

Notice from h. m.'s [illegible] dated 6th Feb.

The last [illegible] of the Bocca

There have the day after to h. m.'s forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured. No [illegible] to be slight in all directions, and no loss reported by [illegible] on our side, &c."

The emperor of Chinese [illegible] the "[illegible]" [illegible] from the least appearance of fear; [illegible] it is an authenticated and well known fact, that the officers deserted their men immediately the rockets began to fly, and that their men, fired on the flying representatives, the guns used for that good purpose were pointed out to an English gentleman who went over the fort after the battle.

Battle of the Bocca.

The proceedings of the British squadron on the 25th ulto., at the *battle of the Bogue*, as far as we have been able to learn,—runs as follows.

On the 23rd ulto. the *Wellesley* was towed up to the Bogue by the *Queen*, steamer; the rest of the squadron followed. The *Nemesis* towed the boats of h. m's. *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald* and *Alligator*, up junk creek, which the Chinese had, in their own opinion, strongly staked; immediately they saw the steamer approaching, the Chinese fired, and a few shot were fired of them. The commander in chief then ordered the other boats to follow, towed by the Queen, but they did not arrive until the fray was over.

On opening that part of the creek where the stakes were planted, both the *Nemesis* and boats were received by a fire of round and grape from a masked battery, of 15 guns; but the boats dashed on, and in a few minutes our gallant fellows made a clear breastwork; the two and junks were speedily in flames; a number of the largest stakes were torn up, simply to show the fidelity of their preparations, and, it is supposed, about 50 Chinese were killed. The force returning in good order, with nearly very handsome trophies.

The Chinese had mounted their battery with the shower of round and grape was the first to silence it in a neighbourhood. [illegible] of the Bocca were planted up to the 27th.

Th. m's. plenipotentiary and Capt. Herbert were on board the *Nemesis*, a shot struck a [illegible] behind which h. m's. plenipotentiary was standing, and cut off the tail of captain Herbert's coat: this is what we have heard said. If the shot took fortunately for his country, which cannot better spare a better man, killed h. m's. plenipotentiary, who would have succeeded to the [illegible] under the great seal of the U. K. of Great Britain and Ireland, to exhaustle the office of h. m's. plenipotentiary, plenipotentiary, and plenipotentiary, in China!

We were favoured by a friend with the particulars of the capture of the forts on north and south *Wangtung* & *Anunghoy*, which we published last Saturday in [illegible] form, but as [illegible] we shall not [illegible] further information of the events of that most important day—important in its consequences both to China and England,—in time for our present number; but we shall reserve of this opportunity, to prefer the reports to the officers employed to furnish us with details to enable us to draw up a full report of their services in next week's *Register*.

It is supposed that between two and three hundred of the enemy were killed; and some think admiral Kwan is among the number, having received his death wound from a bayonet.

The *Blenheim*, we believe, did not strike the ground, as stated in our extra above noted, but got into an eddy—or *chow chow* water, and not being sufficiently under the command of her helm, could not take up so favourable a position as her gallant captain intended. When attempting to shower, her helm, she fired two [illegible] [illegible] told, two up to the guns of the largest calibre in the fort, which, if they had been well served, would have annoyed her much: we can fancy that sir Thomas Bouchanan feelings where akin to those of sir Thomas Troubridge, when the Culloden grounded standing in to Aboukir bay.

After the foregoing notice of the events of the 25th ulto., at the Bogue—this is the contraction, to which the English, always so much inclined to clip their words, have reduced the sounding name of the *Boca Tigris*—but which, we shall henceforth only retain—and the English have drawn the tiger's tooth to the tune of some hundreds—we were favoured by a spectator of the fight, with some of his notes—the substance of which is as follows:

The schooner, *Robert Dale*, anchored near 10 A. M. on the 26th ulto., about a mile above *Tycokkow*, and within half a mile of the *Wellesley* and fleet. The steamers were under weigh, collecting troops from the transports. At 11 A. M. the fleet weighed; the *Wellesley*, *Druid*, *Samarang*, *Calliope*, *Modeste*, *Alligator* and *Sulphur*, steered for the western passage, the *Calliope* leading; the *Blenheim*, *Nimrod*, *Queen* stood in towards the new fort on *Anunghoy*; the *Blenheim* leading, closely followed by the *Queen*, which vessel commenced the action by firing the first gun at *Anunghoy*; the Chinese instantly returned the fire, and for an hour a hot shot rattle in their guns. Unfortunately, the *Blenheim* did not gain so good a position as was intended, for she could not bring the whole of her broadside to bear; but the cool manner in which she took up her position was admired by the whole fleet. The Chinese directed a footing fire against her for ten minutes, while she fired her royals and the gallant sailors cheered up her upside; this fire [illegible] the [illegible] her life on the [illegible] battery—her broadsides were [illegible] —The rocket boats in the bay were [illegible] employed in throwing up a "[illegible]" which kept up a fire [illegible] the [illegible] of the 6th to; the Queen playing upon it with two 68 pounders the night [illegible] the boat, [illegible] shot and shell falling [illegible] the centre of the fort. Nothing [illegible] the Chinese (as they were [illegible] through a gate) [illegible] the [illegible] of their fort, [illegible] to their guns, and keeping up a [illegible] fire; while every few seconds the [illegible] that in night [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] rockets. They held a long and fearful struggle for it, and at last, when all hope had vanished, they fled along the beach to [illegible] village to the eastward of *Anunghoy*; as they ran along the shore, they came within range of the *Blenheim's* guns, which opened upon them with grapeshot; *les pauvres diables* were seen darting into the water at every flash to escape the shot.

The *Melpomene* took up an excellent position; and the destruction that she drew from her broadsides was truly awful; her guns were [illegible] [illegible] proceedingly.

The marines landed about 12 o'clock, and took possession of the lower fort, the Chinese escaping over the hills, the [illegible] and *Druid* playing upon them with rocket and shot. After the marines had taken possession of the lower fort, they marched along the bank of the river, and took possession of the upper fort, hauling down the Chinese banners and hoisting the union jack.

In entering the gate of the lower fort sir H. P. Senhouse, who had landed at the head of his men, was the first man through the gate, where he was opposed by the admiral *Kwan Tungan*, who made two cuts at him, which were parried, and *Kwan* immediately fell from the musket shot from the marines behind: then admiral *Kwan* cited the soldier's brave death on the [illegible] field and in defence of his country—proving himself a worthy descendant of the immortal Confucius, and a real and good son of *Han*.

Wangtung, the murderer of the unfortunate "Black Joke's" crew, and destroyer by fire of the *Bellerophon*, fell by the admiral's side, dying in harness in defence of his country; a death far more noble, far so base a murderer and incendiary. His tail is now amongst the trophies of the British fleet.

The *Calliope*, being the leading ship in rounding the west end of north *Wangtung*, the nearest she bore to eight the batteries on north *Wangtung* opened a tremendous fire upon her, which was well supported as she passed along, and she on the other ships in succession; several shot passed clean through both sides of the *Calliope*. She was closely followed by the *Samarang* and *Druid*, the latter ship, taken up a raking position, her 68 pounders made fearful havoc, which was evident from the dreadful loss of lives on her (the north east side of the island. The *Wellesley*, anchoring right abreast of north *Wangtung*, one between two fires, as were also the *Samarang* and *Modeste*. Here the *Wellesley's* long guns were brought to bear on the fort on the opposite side, from which she soon drove the Chinese; the *Nemesis* and *Alligator*, having the remainder of the troops on board, did their part of the work, and skilfully landed the men without a scratch, having passed the forts under the cover of the line of battle ships; the men effected a landing about 1.30, but the fort held out until near 3 P. M., when the gallant [illegible] surrendered the [illegible] prisoners of war. The union jack was immediately hoisted; about 3.30 all firing ceased.

At 5 P. M. the *Nemesis* landed a party of men on the west side of the river, for the

purpose of destroying the forts and encampments on that side, which she executed in the most masterly style; at 7 P. M. the whole fort was in one mass of fire, in the course of the evening the prisoners were embarked and towed down to near *Tyhokkow*, where they were landed and set at liberty—they were grateful for the kindness shown to them, having had no other expectation than that of being shot.

At 6 A. M. on the 27th the commander in chief made signal for five ships of war to make sail and stand up the river: the ships indicated immediately weighed and stood up, accompanied by the steamers *Nemesis* and *Madagascar*. The schooner *Roderick Dhu* followed the squadron as far as Tiger Island, where some of the party on board landed; after which the *Roderick Dhu* returned through the grand entrance of the Bogue, having the honour of being the first European vessel that passed through the Bogue after the battle.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured, by the same friend, with a few explanatory notes—which will further serve to correct the account published in our *extra* of the 27th ulto.

First, as to the *Blenheim*: she only touched a little by the keel, which hindered her from gaining such a good position as she otherwise would; but in a very short time she brought her broadside to bear on the round fort. About five minutes afterwards the *Melville* came up, and running a little ahead of the *Blenheim*, anchored in the same gallant style, with the advantage of a better position; her broadside bearing on the very strongest part of the fort—The said battery which the *Queen* attacked fought beautifully; she had a long & hard task to silence this small fort; and even after it had been twice silenced, the Chinese returned to their guns, and died only when the battery was about level with the beach. On their retreat from the fort, they were dreadfully cut up by grape shot from the *Blenheim* and *Druid*. They were obliged to fly towards a village a little way up in Anson's bay, but finding the fire too hot to allow them to run along the road, the poor wretches sought protection in the water, crawling along on all fours, and ducking their heads under water as they saw the flashes of the guns. A great number must have been killed & wounded there; and even after they got out of the way of shot from the ships, they were hotly pressed by the rocket boats, some of the rockets going right into the village.

With reference to the two boats pulling under the guns of Anunghoy, the following are the facts—One of the boats got adrift from the frigate (*Druid*?), and the flood tide carried her up right abreast of the fort; another boat was despatched to tow her back; the Chinese opened their fire on the boats, but fortunately not a shot struck them.

After the fifth bottle of bottle of ships had taken their position, the marines entered the boats on the off-side, and landed about 12 o'clock.

The *Calliope* and other vessels did not proceed towards Tiger island, as it was well known that the fort there had been dismantled, for the purpose of strengthening *Wangtung*.

On Saturday at 6 A. M. five of the frigates and two steamers weighed and proceeded towards *Whampoa*; a southerly wind carrying them up with all studding sails set; at 8 A. M. they were beyond down.

It is remarkable that the Chinese powder magazines are bomb-proof. They are built of granite, afterwards bags of sand are built up all round and over the roof, which is then plastered over with white cement; when this is properly hardened it cannot be injured; a shell was thrown on the roof of one of the magazines, and exploded without doing the slightest damage.

Five brass guns were found in the Anunghoy forts, of Portuguese manufacture, date 1627; one fill powder; they are very beautiful and very valuable: two are to go to the *Melville*, two to the *Blenheim*, and one to the *Queen*, [illegible]

Strange to say the Chinese had again taken up their quarters in the lower Anunghoy fort on the evening of the battle; and on saturday, when the marines landed, they shot about a dozen of the Chinese sold on before they were driven out. Skirmishing continued the whole of saturday, between the marines posted on the upper part of the fort and the Chinese on the brow of the hill above them.

The Chinese officers during the battle stood over the men at the guns with drawn swords, to keep them to their quarters.

The running rigging of several of the ships was much cut up; the *Calliope* was hulled 18 times.

The *Wellesley's* anchor, which she lost in Tonkoo bay in August 1840, was found on Anunghoy fort, date 1815.

The stock of provisions on Wangtung was sufficient to feed the garrison for a considerable time: the rice does is reserved for the use of the *Sip-kis*.

Enough of powder was found to blow up all the forts; this service was performed on Sunday on both sides of the river, Wangtung is to be preserved.

After the battle, the Chinese sent a flag of truce to beg for the body of general *Kwan*; it had been buried in a common grave with many others, but was recognized, disinterred, and given up to the flag of truce. In the same grave the body of *Wangchow* was dug out, but how and where he fell is not known: thus our former statement that he fell by the admiral's side is probably erroneous.

H. M. S. *Columbine*, T. J. Clarke, esq. commander, passed up towards the *Bogue* yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. She answered the *Hyacinth's* signal, but did not communicate with her.

This morning H. M.'s S. *Samarang*, captain R. Scott, and H. M. S.'s *Herald*, captain Nias, arrived in Macao roads from the Bogue; the *Herald* is to relieve the *Hyacinth*, that vessel, on account of her light draught of water, being required for the river service; the *Samarang* proceeds to England direct.

The Portuguese amateurs of the Luso-Britannico theatre have changed their choice, and began rehearsing the *Barbiere di Siviglia*.

Kuhen, through the hongmerchants, has requested the foreign consuls—the French, Dutch, Spanish, and the procurador of Macao to go to Canton—the vice-consul of the U. S. being already there—to act as mediators between himself and h. m.'s plenipotentiary. It is too late for this. The senate of Macao were in session yesterday, considering the proposal, and, as we have been informed, declined it. We are told the vice-consul of the U. S. has expressed his willingness to undertake the office of mediator; but we can scarcely credit the report that a mere trading consul, who belongs to a *system*—as characterised by Mr. C. W. King, a citizen of the U. S.—"so hollow, so feeble, so worthless, so really void of merit the name of a national establishment"—will ever presume to undertake the office of mediator between the highest political functionaries of Great Britain and China.

There is a rumour floating about Macao that the *Columbine* has brought the sad intelligence of the murder of the English prisoners at *Ningpo*; and however loath we may be to credit the rumour, our knowledge of the character of this government does not support us in the confident hope that it is unfounded.

It is now our duty to offer some remarks on h. m.'s. plenipotentiary's circular to h. m.'s. subjects, dated the 24th ulto.

In that notice h. m.'s subjects are informed that the imperial minister and high commissioner had failed to conclude the treaty of peace agreed upon by h. m.'s. plenipotentiary, &c. It is, then, not a definitive *treaty of commerce*, or of *peace and commerce*—or a temporary convention for the convenience of commerce—but a *treaty of peace* that has been the subject of the late *satisfactory* negotiations! Now h. m.'s. subjects have never been informed that the queen of England had declared war against the emperor of China; and the orders in council for making reprisals have never been promulgated by h. m.'s. plenipotentiaries in China. That hostilities—that attack and defence, mutual firing and mutual slaughter do not constitute a state of warfare we have captain Elliot's own assurance: for after the little affair of *Kowloon*, on September 4, 1839, captain Elliot passed the quarter deck of the Fort William, in a state of great excitement, and with almost frantic gestures, adjured the spectators not to think that "we were at war with China."

And in the circular, dated the 20 of June, there is no allusion either to a state of war or peace—but h. m.'s subjects are informed that the preliminary arrangements for the renewal of the British trade at Whampoa are concluded; and the best informed among our merchants always understood that the negotiations between the high commissioner and h. m.'s plenipotentiary only involved the points of a commercial treaty or convention. But it is clear now that England is at open war with China; and a *large army* will be required here as soon as possible, whilst the Bengal government should threaten the western frontier, and seek alliances with the Mahomedan tribes of *Cashgar*, and the kindred of *Changthur*:—for no treaty of peace or commerce can now be made with China on *an equal footing*; England must take the high ground of a conqueror, and dictate the terms of the future political and commercial relations of the western world with China.

For her own cause, an indemnification of at least $30,000,000 should be demanded one half to be paid down and the remainder in a year: in the meantime, *Chusan*, *Amoy*, the *Bogue* and Canton should be occupied until a definitive treaty of peace and commerce is sealed by the emperor: this must be—

—for never can true reconcilement grow,
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep.

—and the English motto in China must for the future be—*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*. For to believe, or to yield, or to dream of a possible return to a state of peace and confidence, until after a successful war & an imposed peace, would be more absurd than any of the former proceedings.

The commander in chief, in his public notice, dated the 26th ulto., notifies "that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to the Boca Tigris, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions."

In the first place, the merchant vessels cannot enter the river without pilots; and if the hope that some kind of smuggling trade will be carried on in the river in spite of the local government—sanctioned the permission to enter the river—we have little hesitation in foretelling that those hopes will be frustrated; for if the commander in chief takes military possession of the city, the navy and army will have claims for the booty it contains, or it will become droits of admiralty; but the richer people are now deserting the city, with their goods and valuables, and how can the foreign trade be conducted with the hong cuolies?—Some of the tea may possibly be smuggled through Macao—but we ask any serious

☞ [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1841.

thinking man if, in the present state of affairs, he can hope for a renewal of the legal trade? And how miserably mean is the queen of England—& England's commerce—herpelloy—made to appear in the eyes of the Chinese government and people when, h. m's. plenipotentiary endeavours to force a trade in Canton river, indirect contradiction to the emperor's orders!—those who disobey these orders, whether imperial commissioners, governors, tartar generals, hong merchants, teamen, or any other class of natives, will eventually be involved in fearful punishment; and what shall induce them to disobey their emperor, while he has power to enforce his orders, and to inflict such punishment?

It is useless to revert to past errors—but the course of the English government is now clear, and not entangled with many doubts and fears hanging on the opium question: England is defied to the death by China; her plenipotentiary has been bamboozled, trifled with, insulted, deceived, and a price set on his head; and England must now right herself as she has been used to right herself, or be the laughing stock of all nations.

It is calculated that there are about 2,000,000, sterling of British property now afloat in the Chinese waters, and this amount will soon be probably doubled and trebled, from the adventures undertaken under the authority of the official announcements of h. m.'s plenipotentiary. It is also said that admiral Elliot, immediately on his arrival at Singapore, hastily reported that all was, or would shortly be, settled. We regret to hear this, and hope the report is false; for if true, it will sadly derogate from the calmness and wisdom which are said to be the attributes of his character.

'And sell their very souls for gold.'—Whether this can be truly said of the Chinese, we will not presume to decide; but that they sell their very gods for opium we know; for we have seen a small image of the goddess *Kwangin* 'bootful of prayers'—said to be of gold, or probably silver or copper gilt, with its little shrine, sold for opium. The image is 42 years old, having been made in the reign of *Keaking*, in the 57th year of the 74th cycle; 1841 is the 36th year of the 75th cycle.

There is a report that *Lin* is missing. It is known that *Keshen*, *Lin*, *Tung*, the *foupun*, the *tsungkwan* &c&c. were near the Bogue forts when the fleet commenced the attack; they then immediately retired to their boats; all the party except *Lin* arrived safe in Canton. He is supposed to have been either in the fort at the first bar when it was attacked, or on board the *Chusapeake*, when she was blown up by the *Nemesis*. It appears certain that he is missing, for messages have arrived in Macao from Canton concerning him.

The French corvette *Danaide*, left Manila two or three days after having arrived there from Macao roads, without giving notice of her intention. Is she gone to intercept the Calcutta opium clippers?

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 20th day of the first moon (11th February) the imperial commissioner and great minister, and governor of the two Kwang provinces, *Keshen*; the general commanding in *Kwangchowfoo*, *He*, the general commanding the land forces, *Kan*, received a despatch from the great military council, covering an imperial edict, dated on the 8th of the first moon (Jany. 30).

"To day *Keshen* has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries; and it is difficult to defend and keep (the province).

"He further reports in a supplementary document—to which he, with intense earnestness, begs that favour may be bestowed (on the English) &c.—On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief.

The said great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue; and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English); and for the present they have not been surrounded and extirpated.

I have already sent down my imperial will, investing *Yikshan* with the authority of a general for the service of tranquillizing the rebels; and *Langwan* and *Yangfang*, to be his assistant great ministers; they are to proceed to Canton and consult together on the extermination (of the English). I have further appointed an additional two thousand troops from each of the provinces of *Hoopih*, *Szechuen*, & *Kwaichow*, to hasten to Canton, and there await the arrival of the above appointed and controlling officers.

There will be no difficulty in arranging our battalia; hasten, then your consultations and schemes, attack and exterminate. General *He*, is to halt near the provincial city; general *Ko* will lead the Chinese troops: the especial duty of these is to maintain and oppose — to act on the defensive. I order the said great minister to hasten to select, and drill, and instruct the strongest and bravest soldiers. Further, be attentive to procuring supplies for the troops, and muskets, guns, and gunpowder, and other things necessary.

After the arrival of *Yikshan* and his coadjutors, let them all cordially agree, being of one mind to gain the desired end, exerting their strength to advance and exterminate, and again subdue and recover the places on the coast: and thus clearly manifest the vengeance of heaven; and prove your loyalty, and establish meritorious deeds.

Never let there be the least apprehension of fear:

—— Cur hostemne in hostes primo

Deterimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?

to cause us to let slip the opportunity (of victory).

Forward these orders at the rate of 500 *li* a day, with urgent haste, that all may know them. *Respect this.*

There is a difference of opinion between three or four individuals who have translated the emperor's replies to *Keshen's* report on the capture of the forts, whether *Keshen*, by that imperial edict, is deprived of his button or not. We have appealed to our native teacher, and she says no—and in the first instance referring to his punishment, not a word is said about his button; and also one of the translators says the characters—deliver up their *head* (or heads) allude to h. m's. plenipotentiary; but again our teacher holds the opinion that the English generally are correct.

The letter of 'A new mode of cookery' has led us to consider whether it is probable that *Keshen* holds the *great seal of China*—the one that *Lin* held, or only those of the governor of the two *Kwang* provinces. H. M.'s plenipotentiary proclaimed to h. m's subjects thus—'The island of *Hongkong* having been ceded to the British crown, *under the seal of the imperial ministry and high commissioner, Keshen, &c.*' Now we can only understand that seal to be the great imperial seal—for h. m.'s plenipotentiary does not allude, in his proclamation, to *Keshen* in his office as governor—and suppose that before he issued his proclamation h.e. had seen the seal, and the seal's stamp on the treaty: if not, how can the proclamation be justified?

It is said that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has issued a proclamation to the natives in their own language: they will not fail to compare it with that issued to the inhabitants of *Hongkong!*

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Mr. Editor,—The worthy Mrs. Glass has said "*First catch your hare*"—the moral comes down to the meanest capacity. Little did this good lady think that it should be found necessary to quote her experience in the great Chinese question!—After the page instructive so to here soup, the next edition of Mrs. Glass should contain an article "*How to make the governor of an island!*" and then, following her own beautiful experience she would say, "*First catch your island.*"

The cases of Sooloo Forest and Elliot approach very near to each other, but inasmuch as the witty Soosu flourished before the days of Mrs. Glass, no blame can attach to his memory for neglect of her counsels; whereas Elliot with the words "catch your hare," clearly before him, is guilty of gross disobedience of the Glass counsel. Let us, however, continue the parallel.—In the case of Sooloo there certainly was no island, but so clear a title of governorship was given to Soosu by the duke, as none can desire to see, and it would have been gross presumption on of Soosu to have doubted the duke, the sworn friend of his master, the soul of honor, Don Quixote, therefore I must own that I have a leaning towards Soosu. In the case of Hongkong, there certainly was an island, and is there still, 2000 feet high, staring every person in the face that comes in from the coast; a monument of, British folly!—but there was not the most remote shadow of a title to it: so that the merits of the cases are thus—Soosu had no *island*, and Elliot had no *title*.

Let us see what each of the parties do—Soosu, instead of proclaiming a code of laws by which the island is to be governed, by his will, by the strong common sense of his decisions, would have soon put all written law to a discount, had it not been that they pulled him up by the gills, and this Soosu proclaimed to be against the law and the prophets!—Elliot proclaimed, by a deed under the consular seal of England, that he appointed himself governor of this island, to which the kingdom of Great Britain, under which he was acting as consul, had not the shadow of a shade of right:—we delicately that he wanted up in judgement under the Chinese law, of which I will venture to say [illegible] rule against the two broken fragments given out by sir George Staunton:—to then proclaiming that he was proposed to support slavery which is a part and portion of the law of China, and which all the civilized portion of mankind are trying at this moment to put down. We have named the portion of the body that put an end to Soosu's legislative powers.—Upon what portion of the body or mind was the screw used which so suddenly stopped Elliot's governing career? On no imperial review of the transactions, we are all for Soosu.

Cervantes morbidly has characterized so indelibly by the humour and folly of the day, that Sooloo is a portion of literary history.—If there who wish the story of Hongkong to be believed by their grandchildren, had better transmit to such grandchildren an original copy of the proclamation by Elliot, of date 20th January 1841. Were the story in any romantic history of her century it would be laughed to scorn as not *vie* impossible. Where were the dockers and a chief

[illegible] when these things were being done!

" A NEW MODE OF CONVERT. "

Macao, 25th Feby., 1841.

Calcutta Courier.

We have a statement before us showing the quantity of opium which has been sold and passed through the British territories in India, and the amount of revenue by the Bengal and Bombay governments from the sale of the opium, during the years from 1820 to 1836—from this it appears that the total quantity of opium sold at the Calcutta Sale-Rooms 1820 to 1836 was 2,[illegible],[illegible] chests, at the Bombay sales from 1821 to 1836, 21,812 chests; and the quantity permitted to pass under licence from 1820 to 1836, [illegible]. The net receipts from the sale of opium and from passes granted for the transit of the drug through the British territories was—in Bengal, from 1820 to 1836, thirteen crores, twenty-seven lakhs, twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and six rupees, and in Bombay from 1820 to 1836, two crores, fifty six lakhs, thirty one thousand, four hundred and ninety seven rupees—making an average of about a crore for Bengal, and about eighteen to twenty lakhs for Bombay annually.—October 17.

STATE OF CIVILIZATION IN AFFGHANISTAN.

" An Affghan having two wives and a male servant, was murdered by the servant who took unto himself one of the widows. The other widow, when the Shahaudeh Thana arrived at Chawkar, brought a charge of murder against the person who had deprived her of a husband.

" The Shahaudeh and accused to compromise the matter, offering to make good the fine from his own resources, but the complainant would not compromise, and the law was thus carried into effect.

" The culprit, with his hands tied behind him was walled out to the front of the camp and placed on his knees. The women, veiled, rushed at him with a large Affghan knife, which she hurried in his body two or three times, turning it round at each thrust. The poor wretch fell mortally wounded, but not nearly dead, and his throat was quickly cut by some relations of the murdered man. The body was then stretched out where it fell, and a crew of children pelted it with stones."

I remain, Sir, your's obediently,

△

Camp near Ali Sonai, Oct. 24, 1840.

Englishman, November 26.

Bombay United Service Gazette.

Mar. 4th.—LIBERALITY OF A PARSEE (THE 2ND OF HORMUZ ?)—Owing to the increase of the Parsee population, the building of an additional "DOKHMA," or tower of silence, has become existent, and a large subscription, amounting to Rupees 25,000, was raised for the purpose among the people of this tribe, both rich and poor men, women, and children. But at yesterday's congregation of the Parsees last Saturday in their *Anjuman Sherum*, an insignificant individual among the crowd came forward with an offer of building the "DOKHMA" at his own individual cost, (against by subscription, as I hear) and that the large amount already subscribed might be reserved for like or other purposes of charity hereafter!—Cavils and doubts, it is said, were thrown at the man's ability to complete such a stupendous work, when he offered to place at the disposal of the *Panchayet* a *Lac* of Rupees or more if required, and gave no outside reference for that purpose!

This most liberal offer was hailed with intense amazement, as it eclipsed the boasted liberality of their good worthy members, and it made them look somewhat abashed, especially as to building by an individual the expense of a cemetery is known to be one of the most pious and honourable of the human deeds of the Parsees, and there are several members among them who are well offered to build one. The spirited individual's name is *Cawasjee Bhojee alias Copie's Ken*, and his most handsome offer was accepted by the assembly amongst with general satisfaction and applause.

Intercepted Fragments.—At the French academy, M. E. Julien lately read some extracts from a Chinese work, which stated that in the island of Formosa there are two volcanoes towards the eastern part; a hollow spring fresh which so inflammable gas issues (the boiling appearance being probably produced by the evolution of the gas); a muddy river and springs; a mountain of sulphur; and a bridge of iron wire which crosses the river Khichaut-Khi (rapid river).

ICE-BERGS.

Fragments of ice-bergs having been seen by vessels on their homeward and outward voyages are becoming daily more numerous—you less than four vessels bound to India have fallen in with fields of ice of considerable extent, during the months of last September and October—and the ice appears to have been met with by these ships between the latitude of 37½ and 41½ north, and longitude 18 and 28.19° east. During the last homeward bound voyage of the *Sarah Sproston*, on the 7th August, the vessel was completely surrounded with ice islands—she was then so far to the westward of the track of ships vessels as the meridian of Greenwich. So that it is evident the ice fields are not confined to a certain latitude and longitude, but extend as far as our present knowledge goes, from the meridian of Greenwich to 41½ east, and no doubt to many other places not yet reported; and here we cannot help repeating our recommendations to all commanders of vessels, voyaging home through southern latitudes, to be always on the look-out for ice, whenever their vessels may be surrounded with flocks of snowy petrel.

We think it will not be uninteresting to our readers to have the following, for reference, as to where ice has been lately seen:

Ida, on the 8th Sept. in lat.	40° 20' S.	long.	20°	0' E.
Earl Bathurst, "	"	39° 47' S.	"	19° 19' E.
" "	"	39° 38' S.	"	20° 10' E.
Maidstone, on the 1st Oct.	39° 44' S.	"	19°	0' E.
Jessie Logan, " 23d Sept.	"	47° 20' S.	"	16° 10' E.
" " 23d	"	"	40° 25' S.	"	19°	0' E.

The last mentioned vessel, which was unusually year perhaps, reports the ice-berg seen on the 23d to have been about 1,000 feet in length and 400 in height—that passed on the following day was about 200 feet high and 400 long.—*Calcutta Courier, November 19.*

P. S. Bremen Ran. on the Manners of Polynesia.—The principal improvements the natives have made are in religious observances, and in the acquirement of the rudiments of education; the greater number can read the scriptures in the Tahitian tongue; many can write a legible hand, and some few possess a good knowledge of arithmetic. The women have been instructed in plaiting straw-chaut in manufacturing hats and bonnets, in the use of the needle, and in the duties of domestic servants. The men are, to a limited extent, capable of working as shipwrights blacksmiths, carpenters, and joiners; many also engage themselves to ships frequenting the island when they speedily perform the duties of ordinary seamen with readiness and ability.

" The Tahitians are now a Christian nation. They assemble in the Presbyterian form, and are under the pastoral care of eight British missionaries, who reside in the principal districts round the island, and have charge of the whole; although in some of the more remote districts native teachers perform the ministerial duties.—"An opinion is more questionable than that bestowed upon the amount of religious feeling possessed by any large community; but we are justified in believing that these islanders are good average Christians, if we compare their spiritual state with that of the Christian world at large. Many of them appear to be sincerely devout, and steadfast both in faith and works; others are induced by hypocrisy and interested motives, or influenced only by the prevailing opinions of the day; while a third, and by far the most numerous class, pass through the routine of dress and forms from a sense of propriety, or by the coercion of the laws, but view religious matters with indifference, and would be glad to escape from their restraints. The christians, however, with which the island laws enforce the observance of religious forms, leaves the native but little latitude to gratify his inclination in this respect; consequently, on the Sabbath the the churches are filled with the entire population, clothed in decent attire, and presenting an orderly and contented appearance, which makes a very favourable impression upon the foreign visitor.—That a large proportion of the natives are well instructed, and impressed with the importance of their new religion, may be inferred from the many of their number that have contributed, as teachers to the Heathenish Islands, where, by their prompt and exemplary, they have done much to discontinue improved habits and the pure doctrine of the Christian faith. It is also just justice to state, that crimes of magnitude are now of rare occurrence amongst them; and that the dishonesty they so commonly displayed upon their early intimacy with Europeans is considerably diminished, or merged into the more ambiguous form of mercantile dishonesty."

The Raiatean have it appears made progress equal to the Tahitians in respect to education. What a approach to civilized England is contained in the following brief passage:—

" Almost the entire population can read and write. Foreigners writing appear, to be being scarce, they employ some ingenious substitutes, derived from indigenous materials. For ink's pastile, they use the calcareous colors of the mountains, or a red ochre obtained from the hills; and in the place of pen and paper, they write with a pointed instrument upon a slip of plantain-leaf, where the characters present a bronzed appearance, conspicuous in hue and texture above the general polished and light-green surface of the leaf. Proposals of marriage are now conveyed by letter, and the reply of the lady is made in the same delicate manner."—*Athenæum.*

Cold Thermometers of the Russian Paradise.

1.—From Prof. Parrot, at St. Petersburg, communicating the degree of cold experienced in the steppes by the Russian expedition to Khiva, whence it appears that in lat. 46° the mean temperatures were as follows:—

December.....	17 6 Reaumur.
January.....	13 9
February.....	10 8

Mean of these months—16° Reaumur, or—6° of Fahr.; it was, therefore, a winter far more rigorous than that of the last year of England; yet notwithstanding this excessive cold, the Cossacks of Jaroslavez suffered no inconvenience, and amused themselves with singing in the midst of the dreadful storms of the steppe, and with the thermometer at—6° of Fahrenheit.—*Athenæum.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE CREW OF THE MODESTE, AND

RESCUE OF THOSE,

(From the Morning Herald, August 28.)

The splendid corvette the Modeste, of 18 guns, was launched and fitted out at Woolwich about November, 1837, under the command of Mr. Henry Eyres (commander in the royal navy, the whole of the crew being composed of "Woolwich lads,") and ordered to the coast of Africa, where she has been cruising for nearly three years for the suppression of the slave trade; she has been most successful, having captured several vessels, and liberated upwards of a thousand human beings. The third vessel taken by the corvette Modeste (assisted by a gallant officer on board her majesty's ship) was lately, in want of provisions, and under repair, when captured. Captain Eyres sent Mr. Pearse, the mate of the Modeste, as prize master in her to Mahanbo Bay, a place in Madagascar, to await his arrival, as he was on the look-out in other quarters. The young officer in charge made the appointed rendezvous, and anchored. The next day it blew a strong gale, and the vessel parted from her cables and drove upon the rocks, the surf breaking over them in a most awful manner. The natives of the coast, consisting of various tribes, are a fierceless and treacherous people, sparing neither sex nor age when, under such circumstances, the whites are thrown among them. What, then, must be the feelings of those on board a vessel going to pieces, with certain death before them, and almost no little hope from the natives on shore? The latter view of the melancholy alternative did not, however, daunt the crew, and one gallant fellow dashed into the heaving surge and reached the shore with a hawser, which he secured to a projecting rock; by which means, and cutting the grummets away, the other hawsers, Mr. Pearse, succeeded in getting out the long boat; not one on board the vessel disobeyed orders, but cheerfully and respectfully assisted, heart and hand, in first rescuing 22 females, mostly children, from an inevitable death if abandoned, and safely landed them, the remainder of the crew remaining with the vessel, although every check threatened instant destruction. The mate and his crew then abandoned the wreck, but before they had reached 20 yards from the vessel, the departing hawser was carried away, the surf regained the boat, and dashed the gallant fellows on the rocks. It blew a hurricane all night, and, although in the morning the wind moderated, the rain continued without intermission. A rude contrivance demanded outward was observed on the shore. Some monkeys shortly appeared, which were then dispatched, and their flesh, [illegible] the vessel, afforded the means of [illegible] this dreadful [illegible] endured with never-ceasing torrents of rain, without a shelter. The sun, however, at last drove the remains of the brig on high on the rocks, that at low water the commander could get on the wreck, when he found the quoin had gone through her to three planks, the deck had been turned up, and that she had parted amid-ships. A few sails were obtained, with which a tent was rigged. Provisions now began to fail, the oatmeal being nearly expended, and the monkeys so shy as not to come within even a "hail," when two days afterwards [illegible] dancing be descried a sail, which turned out to be the Modeste. It was, however, getting dark, and as the Modeste was wholly ignorant of the state of the shipwrecked crew, she stood off and on, so that they were doomed to pass another dreadful night, with the appalling sight of her being blown off or quitting that part of the coast in pursuit. It afterwards appeared that the corvette intended first going to the other side of the island to water, and then to join Pearse's brig; but heavy gales drove her to near the place of rendezvous, that the captain determined on running in, to supply provisions; the rain had ceased the last day, and the party were now even without a drop of water; daylight discovered them, and they were taken on board, where prompt humanity soon restored them. A court of inquiry was shortly after held for the loss of the vessel, where Pearse and his gallant few were "honourably acquitted," and the utmost praise most liberally bestowed upon him for his conduct and the preservation of his hands. The Modeste then proceeded to Bombatoka, and to the governor a representation was made of the occurrence, when he dispatched a part of troops overland to recover the remaining stores, &c. They were attacked by one of the tribes, and (with the exception of five only of the poor fellows) indiscriminately murdered. It appeared by the report of the survivors that the natives had not seen the wreck until the rain had cleared up, and had not come down to that part of the coast until the day after Pearse and his party had left her. Some short time after, the Modeste captured a [illegible] the act of running into a port, as it afterwards appeared for provisions. Night coming on, Pearse was sent with four men in take charge. The captain (Eyres), meaning the next morning to overhaul her, a tremendous gale came on during the night, and the capture being on a lee shore, the corvette was obliged to leave her [illegible] make the best of her way clear of the land; but the prize being a small vessel, and a dull sailer, after every exertion, was obliged to let go all her anchors. Here [illegible] had so much to endure, nearly, as he had previously encountered, for the vessel plunged her [illegible] clean out of her, and swept her decks, carrying her [illegible] heat from the beams, her crew crew had got drunk, [illegible] the four stout-hearted Modeste fellows were continually at the pumps keeping her free; fortunately the schooner, previous to her detention, had purchased another hawser of a vessel double her tonnage, or she never could have weathered the gale; on examining her provisions, nothing but dry rice was on board, and not a drop of water. Five days the party were exposed to a burning sun and the only means of slaking their thirst was by applying their lips to the decks for the dew which had fallen during the night. At length the Modeste hove in sight (but too late to save the life of the captain of the schooner) and took Pearse and his men, with the "shipwreck" of the schooner on board. The Modeste afterwards made some captures, among which was a beautiful brigantine, in which he placed Pearse as her commander, and he was fortunate enough to capture a small vessel with twenty-two slaves. The Modeste and her brigantine met at the Cape of Good Hope, where the gallant captain Eyres introduced Mr. Pearse to the commander in chief, the Hon. Rear Admiral Elliot, at the same time recounting his sufferings and services. The Modeste was immediately ordered to join the fleet assembling to co-operate against the Chinese. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pearse will receive immediate promotion.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1841. NO. 10.

FOR SALE,
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE British Bark MYGEIA, 270 Tons old measurement, captain J. Hoffman. Offers will be received by
HOLLIDAY, WISE, AND Co.
Macao, 23rd February, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.
THE Schooner PICKWICK,
C. HUGHESDON.
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned will cash bills of the above description, at the current rate of Exchange.
JOHN A. MEUCER.
Macao, 4th March.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails, Tobacco, Lead in Sheets. Models Rigs of different Vessels. Chronometer, Superior. Apply to
BENARDO PERES DA SILVA,
or J. V. Jorge, Esq.'s Office.
Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex Mariner.
9 cases Black Cheroos pouty, 5 dozen each.
20 do. Cheroos do. do. 3 dozen each.
4 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 sides each.
1 do. Smoked Bacon do. 15 to 17 calls each.
2 do. Hence Ham.
100 Kegs Butter do. 40 lbs. each.
A large assortment of Sabres, consisting of Duke of Wellington's, Napoleon, Marengo, Sicilian, Hussy, Cumberland, Dress Sabre, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Cheroots of 3s. & 5s. Superior 3 and Europe Silver paper of different qualities. Apply to
PEDRO DE LAS HERAS,
(At the office of D. O. de Vasconcellos).
Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Butts in Cases. Apply
DIRON & Co.
Macao, 1st March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE:
SUPERIOR London bottled Stouts.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French Cognac Brandy, the stock of one bottled carefully covered with lead.
Sherry Cordial, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin.
French Claret, In Bins, & Jullet Qs.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Annisette and Dunbar Water.
Superior old Hock.
Sparkling Champagne.
Cider, in one dozen cases.
Bass' Bass, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Hostin and Savannah Rum.
Dillon's Proof.
Blasted Hempen—Cordage, Nos. 1 to 9; Roping and Strong Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 24 inch; Hempen Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Hempen Lanyard, Log and Marline. Assortment of 3, 4, 6, and 7 cent., and two of 25 cent. each; Chains, of sizes; Manila Rope.
Brass and Copper Wire.
Two Brass Sly-Cannon, with equipments complete.
Beaver Hats.
Provisions.
Westphalia—Ham, Pork.
Pickled York and Westphalia Hams. (Be sure of the original Bagging cut).
A few Kegs of Tamsons.
MEN, JUST RECEIVED:
Short Duck-Gun Tape Shooters, from 2 to 6 lbs.
Blasting Powder.

American Butter, in small Kegs.
Do. Prime and Mess Beef, } These are Mess. It will be sold unusually cheap, to clear consigned.
Do. Flour.
Do. Beef and Pork, in barrels.
Mess Beef, in half barrels.
Berkeley and Pine Cheese.
Machine Brass &c. &c.
JOHN SMITH.
Hong N. E. Corner on the Wharf Canton.
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The well-assorted goods are open in the Rooms, and fall sale applies to
ISAAC S. FLETCHER & Co.
SARAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6.
Do. White Duck Light
Canvas for pepper sails.
Superior White Drill, Models 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
Do. White Dowlas, for immediate use.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta Union Fire Bills.—Payable in 30 days after sight with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These Bills are in sum of 1000 to 3000 Rupees. Apply to
M. LARRULETA.
Macao 25th January, 1841.

CIRCULAR TO H. M.'s SQUADRON.

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops of *chin* (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 100 pieces of artillery) were entirely routed this afternoon, after an obstinate resistance, attended with great loss of life.

The cannons were rendered unserviceable, the encampment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British ship "Cambridge" blown up, she having previously taken part in the action from a position close to the opposite side of a raft reaching across the river from the west of the entrenched camp.

This signal service was achieved by an advanced squadron, consisting of the vessels named in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert of h. m.'s ship Calliope.

Calliope
Herald
Alligator
Sulphur
Modeste
Nemesis
Madagascar

The casualties on the side of H. m.'s forces, have been inconsiderable, but are not yet accurately ascertained.

H. M.'s ship Calliope, at anchor off Brunswick Rock, Whampoa Reach 27th Feby. 1841. 9 p. m.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Whampoa Reach, 3rd March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the N. E. end of Whampoa island) fired upon h. m.'s ship Sulphur and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boat's crews. The advanced squadron consisting of

Herald
Alligator
Modeste
and two mail of transports

the ships mentioned in the margin, is at anchor off Shewequa's folly, and that place is occupied by h.m.'s forces.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary was this day visited by the Kwangchowfu, under a flag of truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M's Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

CIRCULAR.

To HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S PERSONS.

The armistice granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning at 11 A. M., the work is immediate advance of Howqua's Fort was commenced.

The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M's Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 5th March, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq., &c. &c.
H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China.

A PROCLAMATION

People of Canton!

Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be carefully considered.

But if the high officers of the colonial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the native merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped.

The high officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor.

Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom & moderation on the part of the provincial government.

Dated off the fort of Hokenen, near to Canton, the 6th day of March, 1841.

From the *Friend of India*, January 7, to 14, 1841.

JAN. 24.—Nasseer Khan has at length actually surrendered himself to Col. Marshall in Scinde.

—Captain Sweet, the political assistant of Kutch, has been appointed assistant political agent under Maj. Ross Bell. There is no man whose promotion will give more solid satisfaction to the service of all the presidencies than his.

—11.—Intelligence has been received that Dost Mahomed's family left Jellalabad on the 10th and arrived at Peshawur on the 17th of December. Brigadier Sheldon's brigade marched into that place on the 21st. The whole of the Dost's family is now collected, except him with the exception of his son Hyder Khan, confined at Bombay, and Akbar Khan, held in durance by the king of Bokhara. It is said he is to be located at Monmouth or Lendsor, under the charge of captain Fraser, of the 3rd cavalry, with an allowance of two lacs of rupees a year.

—13.—Three vessels, with 500 European Portuguese soldiers have just arrived at Goa from Portugal. They have had a long and tedious passage.

LONDON MAIL, OCT. 5, 1840.

The overland mail from India via the Persian Gulf reached London by way of Marseilles on the 5th Sept. with accounts to the following dates:—

China	10 May	Madras	18 July
Singapore	11 June	Ceylon	9 July
Calcutta	18 July	Bombay	28 July

The election for the vacancy in the direction of the east india company occasioned by the death of Campbell Marjoribanks, esq., has terminated in the return of Colonel Galloway by a majority of 600 over sir Jeremiah Bryant.

The Bengalee has again sailed for Sydney and China.

We understand that the long-pending negotiations for a charter for the bank of Asia has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, her majesty's government and

[illegible] the court of directors of the east India company has recognised the principle of [illegible] British gain.

[illegible] under the superintendence of captain Boys of the naval establishment of Deal.

Sept. 19.—The British government has purchased the Chinese, Tibetian & Japanese antiquities collected by the celebrated traveller, Pallas, at Leyden.

[illegible].—The corpse of sir William Napier, eldest son of the late lord Napier, chief commissioner at Canton, was celebrated at Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, and other [illegible] the county.

[illegible]

America.—The [illegible] of the melancholy death of sir Simpson, the discoverer of the N. W. passage, is confirmed.—By the loss of the brig Pandora, of New York, off Cape Breton & Newfoundland, fifty lives were lost.

The Dutch agency at Sandy Point, Falkland island, has been declared of age, though not occupied.

[illegible]

The Jesse Parsons, E. Cromartie, commander, laden with cotton from Bombay to London, was burnt down on the 22d of September, in lat. 8.40 N. and long. 26. W.—The vessel took fire in consequence of the spontaneous combustion of the cargo, and was totally destroyed. The captain and crew took to the boats, the Normal, British brig, being in sight, and were picked up by the Normal in about two hours after leaving the ship. The Normal left at Lisbon on the 8th ult. October. The humane conduct of captain Carlton and crew of the Normal to the burnt-out captain and crew of the Jesse Parsons, the latter praise highly appreciatively.

From the London Mail, Nov. 4

Court.—The queen is expected to return Buckingham palace in a few days to prepare for her majesty's approaching accouchement.

The queen of Portugal was delivered of a still born female child on the 3rd October.

East India intelligence.—The overland mail from India of the 8th August reached London on the 8th October, with news to the following dates:—

Singapore	14 July
Calcutta	14 August
Madras	1st do.
Bombay	2 do.

Whatever opinions are generally entertained in this country as to the political bearing of Mehemet Ali, and the measures that have been resorted to for the settlement of Turko-Egyptian affairs, but one feeling is expressed as to the anxiety shown by his highness to maintain our overland intercourse with India and produce public convenience.

It is generally understood that orders have been sent out to forward, the last mail through Egypt, of not previously transmitted by way of Constantinople, and the post office has issued the following notice:—"The overland mails for India, via Falmouth and Marseilles, will be despatched from this country on the 21st inst. and the 4th of November, in the usual manner." It is not at all apprehended that their transit through Egypt will be impeded by the government of that country.

Sir Colin Campbell, the newly-appointed governor of Ceylon, has arrived in town. It is said that the pilot hath thrown Mahomedanism to save the government of the Tartar Mandarins on his return to this country.

There is a report that M. Pontois will be the next ambassador to Persia.

The Prussian State Gazette mentions that the expedition against Khiva is likely to be given up by the Russian government, since the Khan of Khiva has liberated all Russian subjects detained as prisoners, and has made overtures of accommodation.

The Augsburg gazette of the 28th ulto. states, in a letter from Constantinople, that negotiations had commenced between the emperor of Russia and the Khan of Khiva, through the mediation of England, so that they would be speedily terminated by a treaty of peace. The Khan had agreed to restore all the Russian prisoners to an English officer, and Khiva would be placed under the protection of England. Russia will abandon all idea of enlarging her possessions in that quarter.

[illegible] Times.—It is said that the question of an amalgamation of debts on East India proposed [illegible] which has recently occupied the great [illegible] in this country, in which [illegible] authority, and that their decision will be [illegible] that nothing will be offered during the next session of parliament.

Prussia.—Oct. 7. Some artificers of the royal artillery have been sent expressly to Constantinople for the purpose of disciplining the Turkish artillery.—Parliament is again prorogued to 19th Nov.—At the close of the poll for lord Mayor, the majority for Alderman Pirie was 447, and for Alderman Johnston 419, over Alderman Harmer.

10.—The affairs of the [illegible] are transferred to the superintendence of the court of Chancery, the tribunal where relief is to be sought against all those creditors to whom an early distribution of assets is matter of such importance.

12.—The parliamentary accounts for the year [illegible] and 1840, are published. The decrease on the year ended 10th Oct. 1840, as compared with the year ended 10th October, 1839, is 670,856l. 1s. and the decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1839, is 513,687l. On the year there would have been an increase of between 100,000l. and 200,000l. but for the reduction in the Post-office, in consequence of the reduced rate of postage. With respect to the quarter, when the allowance for the postage is allowed, there will appear a deficiency of 241,000l. The decrease on the customs is 116,769—on the excise, 166,9 0l. This deficiency however, is said to be unusual and not, and, arising totally from the difference in the commencement of the income or collections of the excise in the quarters ending 10th October, 1839 and 1840.

17 In consequence of the resolution of the bank of England to refuse to discount bills of exchange having more than sixty-five days to run, the London Joint-stock banks have resolved to charge 6 per cent. on all discount & [illegible] accounting, and the private bankers are not to discount paper having more than three months' currency—the rates being 5 per cent.

Her majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that mr. Dibdin, the author of some well-known dramatic pieces and many naval songs, shall receive 100 l. out of the royal bounty fund.

Oct. 20.—It is now generally believed that the fire at Devonport was caused by spontaneous combustion, which took place in a waste-bin which stood close to the head of the Talavera, and which was a deposit for all the refuse matter from the adjacent docks, workshops, and offices, and its contents were of the most heterogeneous description; sawed-off shreds of canvas, waste paint, tallow, oakum, chips—in short, everything that can be imagined to be gathered by a dockyard sweeping, were here collected. That a fermenting process, attended by the production of heat, may have gone on in this mass is highly probable; there is nothing in experience, or in well-known scientific facts, to controvert it.

Oct. 22.—Lord Holland died, at Holland house, Kensington, in his 67th year; his son and heir was born in 1802, and married in May 1836, Lady Mary Augusta, only daughter of the earl of Coventry.

22.—The court martial on captain R. A. Reynolds, have come to the following decision:—

"The court, having duly weighed and most maturely considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with that adduced by the accused in the support of his defence, is of opinion that lieutenant Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (prince Albert's own) Hussars, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, which being in breach of 'the articles of war,' the court does in virtue thereof sentence him, the said capt. Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (prince Albert's own) Hussars, to be cashiered.

"The court, having performed its duty, conclude separate without recording its opinion on the following points of evidence:—

"In the course of the evidence to character, witnesses have stated, that they considered the acts and [illegible] incapable of misbehaviour without extraordinary causes of provocation; or unless under provocation which no man of honourable feelings could endure; thus apparently questioning the step, that there might be circumstances of private irritation which would justify a public breaking from the established path of military discipline,—a doctrine so totally subversive of the fundamental principles by which all [illegible] proved, that the court feels called upon to express its high disapprobation."

Her majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of the court.

The concluding remarks of the court, and their opinion of provocation offered by captain Reynolds, have been most severely commented upon by the Times, Morning Chronicle, and in fact all the newspapers [illegible] the John Bull.

October 30.—The court-martial on John Henry, the master (carpenter 1) of the Canopus, who is accused of having set fire to that ship in order to defraud Queen by extinguishing the fire, commenced on the 17th at Sheerness. The charges preferred against the prisoner were—that [illegible] the carpenter's room; the having [illegible] a breach of orders in not taking care of the safety of the vessel; and the [illegible] a false report to his superior officer as to the extent of the fire. The examination of witnesses occupied great length, and the inquiry was [illegible] from day to day. No new facts of importance have been elicited. The principal witnesses against the prisoner were the boatswain and [illegible] [illegible] and willfully [illegible] the fire. [illegible] the fire, if a fire had been blazing in the cockpit to the extent he described, the damage must have been much greater. The court-martial is still sitting.

Nov. 2.—Admiral the hon. C. E. Fremantle, governor of Greenwich hospital, expired under his roof at [illegible] the C. B. [illegible] gave the colonelcy of the 60th Regiment.

The court-martial at Sheerness terminated to the following decision:—"Having heard evidence in support of the said charges, as well as with the prisoner John Henry, that of other witnesses, and the evidence [illegible] on his behalf, & having very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same.

"The court is of opinion, that the discharge—firstly, that of a breach of duty—is not proved; that the second charge—thirdly, that of disobedience of orders—is not proved;

"And that the third charge—namely, that of having, on the 20 day of October, made a false report to his superior officer, captain sir [illegible], of the extent of a fire, which, in the afternoon of that day, had taken place on board the said ship Canopus, and of the circumstances attending it—is fully proved against the prisoner John Henry; but, from the circumstances of his extraordinary good character for skill, zeal, carefulness, humanity, and generally good conduct as a carpenter of her majesty's navy, the court doth adjudge the said John Henry, the prisoner, to be only severely reprimanded and admonished;

"And the said John Henry is hereby severely reprimanded and admonished accordingly."

Ireland.—A correspondent from Ballinasloe states, that during the four above 6th the eight gallons of whisky consumed, while the average consumption of former years was from eight to twelve gallons.

France.—The life of the king of the French was again attempted on the 29th October. At half-past five, while the King was returning to St. Cloud, accompanied by the queen & madame Adelaide, and was passing along the quay of the Tuileries, near the Pont de la Concorde, opposite to the Guardhouse du Louvre, an individual fired a carbine in the direction of the carriage. Their majesty, who fortunately were not injured, continued their journey. He was immediately seized, and when interrogated by the prefect of police, he confessed his crime, and declared his name was Marine Emmanuel Dorsain. In the course of his examination, when asked if he did not repent of having conceived and executed an attempt on his life, he replied—"I repent only of not having succeeded."

The Moniteur of the 17th contained a royal ordonnance, declaring the court of Peers to take cognizance of the attempt on the Duchess of Orleans the king's life.

The following are the measures which have been proposed relative to Napoleon—as follows:—

[illegible]

Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress.

Good Conduct, 10 years' detention; Vallin, 10 dito; Meckens, 10 dito; Pargain, 20 dito; Le Hart Bouleaux, 5 dito; Lambert, 20 dito; Forestier 10 dito.

Second Rank.—Bataille, 5 years' detention; Alexandre, transportation for life; Libbede, 2 years' detention; Desgrattes, acquitted; Guinni, dito; Du Lambert, dito; Bora, dito.

Pilot Boat "Napoleon" to be transferred to Tain.

A minister to the Magdeburg and Leipsic Gazettes, that the emperor of Austria was about to disinherit his brother the Archduke Ferdinand, caused some surprise in Paris.

The Prussian ministry in a body resigned on the 21st Oct. It is said that they brought to the king at St. Cloud their draft of the royal speech on the opening of the chambers; the minister of the interior of the king altered the speech in general, but, to the astonishment of the immediate leaves 250,000 troops in addition to those already raised. The King objected to such a step, on the ground that the German powers had already made strong representations against the recruiting of the French army, as inevitably leading, at no distant day, to a Rhenish question, but to which the Diet of Europe. The ministers immediately, and in a body, resigned.

In travelling, numerous acclamations of the from the commonalty, and with the "pronounced" [illegible] of the Rhenish question. That the cabinet of M. Thiers, drew up the royal speech in such a way as would inevitably provoke the king's resistance, and afford a pretext for similar proceedings. The King did not part from his ministers, but ministers abandoned the king. The whole cabinet of the Thiers cabinet will to [illegible] "The King did not part from his ministers, but ministers abandoned the king. The whole cabinet of the Thiers cabinet will to [illegible] never to make War. They never had a serious intention of attacking Europe. But having embarked in a course of threats, they were obliged to continue in the same.

The King has further "to do" Europe. He persisted in his old infatuation of to take office, and declared his adherence to the policy of M. Thiers. The duke, however, consented to reconstruct a similar cabinet. This he did with no effect. M. Guizot was then sent for. In the mean while M. Guizot had left London for Paris, and it was resolved to await his arrival. [illegible] "He was 500 third, 'not' [illegible] [illegible] between the king, marshal Soult, and M. Guizot commenced, and terminated in the formation of the Soult-Guizot ministry. From the first there were two difficulties, namely Marshal Soult nor Mr. Guizot making any; and the king not offering any opposition to their demand of continuing warlike preparations no less actively than M. Thiers. The following is the new ministry:—

Marshal Soult	President of the council & minister of war
M. Guizot	Foreign affairs;
M. Duchatel	Interior;
M. Humann	Finance;
M. Martin (du Nord)	Justice;
Admiral Duperré	Marine;
M. Villemain	Public instruction;
M. Cunin Gridaine	Commerce;
M. Teste	Public works.

It appears, says the Commerce, that M. Guizot has insisted that "only" half the state words to those dictated by M. Thiers should be inserted in the speech from the throne, and that several members of the Senate refused hesitate about taking upon themselves the responsibility of the fortification of Paris.—However this shall be M. Duchatel has submitted to the King a draught of the speech prepared to be delivered by the king on opening the Chamber on the 6th November; and the King accepted, and fully approved of it.

M. Dulaure and M. Pissy are reported to have refused to join the cabinet; objecting to the fortification of Paris, as a sign of the public mind, a bulwark of the national strength, and a strong master designs against liberty. The places behind allotted to them have been filled by the "minds of Mouton, Cunin Gridaine and Duchatel.

Spain.—On the 20th of September, Espartero arrived Madrid in the character of mediator between the queen regent and the junta. He made his entry in a carriage and six amidst the cheers of an immense concourse of people. The provisional delegates and the municipality received him at the hotel where the Junta was sitting. The city was illuminated on the occasion.

The full wing ministry was chosen by Espartero:—M. Joaquin Ferrer, vice-president of the council, and minister for foreign affairs; M. Chacon, minister of war; M. Joaquin Pacs, minister of marine; M. Gomez Becerra, minister of justice; Mde. Gaudalete, counsel at Espartero, minister of finance; M. Cortina, minister of the interior.

This cabinet was installed by the queen regent, and left Madrid to meet her majesty. On the arrival of the duke de la Victoria and ministers, she received them in her about affable manner and appointed all with the "that day for their taking possession of their respective offices. At this interview the programme agreed upon by ministers was submitted to her majesty. The edition of being sworn and considered, she appeared to be not alone with the duke de la Victoria. She then informed him that she did not approve of the conditions proposed to her, and that, in fact, the "half made up" her mind to leave the country. The duke expressed his surprise at hearing her majesty revoke the consent which she had given the ministers, and remonstrated against the change of opinion so suddenly and unexpectedly "made" by her majesty. She would, however, listen to no argument upon the subject, insisting that it was "her wish to leave" the country, and at the same time communicating to the duke the fate of her children, the young queen and the infanta, her sister, and hoping that to him they would find a "friend and father" after revolution being made known to the other ministers, they attempt to persuade her from its but in vain; she had already made up her mind, and would listen to no argument on the subject. From the 9th to the 14th Oct., was passed in arranging for the commencement of an event which was inevitable; and on the 19th her majesty signed a formal resignation of the regency in presence of the ministers, the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and the diplomatic body in Valencia. The duchess of Victoria took charge of the young queen, Isabella and the infanta.

The abdication of the queen regent was quite voluntary. She proceeded for Naples and reached Marseilles on the 23rd Oct. The provisional regency have appointed the cortes to meet on 19th March, 1842.

Portugal.—By advices from Lisbon to the 5th October, we learn that the queen of Portugal was brought to bed on the 5th of a female infant who perished immediately after its birth; but not too soon to receive baptism. The queen suffered severely, and was at one time in danger.

The districts of Algarve and part of the province of Beja are held to be infested with Miguelite robbers, who render safed travelling impossible, even though there be thirty or more travellers in company.

Holland.—The King having determined to retire, issued a proclamation on the 7th October, announcing his abdication in favour of the prince of Orange, which states that "a firm, vigorous, steady, and more youthful hand, free from the weight of old age, and unembarrassed by antecedent recollections, will hereafter be required for the administration of the kingdom, and the promotion of its happiness and welfare"—and hereby returns thanks to almighty god for his favours, and to his subjects for "proofs of confidence and attachment.

On the 8th the new King, William the second, received the oaths of allegiance of the sup rior civil and military authorities at the Hague. The abdicated king, it is said, will continue to reside in the Netherlands; his former intention of retiring to Saxon having been abandoned. It is understood that he will take the title of William Frederick, Count of Nassau. Prince Frederick has resigned the office of admiral of the fleet and master-general of the ordnance.

The estate general were opened on the 15th.

Belgium.—A great meeting was held of the merchants and traders of New York, on the 20th ultimo, in front of the exchange, in Wall-street. They were addressed by mr. Webster, of the senate of the United States, in a long speech, developing his views on the financial interests and resources of the country, which Mr. Webster will probably occupy a prominent position towards the "administration of general Harrison, whose election to the presidency is now confidently believed a fixed fact. His opinions were anticipated with great interest by the commercial community. He expressed himself in qualified opposition to the projected assumption of state debts by the federal government, and disclaimed all knowledge of the negotiation made on this subject by the "Baring" Baring, before their appearance in the American newspapers.

British America.—The advices from Canada are more satisfactory and the popularity of the governor-general is restored. The trade of the port of Quebec was most prosperous the remainder this year being already "exceeded the whole amount of last year's exportation. The effusing of political strife had given a fresh impulse to trade, and produced great benefits to the entire province.

There were numerous "Boss Canada and Nova Scotia" are to be united.

Commercial Intelligence.—Nov. 5th. The accounts have been from Calcutta about 700 bales, and from China 300. Nothing has been done in China, there being no purchasers at anything like the late quotations. You will observe that the clearances are very small for the last month.

Cotton.—In the early part of the month the favorable sales of our India cotton were brought forward; but the holding importers being unwilling to accept of the prices offered, a large portion was taken in, the remainder realizing a trifling advance on previous rates; since then the demand has been steady, speculators being desirous to purchase before the close of the shipping season, while prices have been kept up by the dull state of the cotton trade; in general, and the arrival of further supplies, which have increased the stock in this port of east India cotton to 40,000 bales, against 10,000 at this period last year.

The prices are for Surat 5½d to 6½d } per lb. in
Madras 6d to 4½d } bond.
Bengal 5½d to 6½d.

Cassia Lignea is fully maintained; 600 chests held by auction, middling 80s. to 85s.; ordinary 78s. 6d. to 79s. per cwt. Clove continues steady.

Tea.—Last week's tea deliveries reached 2,007,[illegible] lbs. On 27th Oct. 0657 packages passed sale, and 3400 were sold heavily, congous sold twopenny 1d to 1½ per lb. lower. Company's congous were quoted at 7s 3d, and little done. Some hysons sold at 3d per lb. lower than former rates. On the 29th, sales closed without improvement in price, but there was a more brisk business, as of 15,077 packages 6800 were purchased.

Nov. 2.—There was considerable activity in the market today, and considerable quantity changed hands at improved prices. East India company's congous 8½d money.

Latest Intelligence.—Nov. 4. The gazette of St. Petersburgh contains official account of the settlement of the differences between Russia & the Khan of Khiva.

This settlement will secure the peace of Central Asia from the disturbance to which it has been exposed; and by means of it a question is got rid of which might have become a source of jealousy but even Russia and England.

According to this account, the settlement is the result of the consent of the khan to give full satisfaction to the emperor of Russia for the injuries of which he complained. Separated as the khan is from Russia by deserts presenting formidable obstacles to the passage of troops, that prince may have preferred rather too much on that circumstance; but he will find it to be his interest not unnecessarily to provoke his powerful neighbour to undertake a fresh campaign against him. On the other hand, we may assume that the Russians, unless they have some very serious injuries to complain of, will find little disposition to make a future campaign, which,

whatever the result, must be attended by a great sacrifice of men and money.

Copies of correspondence between certain merchants at Macao and the naval commander-in-chief of H. M. squadron in China relative to release from blockade of the American ships "Panama" and "Kentucky."

(1.)

Macao, 19th December, 1849.

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.

Naval Commander-in-Chief &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Having reference to your excellency's public notice of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all the entrances under date of 22nd June last, from on board H. M. Ship Wellesley, then lying in the Macao roads, we take the liberty most respectfully of requesting that your excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government;

Firstly, whether certain, the produce of China, taken on the ships *Kentucky* and *Panama* (now lying at Whampoa and both under the American flag) subsequently to the order for blockade issued by your excellency taking effect (viz. 28th June), is liable to seizure and confiscation, in the event of either or both of said vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the river and port of Canton by ships of H. M.'s blockading squadron: and,

Secondly, that your excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce purchased and delivered, bona fide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect, is liable, on the said ships leaving the river and port of Canton, when the blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to her majesty, on being taken possession of outside of said port by h. m.'s ships.

We have the honor &c.

(Signed) REED & Co.

(2)

W. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpee, 20th Dec., 1849.

To Messrs. Reed & Co.—Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, we beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general questions you have propounded, yet I may inform you that the late commander-in-chief had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the crews of the two American ships now in the river, would not subject them to seizure. His excellency found upon inquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao roads before the arrival of the expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by some by unusual treatments of the Chinese government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.

The admiral therefore considerate it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur.

Thinking that it may be a convenience to you to know the grounds upon which his excellency's opinion were founded, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal: But you will give me leave, particularly to request, that these communications may not be published, as nothing can be more embarrassing, than the publication of the views of a person in my station upon points of blockade-law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves according to the best of my judgment, but your own opinion will by your more suitable guide on any questions of the kind now proposed to me.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,

Commodore 1st class, commander-in-chief.

(3)

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.

Naval commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Your Excellency's letter of 20th instant to the address of Messrs. Reed and Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your excellency on the subject:

By the law of blockade, as laid down in the book of Gentry, we find it declared that:

"The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time observing it, is lying in the very port blockaded from retiring freely; and it has even been laid down in the case of the "Betsy" that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have taken, and which has thereby become actually neutral property: the distinction being that he is not at liberty to make any fresh purchase after the notification. From the case of the "Betsy" it appears, that the court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, which was not delivered previously to the notification, either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters."

And again,

"A blockade is broken or completely by entering out as by going in; there may be instances indeed of incomplete entry" and the William Sam in the case of the Frederick Molke" instances where the vessels have gone in before the blockade; under such circumstances it might not be misunderstood that they might not be at liberty to retire. But the strongest that can be alleged to neutral vessels in, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade began, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo bona fide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the blockade."

This doctrine we find fully confirmed, and acted upon by the British government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata.—The following extract from an English paper, is extracted from the Canton Press of 27th June last:

"Lord Palmerston at the instance of merchants trading in the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the crown lawyers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out after a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is,

"By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade."

In the letter to Messrs. Bell & Co., we find it stated that the late commander in chief had formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case that the egress of the two American ships now in the river, would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are:

"That they had been for some weeks or days in Macao roads before the arrival of the expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter, had been baffled by entirely unusual treatments of the Chinese government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs."

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your excellency, that the ship "Panama" arrived in Macao roads on the 19th June, 3 days previous to your excellency's notice of blockade: and that this ship could only have procured a clearing entry in so short a period by very unusual facilities afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the blockade being declared.

The other ship, the "Kentucky" formerly the English ship *Malacca* afterwards sailing under the American flag as the "Alabama," did repeatedly have cleared entry in the port on the ground (apparently a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorages, in direct violation of the existing regulations of the port of Canton, which required ships to bring papers showing their cargo to have been actually shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your excellency, that the reasons given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded upon erroneous assumptions, or information: but we may at the same time point out, that even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstances would in law, or in equity justify the egress of two vessels for the special advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others.

We beg to assure your excellency, not only that the loss with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that from our knowledge of circumstances connected with the Canton market, we may confidently assert that none of the teas could have reached Canton until several months subsequently; and that part of them had very probably not even been at that time manufactured: and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight.

We consider it also a duty we owe, alike to ourselves as British merchants and to the interest of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the currency of the arrangements for allowing the egress of the vessels: for we find by your excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the admiral, although to no one else: thus affording them advantages to the evident injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damages all or any of us have sustained, or may sustain in consequence of the irregularity of the blockade, and against any losses which may arise either to the infraction, by such illegal egress.

Your excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the case being urgent, we trust your excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce other evidence if required.

Our letter will be handed to your excellency by a deputation, which will wait upon your excellency for that purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Dent & Co.	Macrae & Co.
Daniel & Co.	Fox Rawson & Co.
Jardine & Matheson & Co.	Lindsay & Co.
Russell & Co.	Bell & Co.

Wilkinson Dent.

(4)

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer Knt. C. B. K. C. H.

Naval commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to our letter to your excellency under dated 20th instant, and in compliance with your excellency's desire the evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of the ships *Panama* and *Kentucky*, entitling them to be released from the operation of the general blockade, we beg leave to forward to your excellency the following documents.

1st.—An extract from the Canton Press of 26th April 1849, detailing the then existing regulations of the port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a vessel to obtain clearance into port.

2nd.—An extract of a letter from our Mr. Nye, an American merchant then in Canton, showing the time usually occupied in getting a ship cleared after her entrance of Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your excellency, that the *Panama* entered in Macao roads from America, on the 19th June, and that both ships only cleared within the Bogue forts on the day when the blockade came into operation, viz. the 28th June. The *Panama* was a vessel direct from the United States; the *Kentucky* came, a few months before, the English ship *Sir Charles Malacca*, and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorages and Whampoa as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the *Kentucky*, in order to obtain entry into the port, permission having been refused to her under a vessel time as the *Alabama*.

We also beg to hand your excellency—

3rd.—A certificate signed by G. Nye esq. an American merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no cargoes were then left on hand unsold, and that several ships left the port only partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of blockade prevented their remaining longer in port.

4th.—A letter to the same effect from W. S. Lyon esq. an American merchant of the firm of Wetmore & Co. to W. B. Ed esq. dated 21st December 1849.

5th.—A certificate from J. Sabido, commander of the Spanish ship *Nueva Victoria*, stating that the ship left that port with only half a cargo from the aforesaid cause.

6th.—A letter from G. Nye esq. to G. T. Bruce esq. a British merchant now in Macao, under date 20th December, containing extract of a letter from an American merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new crops tea with which the *Kentucky* and *Panama* are partially or entirely loaded.

7th.—A letter from W. Brown esq., the American vice consul in Canton, and a member of the American firm of Russell & Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that the teas were placed on board the *Kentucky* for sale keeping.

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered port after the blockade came into operation; but we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave port without cargoes, if they really entered before that period.

We beg however respectfully to submit to your excellency, that the law of blockade clearly declares that no vessel can leave port with cargo, unless it is actually bought and on board the ship, or lighters, prior to a blockade commencing: and it appears by the foregoing papers, not only that the cargoes of the *Panama* and *Kentucky* were under such designation; but that the teas of which these cargoes consist were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month.

Further, the vessels in question do not appear to have attempted to exercise their right to come out without cargoes but have remained in port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a blockade being declared and of the clear law on the point of egress, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your excellency, in order to prove that, equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the port previously, were compelled to retire from it only partially loaded, in consequence of the blockade taking effect before their cargoes could be completed; and whilst many other vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause.

Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your excellency, that the law of blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your excellency to find, that the law and equity resolve it alike into insignificant that they should be relieved from the operation of a well-recognized principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Dent & Co.	Bell & Co.
Jardine & Matheson & Co.	Russell & Co.
Macrae & Co.	Dent & Co.
Lindsay & Co.	Fox, Rawson & Co.

Wilkinson Dent.

5.

W. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpee, 20th Dec. 1849.

Messrs. Dent and Co.

and other British merchants at Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 20th instant, and to the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to inform you that I referred the points discussed in both, to her majesty's plenipotentiary, and I think it right to enclose for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of h. m.'s government, and the place my position with regard to the matter is so clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment.

I may however say, that with regard to ingress to the port of Canton, by ship passages, my sole responsible by is clear, and it is my intention to maintain the force of blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of h. m.'s plenipotentiary to which, particularly, I must beg to request your attention; it relates to the extreme inconvenience and positive detriment to the public service, occasioned by the publication of decrees, produced relating to important matters guiding their operation; such a course can only have the effect of embarrassing the officers of the crown, and of increasing the difficulties of their position, already sufficiently perplexing and delicate; and as the present communication has been made to you then at length from a consent with on the part of the plenipotentiary and myself, to

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1841.

all of the mercantile community every possible information, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere desire that it may be regarded as exempt from actual publication.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,
Commodore of the 1st class and commander in chief.

To His Excellency,
Commodore, Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C.B. K.C.H. &c. &c.
commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have given my first attention to the letter you have been so good as to hand me, signed by certain British merchants at Macao, upon the subject of the departure of the two American ships "*Kanshada*" and "*Panama*," and I take the liberty to trouble you with some observations in support of my earnest request and wish, that they may be permitted to pass unobstructed.

My reasons for earnestly suggesting this course are so independent of the main body of alleviation and argument pressed by those gentlemen, that I am relieved from the task of touching it at all.

These two ships passed within the Bogue before the establishment of the blockade, and I must now beg leave to call your attention to some observations respecting the character and effect of the blockade itself, for it is upon that general consideration that my own views are founded.

In the first place, it will be remembered that the whole foreign trade with China is carried on through the port of Canton, and therefore so far as that part of a blockade of that port is considered, the chief purpose was to press the government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties. The more stringent intention of distressing an enemy by cutting off and destroying the coasting trade, depriving him of supplies &c. &c., were not susceptible of execution without such a pressure of misery upon the people as her majesty's government would never inflict till the ultimate injustice of the court should render extremities necessary; and I must be permitted to add, that no such extreme exercise of blockade rights is at all necessary to give best effect to purposes of less urgent blockade pressure.

I certainly cannot help feeling that the only two foreign ships in the port, both of which entered upon the establishment of the blockade, and have lain there six months since, have the strongest claim to consideration; always if it can be established upon oath that no part of their cargoes is the property of natives in China; neither should I ever have presumed to submit such a claim to the commander-in-chief, if it were not indisputable that he had a strict legal right under particular circumstances in a general and equal way to relax principles perfectly sound of themselves; for it is not indulgence per se that is vicious in blockade practice, but a capricious indulgence, relaxing in one case, and rendering in the like of another nature.

Looking at the situation of circumstances, and the peculiar character of this trade I was strongly disposed, when your excellency and the blockade, to request you to make special provision for the safe passage out of all ships actually within the port at its establishment; but it occurred to me that you would rather wish to promulgate a simple, and to leave to the commander of the blockadingforce his perfectly just and usually exercised right of considering particular cases as they presented themselves. I may briefly remark here in reply to a considerable portion of the letter of these gentlemen, that the advantage of the cargoes of these ships to the parties concerned, could never enter into the consideration of the late commander-in-chief, or into your own, or into mine.

It was looked at entirely as a question of fair claim, without reference to profit or loss to any par lee whatever, and the disadvantage of their cargoes to persons in the same situation has no relation to the matter in hand; for it may be taken for granted that what the naval commander-in-chief could publicly do in behalf of one individual, would have been done for any other in the like case. It would be no boasting or likely motive with me for urging, or with the commander-in-chief for resisting, what was felt to be a fair claim, that the proper relief of one person was a disadvantage to another not in the same situation:—another, and a very remarkable cause of consideration remains to be stated.

Macao, with a very large China and foreign population is in a great degree dependent on Canton, and the towns of the lower passage, if not for actual subsistence, assuredly entirely for comfort and convenience. This circumstance made it an act of necessity to leave upon the lower passage, which it should be said is only a boat passage, and might therefore be done without damage to the general stringency of the blockade. Any other course would have cast extreme distress upon the Portuguese settlement, the condition of which we professed to respect, and where all the foreign community were seeking refuge.

But the venality of the Chinese officers, the trading spirit of the people, and the perfectly justifiable readiness of the merchants to prosecute their business in every way they could, produced the natural consequence of an easy coasting trade in small native craft passing effectually impracticable for ships. The result is an extensive trade at the port of Macao, both inwards and out in all manner of ships, British and American &c. &c., neither do I for one moment give out that it is justifiable or intelligible to interfere with a trade carried on through Macao, however certain it may be that the produce is smuggled into, and down from, Canton.

But I certainly do contend that the unanimity and justice furnishes the strongest reason for pressing these two ships at liberty. We are able to stop ingress of the foreign shipping at Canton, and it is a just and necessary right to consider; but we are not able to prevent a coasting trade by numerous boat passages, which gradually release the ships of the outer anchorages.

The natural consequence in my representation (founded upon the main of circumstances), that it was no more than an act of justice to place these two ships at a friendly power at liberty, when it could be done without damage to the main public and practicable purposes of the blockade.

Upon my return from the northward, I was addressed in a private way by Mr Dejean, holding I believe, consular authority from the government of the United States. He said he had been unwilling to trouble the naval officers upon the spot, in the absence of the commander in chief, but he certainly thought that in bearing of circumstances gave the matter a powerful claim to instant treatment and he hoped that upon full consideration I would see it in the same light, and do what I could to recommend it to the admiral's favorable disposal.

My own mind had long been made up on the propriety of permitting the egress of these two ships, and I told the gentleman of my general grounding before the late commander in chief, who concurred with me, and authorized me to say that he could not oppose the egress of the ships, if declaration was made that the cargoes were not native property.

There are like circumstances, sir, under which these ships have come down the river, and kindly considerate as you have always been of the difficulties of my public position, I am sure you will not place me as the representative of the country in the distressing situation before the whole foreign community, of having fallaciously induced the belief, that the passage out of the ships was certain.

It cannot be too frequently insisted that as yet the motive of a blockade of the port of Canton by the ship chosen is completely achieved while ingress is prevented, and the government is pressed by the deprivation of the shipping duties and the stagnation of employment at Canton; further pressure in the way of blockade is a matter which your excellency will determine upon or not as you may see fit, if hostilities unhappily come between the two countries. Not to the extent and for the objects that the blockade was established it has always been steadily pursued; and while affairs remain in their present attitude, I should to the very last person to advise it should be relaxed.

The egress however of these two ships (the only two in the port) has no connexion with those objects, and under all the considerations I have noticed with, I am persuaded, appear to her majesty's government, to be no more than a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the United States.

I need not say to your excellency that I do not shrink from the responsibility of consenting and requesting this measure. And I consider it only due to you to add, that I am after no objection to the transmission of this letter to the gentlemen who have addressed you upon the subject, if you are so good as to accede to my request: a request I make to you in my public character & in the persuasion that the measure is just and suitable upon public grounds; for it has never been the practice of the British government to exercise blockade rights with the least degree of unnecessary harshness. Whilst I have no pretension or disposition to grainsay the unquestionable right of the merchants to remonstrate and complain whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, I certainly will permit myself to observe that it were to be wished a communication intimate should be left to officers charged with difficult and delicate duties, to act in particular cases as seems best to them for the general interests upon a view of general consideration. Above all it is to be hoped that the highly respectable gentlemen who have signed the letter of the 26th instant will at least refrain from publishing this correspondence whilst it may be necessary to continue the blockade.

They will always find their remedy by representation to England; and the publication of the correspondence at present can serve no other purpose, than to embarrass the government and officers of their country, not because there is the least difficulty in justifying what has been done, but because it is to the highest degree inexpedient to be drawn into the discussion of public measures during their progress.

It has happened to me in the execution of my duty in China to stand between the merchants and very severe difficulties, and upon public grounds, I consider myself entitled to expect that they will refrain from a course of proceeding which would be mischievous to the well-understood interests of the country.

The alleged wrongs and injuries that may have been cast upon them can be duly investigated and redressed without disturbing the public interest.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) C. ELLIOT,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

H. M. S. Wellesley, Chusan, 28th Dec. 1840.

To His Excellency,
Captain Elliot, &c. &c.
H. M's Plenipotentiary in China.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of this date, consequent on one which I submitted for your perusal from certain British merchants at Macao, relative to the egress from the port of Canton of the American ships "*Panama*" and "*Kanshada*."

The subject appeared to me to involve very grave and delicate points: you have however so perfectly explained your views of the case, and the considerations which induced you, and the late commander-in-chief, as just plenipotentiaries from her majesty, and representatives of the government, to give to the parties interested an assurance amounting to a pledge that I feel it to be my duty to accede to the request you have made to me; considering that a refusal on my part would place you, as her majesty's representative, in a position of infinite difficulty, inconsistent with the honor of the country, as well as the good faith which every marks her functionaries. I do myself the honor, therefore, to acquaint your excellency that the American ships named above shall depart without obstruction.

In thus complying with the wishes you have done me the honor to convey to me in your public character, it is necessary for me to state to your excellency, that the responsibility (if any exists) arising from the measure cannot in the slightest degree attach to me, inasmuch as it was decided upon by the late commander-in-chief and yourself, doubtless after the most mature consideration, sometime previous to my assuming command of the fleet, and without my having the slightest knowledge of it.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,
Commodore 1st class, commander in chief.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

ALL LETTERS SENT MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 9TH, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Nov.	Singapore	29th Jany.
U. States	8th Sept.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	13th Jany.	Manila	10th Feby.
Bombay	30th Dec.	Austral-Asia	15th Dec.
Chusan			Feby.

March. ARRIVED FROM

1. H. M. S. Conway, 28, *C. D. Bethune*, esq. *captain*, Chusan.
1. H. M. S. Pylades, 18, *T. N. Anson*, esq. *commander*, Chusan.
1. H. M. S. Cruizer, 16, *H. W. Gifford*, esq. *commander*, Calcutta Madras and Singapore.
2. H. M. S. Nimrod, 50, *C. A. Barlow* esq. *commander*, Chusan.
2. Charles Forbes, *Wills*, Singapore and Bombay.
2. Orlando, *Cameron*, do. do.
6. H. M. S. Blonde, 44, *F. Bouchier* esq. *captain*, Chusan.
6. H. M. S. Calliope, 16, *T. J. Clarke*, esq. *commander*, Chusan.
6. H. M. S. Algerine, 10, *T. S. Mason*, esq. *lieut. commanding*, Chusan.
6. H. E. Co's. Steamer Atalanta, *Rogers*, Chusan.
6. Alleghany, (Transport) *Clarke*, Chusan.
6. Bengal, *Tomlin*, do.
6. David Malcolm, *Malcolm*, do.
6. Edinburgh, *Mackenzie*, do.
6. Fitzjames Grant, *Gillies*, do.
6. Marion, *Wood*, do.
6. Margaret Sim, *Gowstone*, do.
6. Sanghai, ——, do.
6. Southern Cowasjee, *Gullie*, do.
6. Stalbridge, *Dixon*, do.
6. Sulimany, *Macfarlane*, do.
7. Charlotte, *Probst*, Singapore and Bombay.
7. Ann Laing, *Hudson*, do. do.
7. Red Rover, *Wright*, Singapore and Calcutta.
8. Eliza, *Moverley*, do. do.

PASSENGERS.—For H. M.'s S. Cruizer, Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. captain Gough, lieut. Hudson, lieut. Gifford, of the 18th

March. SAILED FOR

5. Westmoreland, Mazza, (Hbg.) *Valentin*, Manila.
7. Sarah Ann, (Sp.) *Ribera*, Manila.

March. UNDER DISPATCH.

10, Genoa, *Reside*, for Singapore.
11, H. M. S. Samarang, 26, *James Scott*, esq. captain, for England.

Vessels arrived in England from China.—30 Oct., General Kyd. 23, Portsmouth. 31, Princess Ann.

Vessels arrived at Singapore from China.—8 Jany., Ann, Elizabeth Ainslie. (from Chusan). 9, Curseejee Cowasjee. 11, Hoogley. 16, Syed Khan. 28, Monitmorin.

VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—Parnock Hall.
For Singapore and Batavia.—Marianna, (Port.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Pestonjee Bramjee, Palmyra, with bread and provisions.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Pitman, Penang, Gemini.
From do via Manila.—Ivanhoe.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Rob Roy, Sylph, Ariel, Cowasjee Family, Poppy, Syed Khan, Falcon, Pranjee Cowasjee, Mary Ann Leighton.
From Bombay.—Amazon, Augusta, Lowjee Family, Ardaseer.
From do via Manila.—Sultana.
From Madras.—Soondrapiry.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Tory, Minerva, Susan, Lancer, Lintin.
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Vinjanto, (Port.)
From Timor.—Genevera, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service, off the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain, T. Maitland.

Melville	74	captain	the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Seaholme
Blonde	44	captain	F. Beauchier.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	28	captain	A. J. Kempe. (actg.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	28	captain	C. D. Rotham.
Cambrian	28	captain	J. Scott.
Herald.	26	captain	— Nias.
Starling	20	commander	C. Barlow.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Pylades	18	commander	T. N. Anson.
Cruizer	16	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Mason, commdg.
Sulphur	6	lieut.	R. Archer, commdr.
Sterling tch.	—	lieut.	H. Killett commdg.

Jupiter (30 armed ex-fleet as troop ship) mr. Fulton (comdg.)
Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) mr. Brodie. (comdg.)

H. C's armed steamers.

Atalanta, captain Rogers. I. N. Madagascar captain Dizey
Queen, captain Warden. Nemesis, captain W. H. Hall

By H. M.'s brig *Cruizer*, we received the Singapore Free Press of the 24th and the *extra* of the 25th January, with the London mails of October and November. The most interesting extracts will be found in preceding columns.

By the arrivals of the week we have received various *Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Penang, Malacca, Singapore,* and *Cape of Good Hope* papers for *September, October, November, December,* and *January*, which teem with interesting and important news—but we have not had time to look through them all; and have but little space in our present number for more extracts.

During Sunday night h. m's. plenipotentiary arrived in the Nemesis; and in the forenoon of yesterday, issued the circular and proclamation, dated 7th and 6th of March, (*vide* first page).

From all the Indian Journals which we have had time to inspect, we find that they have universally adopted the opinions of our circular of the 7th of October, 1839, on the subjects of the admiral's return to, and the renewal of negotiations in, Canton. Several of the journals have republished the *extra* entire.

From the circulars in the first page, distant readers will learn that h. m.'s forces have pursued their career of facile success to within a few miles of Canton: of them it may indeed be said, *venire, videre, vincere.*

From the circular the 7th and the proclamation to the people of Canton dated the 6th instant, we judge that it is not the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary to take military possession of the provincial city of the two *Kwang* provinces.

It is said that the demands of h. m's. plenipotentiary, communicated to the superior officers through the *Kwangchowfoo* on the 3rd inst.—were:—payment of $12,000,000, trade, and the island of *Hongkong*. But h. m's. plenipotentiary, in now making these demands of the local government, is asking that which the local government cannot grant. When trust was put in the 'scrupulous good faith of the 'minister' Keshen, demands might be urged—but it seems to us nothing but sheer folly to demand now what the demander knows those he demands of have not the power to concede.

It is proclaimed to the *people* that "if the native merchants be *prevented* from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must be immediately stopped." But how can the *people* help such hindrance? and how will they understand that the *whole trade* is to be stopped, in any other sense than that their daily markets are to be stopped; and will they dare to disobey the orders of the local government and the emperor?

Report says that Canton has been completely emptied of all its valuables.

On the 28th of February most of the respectable portion of the community, including the hong merchants, were removing their families and valuables: the whole body of the inhabitants were in such a state of consternation that a resident said fifty English soldiers might have taken possession of the city. The river and land were swarming with banditti, and it is said that the whole family and property of one of the hong merchants, in his fleet of boats, have been captured. A fire occurred at Fohshan, which destroyed 100 houses; and various accidents are reported, with the loss of many lives, from the sinking and upsetting of the boats conveying the fugitives of Canton and their property.

Had Canton been suddenly advanced upon on the 7th of January, possession taken of the city and suburbs, the immense stock of property then therein contained would have been the prize of the captors; and the fact of the British flag flying from the walls of the city would have had a great moral effect on the people; and it is not entirely improbable, that, under British protection, a portion of the Chinese commercial community would have remained in, or in time returned to, the city, & resumed their occupations; but in the present state of affairs, with the local government in power in Canton, and the edicts of the emperor before their eyes, will any of the mercantile community dare, in direct contravention to the imperial edicts and the stern commands of the local government, will they dare to renew their connections with foreigners, in the present undecided state of affairs—neither peace nor war—no advantage taken of conquest, no renewed confidence arising from submission. And the natives of character and station must feel that if they defy their emperor and his officers in the present crisis, whatever final results may accrue from the war with China—for war *with* or submission *to* China there *must be*—*they*, will be *marked men*—*they*, *their families*, and *their property* will be noted down for *torture, exile, death*, and *confiscation*. And how lowly the Chinese must think of the English government & people, when they see h. m's. plenipotentiary has ready to sacrifice every '*political consideration*' for the *commercial interests of 'commerce.*' The intelligence of the events of the last 9 weeks, will come like a thunder peal on the ears of h. m.'s ministry.

The following extract will prove that our opinion of the proceedings of h. m.'s plenipotentiary are not singular.

"I cannot help thinking that we are not so advantageously placed by the treaty (at Chusan) we would have been by keeping the Chinese in a constant state of alarm, and it appears to me from captain Elliot's conversations, and the joy he shows on all occasions of boats arriving from the main land with the slightest supply of merchandise, that his whole soul is set upon opening a trade; that among this one object of the expedition he has lost sight of the various other points, the reparation for injuries sustained, the destruction of British property, the ruin which has been occasioned by the arbitrary acts of the Chinese officers, as well as the liability which exists that the same will hereafter happen: in fact our sole feeling appears to be trade, as if this can flourish in the midst of war, as if the security so essential to mercantile proceedings can possibly exist in the midst of ruin and desolation so necessarily the attendants of hostilities." From a correspondent of the *Eastern Star* (Col. Englishman, Jany. 12).

As the commander in chief has invited the foreign ships into the river, although the blockade has not been, in so many words, officially raised, it is not impossible that the U. S. merchants, may return to Canton; and, which we do not think very probable, however, may possibly succeed in recommencing business—urging on their Chinese friends & the government that they are not the parties who now import opium, nor of the nation, of the warlike power of whose sons they have lately had such fearful proofs; and should the timid Chinese subdue, through their 'desire of gain,' their fears for their property, liberty, and lives, and renew their commercial intercourse with the U. S. merchants; is it probable they will also dare to re-open dealings with the English? We think not: and the trade of the season, such as it may prove to be, will again all be passed through the hands of the U. S. merchants: And with reference to this hoped-for renewal of the trade by her majesty's plenipotentiary, not a word is said in the public circular as to the safety of the lived and property of British subjects in Canton; not a word of the imperial tariff—which ought to have been ere now in British possession from the spoils of the hoppo's office—the abolition of the consoo fund—one of the prime *desiderata*—is not even breathed upon—and the foreign trade is left to be assessed at the arbitrary will of the hong merchants! what, then, has h. m.'s plenipotentiary and superintendent of trade gained for his country or his countrymen, either politically or commercially? By his interference he has lost the China trade to Great Britain—and her millions of neglected and forgotten manufacturers are left to lament the distressing consequences.

In the meantime, the Jupiter has been sent to re-hoist the British flag on the island of Hongkong; which was never ceded—so say the Chinese of respectability in Canton—under the *official* but simply under the *private* seal of the imperial commissioner; now every shopman carries a private seal. *Keshen* has evidently hoaxed, bamboozled, and baffled h. m.'s plenipotentiary: this is an easy task for a *double-tongued* officer of the celestial empire when *words* are only used; but when it comes *to acts and deeds, sealing, signing,* and *delivering*, the credulous baffled party must, indeed, have evinced a faith worth of St. Augustine—who gave as his ground for his belief on some point—'that he believed because it was *impossible*.' So h. m.'s plenipotentiary believed Keshen, because he undertook to do what h. m.'s plenipotentiary must have known it was *impossible* for him to do:—the proclamation of the 29th of January will be a lasting memento of the easy faith of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We have republished from the *Singapore Free Press*, as much of the correspondence between certain British merchants and the naval commander in chief in China, relative

to the release from blockade of the American ships, "Panama" and "Kosciusko," as our limits will allow; the remaining letters of the merchants, & their enclosures, will be published in next week's *Register*.

The same reasons do not exist now, as they did in December last, to withhold this correspondence from publication in China.

We learn, from sir G. Bremer's reply to Messrs. Bell & Co., that admiral Elliot "had formed an opinion upon the special circumstances of the case that the *egress of the two American ships now in the river would not subject them to seizure.*"

But, from a misapprehension of the peculiar difficulties opposed to the *entrance* of those two ships into the port of Canton, we learn in the next paragraph that the admiral *did not intend to obstruct their egress*; but if the *egress* of those two vessels — that is, leaving the port without any permission from, or communication with, h. m's. officers—*did not subject them to seizure*, the information contained in the 2nd paragraph is cancelled for.

H. M's. plenipotentiary, in his letter to sir G. Bremer, dated 29th of December, observes, firstly: that those two ships passed within the Bogue *before* the establishment of the blockade:

He afterwards explains his own views on "the character and effect of the blockade itself;" & then, but only with reference to the *coasting trade* of the Chinese—a question entirely apart from the one under discussion and explanation—observes—"that no such extreme exercise of blockade right is at all necessary to give *legal* effect to purposes of less urgent blockade pressure."

Now "the chief purpose of the blockade" was—"*to press the government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties.*"—But how was this '*chief purpose*' gained by permitting those two ships to load with teas, upon which the '*heavy shipping duties*' were of course paid, within a few weeks of their *egress*, under an implied understanding that their egress would not be obstructed?

H. E. then says, that "he cannot help feeling that the *only* two (what if there had been fifty?) foreign ships in the port, both of which entered upon the establishment of the blockade &c."—But in the third paragraph we have been informed that those ships entered *before* the establishment of the blockade.

The *Panama* arrived in Macao roads on the 19th of June; on the 22nd commodore sir G. Bremer issued his notification that a blockade of the port of Canton, not only by the one ship entrance, but by *all* its entrances, would be established on the 28th:—on that day—the hour we know not—the *Panama* & *Kosciusko* passed through the Bogue, nor do we know if any part of the blockading force was off the mouths of the river to intercept them.

The fifth paragraph is, we believe, so far correct—when it is stated that a commander in chief has a strict legal right to relax the strict principles of blockade in particular circumstances: for sir William Scott has said—"A commander going out to a distant station may reasonably be supposed to carry with him such a portion of sovereign authority delegated to him as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the service on which he is employed." And had the writer ended with this statement it would have been well; but a fatal love of verbiage induced him into the following singular declaration; namely:—It is not indulgence *per se* that is vicious in blockade practice, but a capricious indulgence, relaxing in one case, and restricting in the *like* (case?) *of another nature.*"—We shall feel obliged to any of our readers who will explain to us the meaning of the last eight words.

We have neither time nor space to dissect this long reply more minutely; but it is evident the merchants completely disproved the "special circumstances of the case," as understood by the admiral. There was a rumour in Macao, that after sir G. Bremer's notice of the intended establishment of the blockade, a certain U. S. merchant had an interview with captain Elliot, before the arrival of the admiral, with reference to the entry of the *Panama*; and that captain Elliot said, that some arrangement would be made—or otherwise "spoke in encouraging that the *Panama* was sent to Whampoa by her consignees. Captain Elliot states that "his own mind had *long* been made up on the propriety of permitting the egress of those two ships, & that he had laid the ground of his general reasoning before the late commander in chief;" but it does not exactly appear when the admiral was informed of the ground of capt. Elliot's general reasoning, whether it was on the entry of the ships into the port, or after the admiral's arrival in Canton from *Chusan*; and it is most singular and remarkable that commodore sir G. Bremer did notified those "grounds of general reasoning" amongst the public papers for the guidance of the new commander in chief in the management of the fleet, & on a pending question involving h. m. in great responsibility: is it possible that those important "grounds of reasoning" upon a very delicate and important subject, embracing a difficult question in which the interests of the whole British mercantile community in China were intimately concerned as well as those of h. m.'s sea and land forces—could only have urged on and explained to the admiral *verbally!*

From the 14th paragraph, we conclude that her majesty's plenipotentiary did admit individuals interested in the ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko*, into his confidence, and confided to them his intentions regarding the egress of those ships, while he kept the rest of h. m.'s subjects in China in ignorance of those intentions: and this is the dark shade in which this transaction is to be viewed: a public officer should have no private confidents nor communicate neither the intentions of h. m.'s government, nor his own, privately to any single individual or parties of individuals: but it has been long generally known that having lost the confidence of, and his popularity with, his first *clique* in China, he has been seeking popularity in another and opposite direction.

H. M's. plenipotentiary in this paragraph, deprecates, in moving terms, being placed in the distressing situation of having fallaciously induced the belief that the passage of the two ships was certain: as h. e. did, then, induce the belief, in the minds of those interested, that the passage of the ships was certain—and he entreats the commodore to allow the egress, otherwise he will be placed before the Chinese government and the whole foreign community of having *fallaciously induced the belief of the egress!*

We did not, indeed, expect such extreme sensibility on the *Annotes* from her majesty's plenipotentiary, as the expectations he has encouraged and the different beliefs he has induced, beginning with his 'momentous circular' of the 27th of March 1839, and ending—But the end has not yet come—have all proved to be fallacious, and these distressing situations, have been borne by h. m's, plenipotentiary with the greatest equanimity and magnanimity.

And what does captain Elliot mean by "having stood between the merchants and very grave difficulties!" In his long letter there is not one valid reason for allowing the egress of the two ships: if h. m's. plenipotentiary really intended to press the Chinese government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties—the ships should never have been allowed to enter the port, or being in, they should have been warned that, according to the law of blockade, they would not be permitted to come out loaded.

But if the determination was made at the time of their ingress to allow their egress, —or whenever the determination was taken, —it should have been frankly and publicly communicated to the commercial community, that all might have availed themselves of such laxity in the *less urgent blockade pressure.*

The cogent reasons which we were willing to allow might have actuated him in his advice to the admiral; namely: the protection of *all foreign* property and lives from the hands of the ruthless Chinese: these reasons are not alluded to as being among "the grounds of his general reasoning:" and the only conclusion we can arrive at is —that the ships were permitted egress, simply that h. m.'s plenipotentiary might not be said to have fallaciously induced the belief that their egress was certain:—in other words—that h. m.'s plenipotentiary might keep his private engagements with his private friends in a case where any engagement he made should have been publicly known, and made with the public, for the public were and are interested in all his engagements connected with commerce.

The following proclamation of the Heangshan magistrate incites the people to attack the English; that from the Taouies, ordering the natives back to their employments is more satisfactory.

Proclamation by the magistrate of Heangshan.

Woo, magistrate of *Heangshan* &c., &c., for the purpose of perspicuously proclaiming on certain affairs.

It is known that Canton is a city where Chinese and foreigners intermixedly dwell; which circumstance requires incessant, strict, and secret examinations.

And now, as the English foreigners are in open rebellion, it is a time when they are undergoing correction and majestically stern treatment, and lest native vagabonds seize the opportunity to go about attacking, wounding, & killing people, which they will do, if they are not prevented, it has become necessary to be stricter in watching.

Now I have learnt on enquiry that on the 8th day of the moon (Feby. 28) between 5 and 7 in the afternoon, some American foreigners, being near the *Ejin* temple (the Portuguese military hospital), were wounded by some Chinese: this conduct is in direct opposition to the laws; besides sending runners to seize, it is proper to issue a prohibitory proclamation, as follows, for the full information of the military and people dwelling within Macao. It is absolutely necessary that you distinguish between the foreigners of different nations —and then you may wrangle and fight— (when you know your man), and do not go to work in a disorderly manner, wrangling and wounding, and thus creating a disturbance; for when once you are seized and brought before my tribunal, you will most surely be heavily punished, and decidedly no indulgence will be shown. All should, without opposition, trembling obey. A special proclamation. 2nd moon, 13 day. (March 5).

Proclamation by the Taouies.

"Yen, by imperial appointment, *Taouies*, &c.—for the purpose of strictly forbidding the disper-

sion of idle rumours, and to tranquillize the well-disposed, proclaims:—

It is well known that Macao is a city where both Chinese and foreigners dwell intermingled, all peaceably labouring in their callings.

Now I have heard that various idle reports have been scattered throughout Macao; further, many of the hired servants and workmen employed in the foreign factories have retired: this behaviour is deserving of the utmost vehement indignation:—besides giving secret orders for secret enquiries and strict examination, it is proper that I should immediately issue a perspicuous proclamation—as follows, for the full information of all men,—that each and all of them are to remain quiet, and mind their occupations. Oppose not—A special edict.—IX moon, 12 day—March 4.

From some particulars of the late hostilities, originally prepared by an eye-witness for the *Canton Register*, we now proceed to correct the account of the *battle of the Bogue &c*, published in our last number.

We regret that we could not see the notes prepared for us by our friend, as we did not hear of them until last Tuesday afternoon, when our former account was all in type: but, in cases like this, we must follow the same shifts as the discarded hawk when *whistled off and let down the wind* i. e. provide for ourselves, and *prey*—not '*bray*'—as our friend has it,—*at fortune*.

The ever-active *Nemesis*, after the destruction of the masked battery, recorded in our last, destroyed on the 24th ulto., the remainder of the rafts, &c., in the creek in Anson's bay.

On the 25th Feby. part of the Madras artillery, and 37th native infantry, were disembarked to south Wangtung under the superintendence of sir F. Senhouse. Here capt. Knowles of the royal artillery, erected his sand battery and placed his three howitzers in position, with which he opened fire on north Wangtung at day light on the 26th, having worked throughout the night. We have heard the highest praise bestowed by officers of the fleet on captain Knowles for his indefatigable and skilful conduct on this occasion; his behaviour was the admiration of the whole force—the precision of his fire beautiful.

The *Blenheim* did not *take the ground*, as we were informed, but the flood tide taughtened her stern cable, and her head swinging outwards, her broadside could not be brought to bear about noon, having anchored between 11 and 12.

It was the Melville's boat, not the frigate's, that broke adrift, and was driven by the tide close under the guns of *Anunghoy*; a boat from the Melville towed her back.

The British Jack was hoisted and the forts on Anunghoy were in our possession at 1.30, P. M.—305 guns were taken and destroyed.

Whilst the attack was in progress against Anunghoy, the Calliope opened the action at north Wangtung, closely followed by the Samarang, Herald, Alligator, Druid, Wellesley and Modeste.

About noon the Chinese fire slackened, when the Nemesis towed the boats to the landing place on the western side of north Wangtung, the gn last major Pratt leading the detachments of the 26th and 29th, followed by the marines under captain Elliot, the 37th M. N. I. under captain Duff, and the Bengal volunteers under captain Moo, and in a few minutes the British flag was flying on the lower customhouse fort. The detachment for the service of the engineer department was furnished by the seamen of h. m.'s Wellesley, under the command of lieut. Birdwood, Madras engineers.

From all that we have heard and the accounts which we have seen, we are inclined to think that we allowed too much credit to the Chinese for their defence: which seems to have been disgraceful in the extreme at all points, even for the cowardlike race of *Han*. The bursting of the shells from the Queen on the sand batteries in Anson's bay appear to have been mistaken for the return fire of the batteries. In what is called the *long fort*, the Chinese commander met the English at the gate sword in hand, and was shot by the marines. In retreating from the land batteries in Anson's bay, the Chinese were cut up by the grape shot from the *Blenheim* and *Queen*, steamer, shot from the *Druid*—as stated in our last.

The foregoing are the principal corrections worthy of notice and required in our account of the battle last week; and when it is remembered that long and animated discussions and correspondence were published not long ago on the events of the field of Waterloo and the 12th of April, it cannot be a matter of surprise that amateur lookers—on may differ in their accounts of 'all the currents of a heady fight.'

When the body of admiral Kwan was delivered over to the Chinese, the Blenheim fired minute guns, corresponding with the admiral's age.

In the course of the week we hope to present our subscribers with a wood-cut of the plan of attack on the Bogue forts.

The *Isabella Robertson*, Brenner and *Thetis*, transports, have arrived from Chusan in Calcutta; the *Ranger* and *William Wilson*, were daily expected on the 13th January; the *Victoria*, Engh. and *Elizabeth Ainslie*, were to follow as soon as possible. The invalids on board of all these vessels, we have been informed (says the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*), are in a most emaciated condition, in fact they are mere walking skeletons. The *William Wilson* buried *twenty six* men on her passage from *Chusan* to Singapore, a period of seventeen days only.

Shipwrecked Japanese.—The American brig Argyle, captain P. Coleman, which arrived from South America on the 19th instant, brought three Japanese sailors who had been rescued from a wreck in the North Pacific (June 9th, 1840), in lat. 34°. N., long. 170°. 30'. E., more than 2100 miles from their home. They were bound to Yedo, and, driven beyond their port by a westerly gale, had been drifting about for 181 days when found; the vessel was a single masted boat, loaded with a cargo of 400 picals of rice. They are from the village of Ohinoura in the principality of Tootomi, lying about 100 miles SW. from Yedo. Their names are Akabori Shosaburo, aged 37, the captain of the vessel; Kamiyama Matsusuke, aged 50, who has left a family at home, Asayama Tatsusuke, aged 28. They were much pleased to find some of their countrymen in China. From them we learn that in many parts of the empire, especially among the eastern principalities of Nippon, severe famines have been experienced for three or four years past, so that the poor had died by the roadside of starvation; some of the prisoners had possessed the expectation of all [illegible] of their own dominions. The cargo of this vessel was destined for one of the princes of Tootomi then at Yedo. They represent the country as generally at peace internally. Much praise is due to captain Coleman for the kindness he has shown to these poor people; they were rescued, and we hope is not a groundless one that they may still be returned to their native land.—Chinese Repository for February.

Married.

Oct. 17.—At Florence, G. S. Gough, esq. only son of major-general sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b., k. c. s., Rathronan house, county of Tipperary, commanding the Mysore district of the Indian army, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of lieut.-col. Palliser, of Comragh, county of Waterford, Ireland.

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Macao, 14th March, 1841.

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Macao, 7th December, 1840.

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Macao, 15th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nailed Felter. Lead in Sheets. Manila Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots to Superior. Apply to

IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.' Office.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex Atlantic.

9 cases Black Cheroots contg. 6 dozen each.
50 do. Cheroots do. do. 6 dozen each.
6 do. extra dried Hams do. 4 sides each.
6 do. Smoked Bacon do. 16 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Thawn Hams.
100 Kegs Butter do. 20 lbs. each.

A large assortment of Brandy, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Nourpareil, Martelloff, Sicilian, Rigout, Condimant, Steak Sauce, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Cigars of fine & fine Superior; and Europe letter paper of different qualities. Apply to PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

(At the office of D. G. de Vasconcellos).

Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Butts in Casks. Apply to DIROM & Co.

Macao, 3rd March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

SUPERIOR London bottled Brandy.
Cognac Wine, in wood and bottle.
Superior French Cognac Brandy, the inside of every bottled carefully covered with lead.
Cherry Cordial, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin.
French Claret, Le Mon, St Julien &c.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Amontillo and Imperial Wines.
Superior old Hock.
Sparkling Champagne.
Cider, in one dozen cases.
Bass' Beer, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Manila and Havannah Segars.
Dilman's Soap.
Marine Stores:—Cables, No. 1 to 6; Hawsers and Strong Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Sheathing and Cut Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 24 inch; Bamboo Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Bamboo Leads; Log and Marlines. Anchors of 3, 4, 6, and 7 cwt., and two of 12 cwt. each; Chains, of sizes; Manila Rope.
Glass and Crockery Ware.
Two Dragon-mountain, with equipments complete.
Beaver Hats.
Perfumery.
Stationery—Gunn Pens.
Plump York and Westphalia Hams. (Apply at the original Bonded end).
A few Kegs of Tobacco.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:

Pound Sealing Wax Manilla, from 2 to 6 lbs.
Kearsey Ale 6 s.
American Butter, in small K-gs.
Do. Soap, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.
Do. Pilot and Navy Bread. } These are fresh, & will be sold cheap, if bought soon.
Do. Flour.
Do. Beef and Pork, in barrels.
Mess Beef, in half barrels.
Bristol and Pine Cheese.
Mackerel Beef &c. &c.

apply to SOMEK SMITH.
First N.E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas. Nos. 1 to 6
22 do. White Duck Light
Canvas for upper ends, 1
22 do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

Copies of correspondence between certain merchants at Macao, and the naval commander in chief of H. M. squadron in China relative to vessels from Blockade of the American ships "Pocahontas" and "Knickerbocker."

(Concluded from the supplement of No. 10.)

No. 3.

His Excellency,
Sir J. J. G. Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
naval commander in chief &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Since writing your excellency under yesterday's date, we have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of 20th ultimo, accompanying a copy of correspondence with his majesty's plenipotentiary.

As we find no satisfactory reason assigned by that officer, for the violation of the blockade, our opinions remain unchanged: and we now respectfully submit to your excellency our deliberate conviction, that the blockade of the river and port of Canton is illegal, and of no effect.

It is not for us to assume the right of deciding where the grave responsibility will rest, for the serious damages and losses sustained by those whose interests have been compromised by an illegal blockade hitherto; nor for another damages for the prevention of the ingress of regular merchandise.

But our duty as British merchants is to secure our most solemn protest against the proceedings, and to solicit that your excellency will be pleased to forward copies of all the documents to her majesty's minister.

Upon these papers we shall found such representations to the officers of the crown, as will in our humble judgment be conducive to the general interests.

In deference to the request of your excellency, we shall for the present refrain from publishing to China the correspondence in question; but it is due to your royal navy to state, that we shall have no time to forward information for publication elsewhere.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Dent & Co.	Bell & Co.
Jardine & Matheson	Russell & Co.
Mackenzie & Co.	Dixon & Co.
Lindsay & Co.	Fox, Rawson & Co.

Wilkinson Dent.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

(Enclosures in Letter No. 4.)

No. 1.

Extract from Canton Press, 20th April, 1840.

An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities regarding the new port regulations, according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton, and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be in some degree embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which kind of time is a matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this edict is already being acted upon, and that several vessels lately arrived from Manila are now anchored outside for their permission from Canton to enter the river.

No. 2.

Extract of a Letter dated Macao 29th Dec. 1840.

From Gideon Nye, Jr., Esq. to G. T. Beasley, Esq.

"I am favored with your note asking me to state the period of time necessary for ships to obtain permission to enter the Bogue in June last: in which it is impossible for me to give a definite answer, for the length of time depended upon the weather, as well as the expense of the mandarins. But the forms, as I understand them in June last, were for ships to apply for pilots at Macao, when their application passed through the hoonamoon to the hoppo's office in Canton, whence it was submitted to the viceroy for his approval; after which his reply was returned to Macao, and not till then was the pilot granted. Thus the time required depended upon the wind and weather in the passage to and from Canton, and on the pleasure of the mandarins to give the application early or late attention. But in several instances, on the cessation of prior blockades &c., the authorities gave permission for ships to proceed to the Bogue and await there their pilots prior to entering the river or port. It was owing to the circumstances left stated, that some vessels were detained at Macao longer than others. From the best of my recollection, I should say the detention in May, at Macao or outside, for pilots was 6 to 8 days. Regarding the time necessary to pass through the usual forms of the ship's arrival in port, that too depended upon the wind and weather, as the pilot's chop from Macao only was acted upon by the mandarins. Prior to the presentation of the general petition, about the end of May, the delay at Whampoa did not exceed 10, 12, to first 15 days, subsequently to the petition being handed in, the despatch was generally very good, and the "Ann," "Volpunkie" and "Akbar" &c. were kept but two to seven days at Whampoa before discharging their cargoes."

No. 3.

Certificate of G. Nye, Jr., Esq. Dated Macao, 30th December, 1840.

"I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge there was a few or no cargoes-boats left in the Canton market at the latter end of June last, and that several vessels left port but partially laden, owing to the scarcity of teas and the destruction of a cargo."

(Signed) Gideon Nye, Jr.

No. 4.

Copy of a letter from Wm. S. Lyons, Esq. dated Macao, 30th Dec., 1840, to W. Bell Esq.

"In reply to your letter of to day requesting information as to the quantity of teas on hand in Canton in June last and whether also any ships left the port partially laden in consequence of the blockade of the river commencing into operation on the 20th June, I beg to inform you that the stock of teas then remaining was very small, and a ship to our address, the Merchant, came out partially laden in consequence of the blockade coming into operation on the 20th June."

No. 5.

Don Joaquim Salaya, captain of primer Piloto de la Bogue. Victoria.

"Certifico que en el mes de Junio p. p. salió mi barco [illegible] de Whampoa con [illegible] cajas de Cha á Sr. [illegible] de la carga que [illegible] á [illegible] de Canton."

(Signed) Joaquim Salaya.

Macao, 30 de Diciembre, 1840.

translation.

"Don Joaquim Salaya, captain and first officer of the ship Nueva Victoria.

I certify that in the month of June last I left the aforesaid ship, from the anchorage of Whampoa with 600 tons of tea on freight, being one half of the cargo which I should have brought, notwithstanding the blockade of Canton not existed.

(Signed) Joaquim Salaya.

Macao, 30th December, 1840.

No. 6.

Extract of a letter from G. Nye Jr., Esq. dated Macao, 30th December 1840, to G. T. Beasley, Esq.

"I have this morning a letter from Mr. Bennett of the fish which gives me the following information:—

"We have had little news of interest. Keshen keeps every thing constantly close, he has certainly been in direct correspondence with captain Elliot for some time past, but nothing has leaked out. The Macao story that he had offered captain Elliot $5,000,000 is not believed here. Mr. Compton has been purchasing tea for the

[illegible] "Kentucky" at high prices 32 a 34 taels for fine Pekoe [illegible] Souchong. [illegible] sorted for twenty chests a day or two since, all of which probably will be shipped off [illegible] Hongkong. The [illegible] are asking $5 a 30 taels for Young Hyson, of which but few are yet in market."

"There are four chops down from Yeowo and another [illegible] very eager about it! They want to hear if they can take cotton. I fancy Mr. Dunscomb's cargo. Prices will see some change [illegible]."

No. 7.

Extract from a letter from W. Bowman Jun., Esq. to D. L. Ryan, Esq., dated Canton, 28th June, 1840.

"I am disappointed in the sale of prices which have been a third less by [illegible] of my neighbours, which are: 32 taels for the finest chops (of tea) and of a 3s for the second grades; about 30, some say 40 chops, have been sorted for, all or a-[illegible] of which are now [illegible] the Alexander Thompson for this kingdom."

[illegible] CONSULAR OFFICE, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We take leave to visit upon you with a copy of a [illegible] lately held, between certain merchants and Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, naval commander-in-chief of h. m.'s squadron in China, relative to the agreement [illegible] the Canton-[illegible] of the American ships Thomas and Kentucky, and we request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before the committee for their serious consideration.

It is scarcely necessary for us to do more than refer you to the correspondence itself and the documents which accompany it, for a due understanding of the whole proceeding, which is our apprehension is an open and unjustifiable violation of the law of blockade, established by the high-est legal authorities on such matters.

We may however report the non-[illegible] made to the commander-in-chief, that the case of the ships in question is destitute of a single circumstance which can be considered justificatory of a violation of the law in their favour, for;

Firstly—They entered the port under full warning of an intended blockade and in undoubted violation of it.

Secondly—By the customary application of the law (apart from their violation of it in the matter of entry—unavoidable perhaps, in the present instance on the ground that there was not a ship of warship off the Bogue to prevent their ingress) they might have retired from the port, with the original cargoes—or in fact—no remained within, till the blockade was raised, and;

Thirdly—That the tea of which their cargoes consist, were not in Canton until some months subsequent to the establishment of the blockade, and in fact, were only purchased a few days since, as will be seen by the extracts paying extracts of letters from parties on the spot, and;

Finally, it is a great additional aggravation of the present violation of a clear and distinct law, that the intention to relax it to favor of the ships in question was strictly concealed for many weeks from all but the parties immediately interested in these vessels by h. m.'s superintendent of trade, who, it appears, by his own letter, admitted to a private visit, the vice-consul of the United States (who is an American merchant and one of the consignees of the Thomas), for the purpose of making known to him, the intended suspension of the law in respect of both ships; and who in his supposed capacity of plenipotentiary, not only, as it further appears, participated suspension of the law by the naval commander-in-chief, but guaranteed him against the consequences thereof with h. m.'s government.

With reference to the letter of h. m.'s plenipotentiary to Sir J. J. C. Bremer, in which he attempts to justify the return of the two ships until surpass on the ground of an extensive smuggling business having been carried on during the blockade, thro' Macao, we may point out to you, that the only cargoes of tea which up to the present time have left China since 20th June, (date of blockade taking effect) were brought out before the blockade came into operation, and that even had there been any such extensive trade at this place, the obvious mode of placing the owners of these vessels in an equally advantageous position with their outside neighbours would have been to allow them egress from the port without surpass.

It only remains further to add, that, considering these proceedings are unjustifiable violation of the law, for the benefit of a few individuals and to the serious injury of the general interests, it is the intention of the undersigned to present a petition to the house of commons, founded upon the correspondence in question, a copy of which shall be handed in due course, and we earnestly solicit your co-operation in taking such steps as may prevent the British mercantile community in China, from a repetition of similar arbitrary and capricious proceedings.

We have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) [illegible] as on the foregoing letter).

Macao, China, January 1841.

Parkes, Parkes, & Co.'s Circular.
London, 30th November, 1840.

TEA.—On reference to our quotations it will be seen prices differ very slightly from those of last month, the news from China to 3rd July, brought by the overland mail, via Marseilles, and known here on the 11th instant, not being sufficiently decisive to produce any material change, although satisfactory in far as the safe arrival of the fleet and blockade of Canton. An [illegible] the arrival of the express, company's [illegible] 6d per lb for cash, but the same day recorded to 2s 3d a 2s 4½d, and are now very dull of sale at 2s 3d a 2s 3½d per lb at the public sales the quotations here are lower by any extent, nominally ½d a 1d higher, and legally ½d a ½d lower. The market for free sales has [illegible] very dull, and were sales to be pressed our quotations could not be obtained. The public sales this month have been to the following extent: those advertised for the 10th, comprising 27,000 packages, were, on account of the mail not having arrived, postponed, with the exception of about 9000 packages, of which 2000 sold at previous rates. On the 17th, 9000 packages were offered, nearly all finding buyers at a slight reduction from the preceding sale, and on the 23rd and 24th, when 17,000 were brought forward, only 6300 were sold, at a decline of fully ½d per lb on the commencement, but there was less disposition to pay base towards the close, and the market is now, as above mentioned, very heavy.

The following public sales are advertised:

December 1st.....[illegible]0th packages
" 8th.....[illegible]000 "
" 15th.....[illegible]000 "

In the export descriptions the transactions have been confined to about 300 a 400 chests young hyson at 2s per lb. Higher rates being now called which buyers. Some small parcels of black tea have been bought from time to time at 2s 2½d for shipping and for export, but our stock of blackie nearly exhausted.

Comparative statement of imports, deliveries and stock of TEA for eleven months, ending 30th November, 1839-40.

Imports.

	1839	1840
Total lbs.	26,732,000	18,308,000

Deliveries.

	1839	1840
" "	23,204,000	23,944,000

Stocks.

	1839	1840
"	[illegible]	30,[illegible]

Exclusive of the Westminster's cargo 2,927,000 exported. 1,120,000 exported. 372,000 for exportation only.

SILK.—Account of the stocks of China raw silk, in the warehouses on the 29th Nov., and the deliveries, compared with the same period last year.

Stock	1839		1840	
China sold	1249	bales	1017	bales
" unsold	797	"	947	"
Deliveries	1839		1840	
11 Nov. 13 to 30 Nov.			In Nov. 1st to 30 Nov.	
China 189	3003	200	4439	bales

China trade.—The Moniteur (French paper) contains the following notice, in the official publication, dated Paris, Nov. 23:—

"The King's government has received from that of the queen of great Britain, through the medium of his majesty's charge d'affaires in London, the following notice:—'The right hon. Viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received her majesty's commands to notify to the ministers of the friendly and neutral powers, the orders of her court, that the necessary measures have been taken by her majesty's officers to effect the blockade of the river and port of Canton at all its mouths, and from the date hereof all the measures authorized by the laws of nations will be adopted and put into execution, with regard to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

"Department of foreign affairs, Nov. 19, 1840."

Postscript, 4 Dec., 1840.—We have nothing to add to the foregoing beyond the result of to-day's sales of tea, at which 3000 packages were offered, and 1700 sold. Trading of common to good quality at 2s 2d; congou of blackish leaf to blackish leaf rather strong and pekoe flower at 2s 4d a 2s 5½d per lb.—F. F. & Co.

PRESENT CURRENT OF CHINA PRODUCE IN LONDON.—London, 30th November, 1840.

The London charges (with the exception of freight and insurance) including lading charges, warehouse rent, brokerage, commission, &c. may be estimated as a general rule, but varying according to the state of the market, and the period the goods remain unsold, as follows:—On Cotton 6 per cent., Coffee 8 per cent., Indigo 6 per cent., Sugar 5½ per cent., Saltpetre 10 per cent., Silk 5½ per cent., Rice 8½ per cent., Pepper 8 per cent., other goods generally, say 5 to 10 per cent.

Description of Goods.	Price in Bond. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Remarks.
Drugs, &c.								
Anise-seeds, star	5	0	0	5	10	0	cwt.	In demand.
Camphire, China, pure dry	10	10	0	9	0	0	"	Large arrivals.
China Root	1	10	0	1	15	0	"	More inquiry.
Dragons' blood, fine, in reeds	2	10	0	18	0	0	"	Demand for fine and long.
drossy, long	2	10	0	4	10	0	"	
Galanga root	1	5	0	2	10	0	"	Demand for fine.
Gamboge, picked, fine	17	10	0	20	0	0	"	Active demand.
ord. to good	7	10	0	16	10	0	"	
Musk, pure fine Tonquin	1	10	0	2	10	0	oz.	Market firm—Whampoa is a [10s.
Oil, of Aniseed,		5	0		5	0	lb.	Dull of sale.
Cassia, pale		6	0		9	0	"	In demand.
Rhubarb, Dutch cut		4	0		7	0	"	Demand languid.
Common		2	0		6	0	"	
Soy, China, thick clear red	0	10	0				gal.	
Turmeric, China, round							cwt.	None.
Vermilion		3	0		4	0	"	In demand.
Ipecac, Manila, ord. to mid.		2	0		3	0	lb.	Prices at Outside.
Mother o'Pearl Shells, China,	3	10	0	3	15	0	"	
Brown, Cassia Lignea	3	10	0	4	17	0	cwt.	Market firm.
Cassia Buds	4	10	0	5	10	0	"	
Sugar, Manila,	1	0	0	1	4	0	"	
Siam, white	1	0	0	1	3	0	"	
yellow	1	0	0	1	4	0	"	

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Tea, China, Twankay	inferior		20	0	24	0		
	fair to good		21	0	22	0		
	fine		23	0	24	0		
	very fine		26	0				
Congou	inferior							none
	fair to good							
	fine							
	Souchong		20	0	22	0		nominal.
	yellow China		14	0	16	0		none.
	Canton		16	0	17	0		
	Chinchew		12	0	16	0		

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Tea, Bohea, Canton,	1	10½	a	2	1	lb
Fokien		none				"
Congo ordinary	2	3				"
fresh	2	6				"
mixed blackish leaf	2	3		2	3½	"
do. rather str to str	2	4		2	6	"
blackish leaf	2	4		2	6	"
do rather str to str	2	4½		2	7	"
Pekoe and finer	2	6		2	8	"
Ning Yong	2	8		2	9	"
Souchong ordinary to good	2	0		2	3	"
fine to finest	2	10		3	6	"
Pouchong fair to good	2	2		2	4	"
Flowery Pekoe fine	2	8		2	10	"
fair to good	2	3		2	4	"
very fine and flowery	3	4		4	6	"
St Hyson or Hiskuey	4	6		5	8	"
Ankoe, common	2	2		2	3	"
good to fine	2	4		2	6	"

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Tea, Caper, fair to good	2	2½	a	2	4	lb
do in 10 catty boxes	3	6		3	9	"
Orange pike faintly gold						
fair to fine	2	6		3	8	"
fine scented	3	9		4	3	"
Twankay, common	2	2		2	2½	"
good	2	2½		2	4	"
fine to bloom kind	2	5		2	7	"
Hyson Skin common	1	11		2	2	"
good to fine	2	3		2	9	"
Hyson common	2	7		3	3	"
fair to good	3	9		4	3	"
fine	3	6		4	9	"
extra fine	5	0		5	9	"
Young Hyson Twankay	2	3		2	9	"
Hyson	3	1		3	9	"
Imperial Twankay	2	11		3	1	"
Hyson	3	3		3	9	"
Gunpowder Twankay	3	3		3	6	"
Hyson	4	0		5	0	"

Liverpool Price Current.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Twankay	2	2	a	2	4
Souchong	2	6		3	6
Hyson	3	0		4	6
Gunpowder	3	3		5	6

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Tobacco, Canton	leaf		Duty paid			
	Fokien	do.				
Cassia		2	8	a	3	0

CHINA.

An arrival from China, on Saturday last, has brought us the following interesting documents which have not yet found their way into the Canton papers.

Extract from the correspondence between the Chekiang authorities and the emperor.

To a letter dated July 7th, the Tao-tai, &c. then, informed the emperor of the peoples, describing the approach of the British shipping, and principally speculating upon the numbers of the steamboats, which fill against wind and tide. He then mentions the visit of the vice admiral to the Wei-hsien, and speaks of the noble nature of the soldiers, that once was only said. The emperor let the corresponding of Tsingtaoanes quoted at full length, and the English receive their full need of punishment for their disobedience and wickedness.

His imperial majesty in his reply, remarks that novel unchained fighting are to engrossing the case, replying that some excuse ought to be made for the soldiers of the attack by powerful men of war; still the officers in command of the island must have lost all passage to permit the capture of the strand.

To another receipt dated July 20th, the monarch answers this earlier demonstration to the extermination of the opium trade in Canton provinces, and the stoppage of the British trade. He blames or directs, that his veterans of infantrymen for putting the whole coast in a state of defence, may be followed up, and orders that the fleet, gunpowder with a number of other effects should be demanded for their neglect and delivered over to the board of punishment.

The minister remarks, that his imperial majesty had quite anticipated such a result from the prohibition of the opium trade, and therefore made the most strenuous efforts to oppose its invasion.

To a memorial received from the fleet, governor under date of July 23d, the capture of Tinghai is designated as almost desirable act, through the landing of the 6000 men, English barbarians, numbering unknown imperial.

His majesty orders, in consequence of this daring exploit, to put the navy in a proper state for making resistance and to order other vessels to join the Ningpo squadron, lest to also very probable, that these barbarians might make an attempt upon Chinhai and other towns; the emperor therefore, filled with apprehension, commands to guard those places and to enjoin upon Yew (a general officer of Fushien) to exterminate the barbarians. A number of officers, most of them cowards, are mentioned to lose their rank and to be severely punished. The commanding general of the Ningpo land and naval forces, however, though degraded from his rank, is permitted to retain his office for a time, to gain over laurels, and to atone for his previous neglect.

The senior general and lieut. general at Shanghai, the commander of the province, report, that being apprehensive that an attempt by sea, on the river 'Yangtsze-kiang,' might be made upon the city, they erected forts at the mouth of it. They moreover remark, that the men of war of the said barbarians are strong and the guns powerful; also there would remain little chance for the victory of the imperial navy. On that account they had ordered the soldiers on shore to defend the country against the enemy. They issued moreover orders to apprehend all contraband natives. Thus prepared they went of the five ships a cutter, a man of war (the Algerine) approached Chusan; the fleet, governor had guarded against her, and the firing commenced on both sides; there were about ten soldiers wounded and killed, and it was found difficult to oppose this death wound; under such circumstances reinforcements might arrive and the city be taken. The commander ordered our troops to move without delay and repulse the place against the barbarians.

To another despatch dated July 24 from the emperor in answer to a communication in which it was stated that an additional number of men of war had entered at Chusan, the monarch expresses his great fear, and states that the distance is so premature under the correspondence body, and blames the officers for their inactivity. He orders them to wait until the portions of Tinghai had exhausted their strength and then to unite with their soldiers to obtain victory; but on no account to make military diversions, as to other, the English to speak into their harbours. In the meantime, he commands Yew the admiral, and Tang the governor of Fushien, to exterminate the enemy with the fleet under their command, to execute the utmost vigilance and to attack and treating party. The authorities of Kiangsu and Fushien are at the same time ordered to adopt the line of proceeding, provisions and ammunition to be placed at their disposal, and extensive emphasis to be established at Shanghai. His majesty appoints Elliot, governor of Kwangsi to undertake the defence of Chusan, with plenipotentiary powers, and again commands Yew and Yu to exterminate the barbarians.

The report of this correspondence is not yet going to hand.

Proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Tinghai. E, high imperial commissioner, &c. hereby bring his district orders to the following effect. Whereas in the sixth month of this year, the English men of war entered the seas of Chekiang province and took possession of the city of Tinghai Wei; the former fleet, governor collected the soldiers & permanently made arrangements to guard against and exterminate them, and for this purpose promised rewards. He ordered poor people to unite and seize all the barbarians for which he would respectively compensate you; subsequently I, the great minister, reported the imperial ordinance that I should proceed to Chekiang and whilst concerting plans and collecting about messengers, Elliot, the pacification's compatriots in chief with others proceeded to Tientsin, where they presented a petition. We the subject minister and governor of Chihli, transmitted for their a memorial to his imperial majesty, and because the soldiers of the said nation had repulsed to Chekiang on account of provocation received and on with the intention of creating disturbance and also the standing of the petition presented at Tientsin being very reasonable and obedient therefore their things are pardonable.

Whereas, the inhabitants of Tinghai city are all soldiers belonging to the state and the men of war of the said nation have assembled on the Tinghai case to gain impudent neighbourhood; it is to be feared that as soon as you are engaged with them to hostilities you could not escape the calamities of terror; therefore, E., the governor of Chihli was especially appointed to repair to Canton, and to receive for a time the official seals of the governor of Kiangsu and Kiangsi for the purpose of examining and managing the matter.

Orders were also addressed to me the great minister and to commence hostilities.

Then it is our sacred lord's current intention, to put a stop to troubles, to show his love towards the people, to relieve heaven, and to protect the world; for which you, all my officers and people, ought to be grateful.

I, the great minister, have now agreed and directed the said commander in chief and others, to appoint such people for repairing to Canton, and to such commander officers are investigated and appointed.

As soon as every the business is arranged, and brought to a conclusion, the said nation will send all their vessels and not prolong their stay at Tinghai city.

I, the great minister, have also ordered him (the commander in chief) to entreat his commanders that they may not inflict injuries upon you. As you are not acquainted with the battle, and might perhaps be hurtful, on account of the rewards held out by the late lieutenant governor, minister and seize all the barbarians so as to give due to trouble and bloodshed. I, therefore, especially have these proclamations widely addressing the same to the inhabitants of Tinghai for their information. You under all quietly to preach your fields and tend your tombs, and any case of years lost and benefits. If, indeed, these barbarians do not distress you, you must not upon search for and seize them. Each great kindness to day this special proclamation.

The above place is for general information.

Ist Kwangsu, 10th—Eighteenth, Sept. 4th.

Kiakta.—(From the Journal de St. Petersburg of the 13th (26th) October, 1840.) The Aide de Camp general Perovsky, has caused the following notice to be published at Orenburg, on the re-establishment of our relations with Khiva:—

"The declaration put forth on the 16th November 1839, proposed the motives which determined the emperor to undertake a military expedition against Khiva. This expedition had for object to compel the Khiva, by force of arms, to satisfy the just demands of the imperial government—to give up the Russian prisoners retained in slavery at Khiva—to put an end to the depredations and excesses committed upon the subjects of the empire, and to protect for the future the rights and interests of Russian subjects from all aggression.

This menace of repression, even before it was entirely accomplished, sufficed to make the Khivans, that a longer obstinacy in their hostility towards Russia would inevitably bring upon their land the most disagreeable results for their country. Appreciating from that time in their true light the real interests of his country, the Khan of Khiva hastened to the sway authority of the emperor, after having free of all entailed without any condition, the principal demands of Russia. In the month of July last he published a firman forbidding the various tribes under his authority, on pain of severe punishment, to commit any act of brigandage or violence upon the frontiers of the empire, or to detain any Russian subjects in captivity.

"The Khan, at the same time, sent into Russia one of our officers who had been arrested at Khiva, declaring formally in that process, that he sincerely to all of the reparation demanded by the emperor. In return of the sincerity of his intentions, he has assembled and set at liberty the Russian prisoners dispersed over his territory, granted them pecuniary relief and sent them into Russia accompanied by an ambassador. The prisoners and the Khivan ambassador, Abdulla-Bogatir, arrived at Gourieff on the 12th of September.

"Learning that the Khivans had thus purely and simply satisfied the principal object of our demands, his imperial majesty condescended to admit the Khivan ambassador into St. Petersburg, to release the merchants arrested in Russia, to restore their goods which had been appropriated, to grant to each of them so much as could the necessary pecuniary means to enable them to return into their own country, and to authorize the re-establishment of commercial relations with Khiva, which had been for some time interrupted. As regards the measures necessary to be taken to place the security of the Russians upon firmer basis, they will be considered hereafter, on the termination of the negotiations which are about to be opened between the imperial government & the Khan of Khiva.

"I have made it my duty to make these intentions of his imperial majesty known to the inhabitants of the provinces confided to me.

(Signed) "The Military Governor of Orenburg.
"The Aide de Camp General Perovsky."

—(Leeds Chronicle, November 4.)

Rangoon or Canton.—The following official announcement appeared in Tuesday's Gazette: "Foreign office, Nov. 17:—The right honorable the viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, having received a despatch from captain Elliot, chief superintendent of British trade in China, dated 24th of June, 1840, enclosing the copy of an official notice, dated, the 22nd of the same month, issued by sir James John Gordon Bremer, c. b., k. c. h., commander-in-chief of her majesty's ships and vessels of war on the east India station and one adjoining, that a blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, would be established on and after the 28th of the said month of June: notice is hereby given, that, from and after the said time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between her majesty and the different foreign powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to any vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade. Captain Elliot has likewise transmitted a further official notice, issued on the 23rd of June, 1840, by the said commander-in-chief, stating that, with a view to the convenience of British and other foreign merchant ships resorting to the coast of China, in ignorance of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, the senior officer on that station had been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at, any anchorages in the neighbourhood of the port which he may see fit to indicate from time to time; and that, until further notice, it was to be understood that the anchorages so rendezvous for such purposes of convenience would be Cumyamoon and Macao roads.—(London Journal of Commerce, Nov. 21.)

Commercial agency with France.—Mr. Porter, of the board of trade, the originator of the proposed commercial treaty with France, returned from his mission to Paris a few weeks ago. The cause of his return was not, as he intimated, the necessary of his attendance in the military department of the board of trade, but his refusal to proceed further in the negotiation of the treaty, in consequence of his disapproval of the policy pursued by lord Palmerston towards France. Several of the leading employés in the government offices have expressed, in no equivocal manner, a similar disapproval. Lord Clarendon's difference of opinion with his [illegible] agent, on this subject is notorious.—Ibid.

CHINA.

The following letters have reached us from one of our most zealous and intelligent correspondents, but we hold also that as a medical man his opinions are every way worthy of attention.

"In a former letter, I told you that the admiral brought down some 100 head, or thereabout, of cattle, from the northward: they were given over to the commissariat, and where, placed I don't know, but, sure enough, 60 of them were driven off by the Chinamen, and sold by drblets, to the people of the Wellesley. Now, for some time past, we have been boasting of the dreadful manner in which they have been supplied with meat. The observers of this proceeding is amusing. The Pelican clipper has just arrived from Macao, which place she left on the 24th of September. I have the Canton Register of the 22nd of that month before me, the editor's Chinese correspondent makes some unfair statements, relative to the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the fleet: he says "the English officers have lost the confidence of the natives, by forcing them to sell their poultry and bullocks below the market price." There is some difficulty in losing what which was never possessed. Into what has passed under my notice, I should say that there has been a general desire on the part of both officers and soldiers to give the natives a fair remuneration for poultry, and for all we have been supplied of them: the natives have been unwilling to work, or to supply us with anything whatever: it has been requisite to take from them those necessaries of life which we urgently required, and of which they had, and have, abundance. Never were so spoiled people treated with so great indulgence as that which those of Canton have experienced. The forbearance of the soldiery has been praiseworthy: in some instances the Chinese have spat in the faces of the seamen, and the indignity, hard to be borne, has not been resented in any harsh way. I too persuade do not make proper allowances; the correspondent of the Canton Register seems to be one of that class. I have the happiness to know a gentleman of good and noble disposition, who is well acquainted with the rejoicings, and, so, with the language of the Chinese; are partiality for the people of that nation is said to be extreme, yet I have known this gentleman give way, and have seen him turn to, and punish the fellows roundly, for their extortion and impertinence. I have not witnessed an instance of a soldier maltreating a Chinaman. It seems to me to be an overstrained feeling of humanity, which would hit an opera the bullock, lest the death of our enemy be not maltreated, when hundreds of our soldiers are sick and dying, and in need of freshfood. The bullocks can be easily replaced, much more easily than can the men."—Calcutta Courier, Dec. 30.

EGYPT.—Mehemmed Ali has been compelled to surrender unconditionally. The blockade of the Egyptian coast was declared removed by captain Waldegrave on the 20th of November to the great delight of the inhabitants of Alexandria.

On the 23d commodore Napier approached the coast with some British ships to demand the liberty of 60 Syrian Sailors whom Mehemmed Ali had last spring sent to Rosetta for rebellion. Mehemmed Ali hesitated.

Commodore Napier demanded an interview, which was refused on account of the Bairam. The commodore then went on board a steamer and to the amazement of the Egyptians entered the port of Alexandria, where he anchored. The Pacha received him graciously. A stormy discussion took place,—when commodore Napier produced a paper, and thus addressed the Pacha.

"Look here; this is a plan of all your fortifications sent to me by your own officers. You have betrayed all, will be abandoned immediately. If you persist in refusing the demand, which I make of giving up Syria and the fleet; I shall with an hour after the attack begin on the city on the master."

Mehemmed Ali asked a delay to the 27th; it was granted; and on that day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon he signed a convention and sent an order for the withdrawal of his army from Syria. The order was despatched by the Medea steamer; and the troops are to be removed by the Turkish squadron, for the commodore refused to allow them to return by land.

Mehemmed Ali has promised to restore the fleet as soon as the Turkish officers arrive to take the command.

Admiral Stopford has rejected the Napier convention.

Emir Bey, the Turkish vice admiral, escaped on board the British fleet: he was fired at from the Turkish ships and was saved solely by quick rowing. Two officers were shot in the boat by his side.

Ibrahim Pacha made an attempt to extricate himself from his embarrassing position near Beirut, and to cut a passage thro' the mountains of Lebanon: he was repulsed by the mountaineers with great loss. He alone is allowed to return to Egypt by land.

A grand meeting of the sultan's council took place on the 7th of Dec. to decide upon the measures to be adopted towards Mehemmed Ali. The sultan has refused to abide by the Napier convention.

Sherif Pacha, the Egyptian governor of Damascus was massacred in a tumult by the populace.—Bombay Courier, Jan. 18.

Copy and translation of the convention between the commodore Napier, commanding the naval forces of H. B. M. off Alexandria on the one part, and H. H. Boghos Youssef Bey Minister d' Affaires Etrangeres of H. H. the Vice Roy of Egypt, and authorized specially by H. H. of the other part, made and signed at Alexandria, 27th November, 1840.

Art. 1.—The commodore Napier, in the quality above mentioned, having made known to H. H. Mehemed Ali, that the allied powers have recommended the S. Porte the reinstate him in the hereditary government of Egypt, and H. H. seeing in this communication a favourable opportunity to put an end to the calamities of war, engages to order his son Ibrahim Pacha to evacuate, immediately, Syria.—H. H. also engages to return the Ottoman fleet, as soon as he shall have received the official notification that the S. Porte has granted him the hereditary government of Egypt—which concession is and shall be guaranteed by the Allied Powers.

Art 2.—The commodore Napier shall place a steamer at the disposition of the Egyptian government to take to Syria the officers charged by H. H. with his order to the general in chief of the Egyptian army for the evacuation of Syria. The commander in chief of the British forces, sir R. Stopford, shall name an officer to superintend on his part the execution of this measure.

Art 3.—In consideration of the above, the commodore Napier engages on the part of the British forces, to suspend hostilities against Alexandria and every other portion of the Egyptian territories—he at the same time authorises the free navigation of the vessels destined for the transport of the wounded, the sick, and every other portion of the Egyptian army, which the Egyptian government may desire to bring back by sea.

Art. 4.—It is well understood that the Egyptian army shall be allowed to retire from Syria with its artillery, arms, horses, munitions, baggage, and every thing which comprises the material of the army—but double original.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER,
BOGHOS YOUSSEF.

The following is a translation of a communication from the pacha's chief aide-de-camp to the drafts of the administration:—

Whereas since the creation of the world there has been many changes, being sometimes at peace, sometimes at war, but from all the great and small events that have transpired from the beginning of the world to the present day—it is evident that every effect must have had a cause, and that these events are only produced by the disposer of all things, and therefore the actions of men, their motives and dispositions, have no influence upon hostilities, but God alone ordains the issue of events according to his will, according to the end of apparent objects—and whereas it is unnecessary to recapitulate what has occurred. Since the affairs of Zerib up to the present time, peace has not been visible in the celestial horoscope which was loaded with protestant disasters, and the happiness of mankind was overshadowed.

And now it was ordained that commodore Napier, commanding the English ships of war that were sailing on the white sea should come to Alexandria and submit (to the pacha) the desire of the great European powers to give to the children and descendants of H. H. the dispenser of happiness, the government of Egypt in hereditary line, and request from him an arrangement for peace. Wherefore it was agreed especially to avoid the further effusion of Mosleim blood, that "peace is the queen of sovereignty" and to alleviate the distress of the hearts of the people, and mankind in general, in order that each of them may attend to his business, his trade, his agriculture, and his commerce, and in consideration of these premises the order has gone forth to his highness our lord the generalissimo pacha to give up Syria to the other pachas to honor us with all his regiments, and all Egyptian slaves.

This has been communicated to all the chiefs of the administration, and then it has become public.

L. S. Hekemat Pasha.

SIR STOPFORD'S LETTER TO HIS HIGHNESS ABDEL KADER PACHA.

Princess Charlotte, St. George's Bay,
Beirout, the 2nd December, 1840.

HIGHNESS,—It gives me great pain that commodore Napier should have made a convention with your H. for the evacuation of Syria by all the Egyptian troops, which convention he had no authority to make: it cannot be by me approved and ratified.

The envoy of your H. Abdel Kadir Bey, has had a consultation with the general commander of the army as to the best means of reaching Ibrahim Pacha's camp. The general has some weighty reasons for believing that the pacha had left Damascus, (as a great part of his army some few days ago had left that place directing itself to the south on the Mecca road) he could not guarantee to the envoy of your H. a safe conduct for proceeding further than Damascus. He therefore returns to Alexandria, having done as much as he could to execute Y. H's. instructions.—I hope that this letter will reach you in time to stop the 12 reports that commodore Napier writes me are going to leave Alexandria, in order to embark part of the Egyptian army. Should any arrive here they will be sent back to Alexandria.

I hope that this convention, done in haste and without authorization, will not cause any trouble to Y. H. There is not a doubt but that it was done as an act of friendship but with a limited knowledge of the state of affairs in Syria. But this will not diminish my most ardent desire of adopting readily any means tending to revive the good feeling that I am in hopes will be again established from this day forwards between England and Y. H. which conditions I rejoice to hear now in a state of progress with the four powers. I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,—Admiral.

SIR R. STOPFORD'S 2d LETTER TO MEHEMMED ALI PACHA.

H. M. S. Princess Charlotte off Cyprus,
9th December, 1840

HIGHNESS,—I have now the pleasure to send to your highness by means of captain Fanshawe, flag captain of my ship, the official authorization of the British government in the name of the four powers, for keeping your highness in the pashalic of Egypt, upon condition that, within three days of the communication being made to you by captain Fanshawe, you will consent to restore the fleet of the sultan, and to evacuate definitively Syria. Permit me to supplicate your highness to take into serious consideration these conditions and I implore the Almighty God to engrave in your mind the benefit with which you will gratify these disorganized countries, by shewing an immediate compliance with the decisions of the allied powers. Captain Fanshawe is fully authorized to receive from your highness your final decision. I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. STOPFORD,—Admiral.

Copy and Translation of Mehemed-Ali's letter to sir R. Stopford dated —

I have received the 2d letter which you addressed to me, the first by Hamed Bey, who was charged with a despatch to my son Ibrahim Pacha, and the 2d by captain Fanshawe, flag captain of your vessel. I am delighted with the friendship which you express for me, and I listen to and in accordance with the views indicated in your official despatch. In consequence I have addressed an open note to the S. Porte, and that its contents may be known to you, I add a French translation to it. I hope my

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1841.

condescension will be appreciated by the allied powers, and I beg the continuance of your friendship, and I flatter myself your kind attachment assure me of your good will.

Translation and Copy of Mehemed Ali's letter to the Grand Vizier, dated —

HIGHNESS,—Commodore Napier, commanding the British forces off Alexandria, informed me by a letter dated 22d November last, that the great allied powers had asked of the S. Porte that she would give me the hereditary government of Egypt, upon conditions that I hold the Ottoman fleet ready to be restored and that I withdraw my troops from Syria. After a correspondence on this subject with the commodore, these conditions were concluded and signed, prospective, on my part, that the favour of H. M. would return to me.

I had, in consequence, already written to my son Ibrahim Pacha to return, towards Egypt with the troops, the civil employes, and the material concentrated at Damascus, and an express to this effect had even been expedited to Syria in an English steamer, by the kindness of the commodore. Now H. E. admiral sir R. Stopford, commander-in-chief of the English fleet, informs me by a letter dated off Cyprus 6th December, that he has received an official despatch from lord Palmerston, with instructions, in virtue of which he invites me to make my submission to the S. Porte, by restoring the Ottoman fleet, and by evacuating Syria, Adana, Candia, and the holy cities. Always disposed to increase all I owe, even my life, to conciliate the good graces of H. M. and grateful that through the intervention of the allied powers, the favour of my sovereign is restored to me, I have made arrangements that the Ottoman fleet shall be given up to whomsoever, and in what manner soever H. M. may please to ordain. The troops remaining in Candia, in Arabia, and in the holy cities are ready to be withdrawn, and the evacuation shall take place without any delay the moment the order of my sovereign shall be forthcoming. As to Syria and the district of Adana, I learn by a letter from Ibrahim Pacha dated the latter end of ramadan, and received overland, that he was about to quit Damascus on the 3rd or 4th Sharvel, with all the army and return to Egypt. Syria is thus totally evacuated and thus my act of obedience is accomplished. These facts being known to you, I hope that in explaining them to our sovereign and master, you will intercede with his majesty to recall his favours for the most ancient and most faithful of his servants.—*Bombay Times, Jan. 13.*

BATAVIA.—By the *Orion* which arrived on the evening of the 15th instant, we received the *Java Courant* of 20th ultimo, which however contains nothing of interest, and letters to the same date. The commercial advices are very unfavourable, especially for Europe imports. Piece goods were lower than ever before known and large supplies of Dutch goods arriving to private merchants as well as to the factory, and sales very difficult to effect at any price. Dutch madapolams were worth last year f 8 and f 10½ per piece were unsaleable at f 6½ and f 9, and other goods had declined in proportion.

Sugars were scarce and prices kept up in consequence. Good *Jamatras* could not be had under f 13 a f 13½. *Java Cassas* was held at f 24 and *Padangs* had been sold at f 23 a 24 per picul, but there was not much demand for either. *Arrack* was advancing, there being little left and first sort was worth f 18 per leaguer. Gin abundant at f 6½ per ohm.

Tonnage was wanted. The *Britt London* was loading *Rice* for the continent at £5 and *Sugar* at £5 10, and the *Diadem* had been chartered to load *Rice* at Bali at £5 for England or £5 10 for the continent, and one or two more vessels would obtain the same rates.—*Singapore Free Press, February 18.*

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "TORY."—In last thursday's number we announced very briefly the loss of the Barque *Tory*, belonging to London, on her way from this port up the China sea; and from further particulars that have since come to our knowledge it appears that on the 22nd January last at about 9 30 p. m. she struck on a detached reef off the *Half-moon Shoal* in the *Paracels* passage. At 5 in the afternoon capt. Lowry had ascertained the position of the vessel by observations carefully taken; and there was no suspicion of her being near the danger until from his position in the ship's waist he descried breakers on the lee bow, when the helm being immediately put down, and the vessel coming round, she struck heavily on the rocks while falling off on the other tack. She first appeared inclined to remain stationary, but very shortly began to strain over gunwale under, so that it was found necessary to cut away the masts in order to right her. On sounding her pumps it was found she had 7 feet water in her hold, which soon after had risen to the forecastle-deck, the crew being bliged fore and aft on the starboard side. They could not as yet get the boats lowered, but on sounding round the vessel, found only one fathom water under bows, nine feet under the stern, and five fathoms amidships, with moss on both sides. As soon as was practicable the long boat and cutter were got over the side, but they soon found the vessel was in a situation that rendered it impossible for them to do anything to save her. By the morning of the following day her decks were found to have risen up, with every appearance of her back being broken, and she was full of water to the upper deck on the starboard side. Having succeeded in putting into the boats 8 bags of bread, a tierce of beef, and a cask of water, with a small quantity of spirits, they quitted the wreck on the 28th ulto., steering their course down the China sea for this port. On the 6th instant they landed at *Hayscock Island*, where they succeeded in procuring a small quantity of shell fish—and after a few hours stay there, they proceeded on their voyage and arrived at this port in safety on the 10th instant; having suffered little notwithstanding the privations to which they were necessarily exposed during a voyage of seventeen days in open boats.

The vessel and cargo are both insured—and it has been projected to send a vessel up to the wreck to endeavour to save cargo, although it does not seem likely the plan will be adopted. —*Ibid.*

THE ARDASEER.—Letters have been received here during the week from Sharabaya, which mention that the *Ardaseer* had been compelled to put into that port on the 9th ultimo, with loss of fore-mast, top-masts, fore yard, top-sail-yard, jib-boom, and every sail she had bent—the effects of a gale she encountered near the Carimata passage. On getting into port, however, it was found that her hull was still quite tight, and that none of the cargo, consisting entirely of opium, had sustained damage. She was expected to be again in a condition to pursue her voyage to China by the 8th instant, and in the meantime her cargo, consisting of 1,310 chests of opium had been landed and deposited in entrepot, under an order from the Dutch government.—*Ibid.*

Overland Mail of 4th December.

Birth of a Princess.

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21.—This afternoon, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, the Queen was happy delivered of a princess; his royal highness prince Albert, her royal highness the Duchess of K. of several lords of her majesty's most hon. privy council and the ladies of her majesty's bedchamber, being present.

This great and important event was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the tower guns; and the privy council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon at the council chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a princess be prepared by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Sunday, the 28th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers thereof shall receive the same.

Her majesty and the young princess are doing well.

East India Intelligence.

The Overland Mail of 1st October, from India, reached London on 12th November, with intelligence to the following dates:—

China	2nd	July.
Singapore	12th	August.
Calcutta	12th	September.
Madras	12th	ditto.
Ceylon	6th	ditto.
Bombay	1st	October.

NOVEMBER 20.—Her majesty has been pleased, by letters patent under the great seal of the united kingdom, to erect the islands of New Zealand into a distinct and separate colony.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hobson, Esq., captain in the royal navy, to be governor and commander in chief of the colony of New Zealand.

Miss Pasher, who has been appointed successor to the Princess Royal, in a school of Edinburgh, was the well known as Miss Augusta Gore. She is a daughter of the late Nathaniel Gore, of this city, and granddaughter of the celebrated Matt Gore ("Tom o' Bedlam"). Miss Pasher studied music at the Royal Academy, London, with the view of becoming a public singer, in which character she appeared here at several concerts. Miss Pasher has, or at least had, a splendid figure; and no doubt possesses all the qualifications requisite for the proper performance of the duties of her superior office. —*Scotsman.*

Marriage between Queen Isabella and one of Louis Philippe's sons.—The *Univers* affirms it as positively true that negotiations are now going on with activity for the marriage alliance of the two young queens at the Queen Isabella.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used in the different churches and chapels, for the safe delivery of the queen, which has been published by authority:

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD,

For the safe delivery of the queen, and the happy birth of a princess. To be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed; upon Sunday, the 28th of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers thereof shall receive the same.

"O Most-ful lord and heavenly father, by whom gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto thee our hearty thanks for thy great goodness vouchsafed to thy servant our sovereign lady the queen, in supporting her under the pains and delivering her from the perils of childbirth, and giving to her and her royal consort the blessing of a daughter. Watch over her, we beseech thee, with thy fatherly care; sustain and comfort her in the hours of weakness and weariness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve thy infant from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her, as she advances in years, with every christian virtue. Regard with thine especial favour our queen and her consort that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all happiness here on earth, and finally be made partakers of thine everlasting glory. Establish their descendants on the throne of this kingdom, and make them, through all generations, the blessed instruments of thy providential goodness to thy church and people. Implant in our hearts a deep sense of thy manifold mercies towards us, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness unto thee by dutiful affection to our sovereign, and brotherly love one to another, by the profession of

a true faith, and constant obedience to thy word and commandment; so that, faithfully serving thee in this life, we may in the life to come be received into thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of thy blessed son Jesus Christ our lord.—Amen.

Sunday, the 28th Nov., was the day set apart by the commissioner of the general Assembly of the church of Scotland for a general thanksgiving.

On the 28th, in the Metropolitan Catholic chapel, St. Mary's, Moorfields, the following announcement was made previously to the commencement of the four respective morning services:—"You are requested, one and all, to return thanks to Almighty God for the safe delivery of our gracious Queen; and also fervently to implore his blessing on her offspring, the young Princess." After the High Mass a solemn *Te Deum* was sung for the same intention.

An excellent address has been issued by Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, from which the following is an extract:—"Our most gracious Queen has, through the blessing of God, given birth to an heir to the throne of this great empire. Let us continue to send up our fervent supplications to the father of Mercies (and call on our respective congregations to do the same), that he may long preserve the precious lives of her most gracious majesty, of her illustrious consort, and of their royal offspring."

MARGATE, *Nov. 28.*—This port of refuge was last night visited by a very severe gale, which has occasioned an immense loss of property. At five o'clock this morning, the *Westmoreland Tay*, from Singapore, laden with 900 tons of tea, completely filled with water, by which the cargo will be considerably damaged, but the captain, crew, and passengers were saved. About 7 o'clock the *Cleadine*, captain Brewer, from Madras, laden with cotton, indigo, and silk, and having on board a detachment of troops and 90 passengers, having lost both anchors, was in extreme peril, but from which they were relieved by the extraordinary gallantry and promptitude of the Margate boatmen, who succeeded in running the ship on shore in an excellent position for unloading, in which 200 carts were immediately employed, so that it is hoped that the cargo will be saved, and but little damaged. Captain Brewer, crew and passengers have all been sheltered at the York hotel, where they have received every attention from the host and hostess.

Since the above was written, we learn that it is expected the *Cleadine* may be got off, about the 5th instant, and there is some hope the *Westminster* may be saved, should the weather continue moderate. About 6000 chests of tea from the latter vessel have reached the East India Docks.

FRANCE.—The Duchess of Orleans was safely delivered of a prince on the 11th November. He is called the Duke of Chartres.

The Chambers were opened on the 8th Nov. by the king in person. The following is the only important paragraph in the speech:—

"I have felt the necessity of convoking you around me before the ordinary period for the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, have taken in concert to regulate the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart, as well as its safety and its repose. In persevering in the moderate and conciliatory policy of which for two years we have reaped the fruits I have put France into a condition of facing any chances which the course of events in the East might bring about. The extraordinary credits which have been opened for this purpose will be immediately submitted to you; you will appreciate the motives of them. I continue to hope that the peace of Europe will not be troubled; it is necessary to the continued interest of Europe, to the happiness of all nations, and to the progress of civilisation. I cannot come you to aid me in maintaining it, as I would count upon you if the honour of France put the rank which she occupies among the nations should compel us to take up arms."

At the portion of the speech alluding to the Eastern question, several of the deputies exclaimed, "Conservation," but there were no other demonstrations either of satisfaction or displeasure, until the end, where his majesty became deeply affected. The shouts of "Vive le Roi!" were now loud and general, and they were accompanied by a clapping of hands, in which the ladies took part.

The new ministry obtained a victory upon the very first possible occasion.

The election for the President was as follows:—

Votes present	292
M. Sauzet	230
M. Quillon Bérat	154
M. Thiers	4

The old majority of 221 then rallied under the banner of M. Guizot and marshal Soult for the maintenance of peace, while M. Thiers, with a few other rats, seems to have been lost and absorbed in the left.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

Macao 10th, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	8th Dec.	Singapore	12th Feby.
U. States	8th Sept.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	22nd Jany.	Manila	8th March
Bombay	12th Jany.	Austral-Asia	18th Dec.
Ceylon			Feby.

March. ARRIVED FROM (omitted last week.)

—, RATTLESNAKE, (U. S.) *Dendis*, Canton.
6, MERMAID, *Brown*, Singapore.
7, JAVA, *Pickering*, Singapore and Bombay.
10, Mon, *Young*, do. do.
11, POPPY (Cutter), do. and Calcutta.
12, LEXINGTON, (U. S.) *Engleston*, Manila.
12, JOHNSON PRESIDENT, *Dennis*, do.
13, FALCON, *Pike*, Calcutta and Singapore.
14, SYLPH, *Williams*, do. (27th Jany.) do.
15, TYNE ROY, *Hunt*, do. do.
15, ADMIRAL, *McIntyre*, Sourabaya Sing. & Bay
18, NUEVA CANTABRO, (Sp.) ——, Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Tyne Roy, G. Massey, esq.
Per SYLPH, Monsieur Durrer.

March. SAILED FOR

15, GUINEA, *Reagile*, till Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per Guinea, J. Waterhouse, esq.

March. UNDER DESPATCH.

H. M. S. SAMARANG, 28, *James Scott*, esq. captain, for England.
SARACENS, *Buckley*, for Singapore, on the 17 inst.
SYLPH, *Williams*, for Calcutta.

Arrived in England from China.—Nov. 7th Tyne, 10th Asia.

Passages of the Clippers this season from Singapore to China.

	Left Singapore February.	Arrived at Macao March.	Days.
Mor,	17	10	22
Falcon,	17	12	24
Red Rover,	8	7	27
Sylph,	13	13	28
Poppy	13	11	28
Tyne Roy,	9	15	33

Manila 8th March.—A Spanish brig arrived at Manila, reports having seen a few days before a vessel on fire off the coast of Palawan: when the get near to the vessel she was nearly burned to the water's edge and all they could make out of her name on the stern were the letter *PM*. No vestige of the crew were to be seen. She appeared to be a vessel of about 400 tons, sharp bulk and newly copped.

VESSELS LOADING.

For England.—PARSOCK HALL.
For Singapore and Batavia.—MARGARETA. (Port.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Pantagon Bonnajoe, Palmyra, with bread and provisions. Greyhound, Albion, (under neutral flag).
From Liverpool.—Cherub, Pelion, Penang, Gemini.
From do via Manila.—Ivanhoe.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Ariel, Cowanjee Family, Syed Khan, Franjee Cowanjee, Ocean Queen, Columbus.
From Bombay.—Amazon, Augusta, Lowjee Family, Bengalese (Port.) Lakmanda, Commodal, Emma, Harbinger.
From do via Manila.—Sultana.
From Madras.—Sesostris.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Sparn, Lauzer, Linda.
From Manila.—Harlequin.
From Lisbon.—Astrea, (Port.) Vejuzia, (Port.)
From Timor.—Gonzaga, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain, T. Maitland.

Melville	74	captain the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Blenheim	74	captain Sir H. F. Seymour.
Blonde	44	captain F. Bouverie.
Druid	44	captain W. Smith.
Alligator	28	captain A. J. Kempe. (acting)
Calliope	28	captain T. Maitland.
Conway	28	captain C. D. Sullivan.
Samarang	28	captain J. Scott.
Herald	28	captain — Nicolls.
Starling	18	commander C. Hocker.
Hyacinth	18	commander W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander H. Ryves.
Pylades	18	commander T. N. Adams.
Cruizer	16	commander H. W. Gifford.
Columbine	16	commander T. J. Carter.
Algerine	10	lieut. T. E. Moore commanding.
Sulphur	6	lieut. E. Hocker, commanding.
Starling cutter	—	lieut. H. Kilton commanding.

Jupiter (Steamer on State service) Pilot (Ship) or Pelion (commanding.) Bellerophon (Troop Ship) or Brodie, (commanding.)

H. C's armed steamers.

Atalanta captain Reeves I.N. Madagascar captain Bizzy Queen, captain Worden. Nemesis, captain W. H. Hall.

List of British ships and consignees here.

Dent & Co.

Ann Galen,	Giles,	298 tons,	N. M. Macao Roads.
Jean,	Grimes,	300 "	" "
Moffish,	Jones,	494 "	O. M. "
Rosscarry,	Johnson,	494 "	" "
Amity,	Bell,	300 "	" "
Parrock Hall,	Parsons,	397 "	N. M. "

Lindsay & Co.

Clifford,	Sharp,	461 tons,	N. M. Macao Roads.

W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

Scotland,	Cunningham,	393 tons,	N. M. Macao Roads.
Duchess of Clarence,	Birch,	374 "	O. M. "

Gribble, Hughes & Co.

Premier,	Ware,	391 tons,	O. M. Macao Roads.

Innes, Fletcher & Co.

Minerva,	Brown,	327 tons,	Macao Roads.

Bell & Co.

Bella Marina,	Wickman,	564 tons	N. M. Macao Roads.

Drum & Co.

——,	Bushby,	—— tons,	Macao Roads.
Charlotte,	Pochett,	287 "	N. M. "

Mackrow & Co.

Francis Smith,	Edmond,	—— tons,	Macao Roads.
Hope,	Simpson,	—— "	"
Ann Laing,	Hudson,	—— "	"
Mary Catherine,	Galloway,	—— "	"
Castle Huntly,	Reddie,	—— "	Tongloo.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper ROB ROY, Captain Howe, to sail immediately. For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodation. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot cheque to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa.

The port of Canton, from its entrance to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms, there is no reason to believe that his excellency the commander in chief of the naval forces will under present circumstances admit the efficacy of passports or papers granted by the Chinese government; the undersigned, therefore, apprehensive that disappointment may be created, considers it right to give notice notice that it is highly improbable that ships will be allowed permission to enter the river under any authority than that of the commander in chief.

It should also be stated that a close embargo will very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M's Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 13th March 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander in chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign men of war ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than north Wangtung until further notice.

By order of H. M's plenipotentiary.

EDWARD ELMORE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

By the clipper *Mor*, captain Adam Young, we received the London Globe of the 3rd and 4th of December, and several other papers of September, October, and November, by the overland mail, from the north and south American calling house.

The only late Bombay paper of late dates that has been delivered to us during the past week, is the *Courier*, from Dec. 22d to Jany. 9; and not a single Calcutta paper.

We have transferred several extracts from the Singapore Free Press of the 18th of Feby. to our columns, and the kindness of friends has enabled us to lay before our readers the latest and most interesting intelligence from the *London Mail* of Dec. 4th; and the state of the markets and commercial news from messrs. Forbes & Co. circular of Nov. 30th and Dec. 4th

St. Jean D'Acre was captured by the united British, Austrian, and Ottoman fleets on the 3rd and possession taken on the morning of the 4th of November; at sunrise on that day the British, Austrian and Ottoman flags were displayed on the citadel. The killed on board the united fleets were 17, wounded, 86.

We have made an attempt to give a return of British ships in the China-seas and their consignees, in this number; but from the incompleteness of the returns written on our circular, the list does not contain near the number of ships; we trust our friends will enable us to correct this return next week, in the list of foreign as well as British ships.

On Saturday morning last, about 4 a. m. h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by the captain J. Scott and the boats of the *Samarang*, manned and armed proceeded in the *Nemesis* to the town of Heangshan; it has been since reported that four batteries and six junks have been destroyed by this detachment. It is now reported the *Nemesis* is in the Canton river above the city.

The full price given for numbers 7 and 8 of the Canton Register for 1840. Apply at the C. R. office.

We regret that we have not been supplied with any intelligence respecting the late arrivals from China, comprising h. m.'s forces, the captives released from imprisonment in *Ningpo*, and the civil establishment of the Island. Some of the marines died in prison, and we have been told the high-spirited Chinese put the corpses in irons!

Mrs. Noble, widow of the late captain Noble, of the armed transport *Kite*, has in the press a narrative of her captivity; to the publication of which the expectant public look with excited interest.

We have the pleasure to publish with our present number a lithographed plan of the *battle of the Bogue*; we believe the plan to be correct, and we offer our best thanks to those of our friends who have kindly given their assistance to us in drawing and publishing it.

The reports from the Bogue today are—that the troops have advanced on Canton with the intention of taking possession of and occupying that city. If these reports are true, the British flag is now most probably flying over the provincial city of the broad eastern province. Whether the merchants will unload their chipak warehouse the cargoes in the bocqs and packing-houses in the city and suburbs, in order to save further demurrage and other charges, will, we presume, depend on the assurances of the commanders in chief of h. m.'s land and sea forces that they intend to keep military possession of the city until orders are received from England.

If this number, the readers will find some extracts from the *Calcutta Englishman* of January 4; these extracts are interesting from their subject matter; and they also throw some light upon the intelligence which was gained from edicts published from time to time in Canton, as well as corroborating the fidelity of our translations in which we communicated that intelligence to the public.

On the fourth page, under the same head, will be found an extract from the *Calcutta Courier*, of Dec. 30. We think it but mere justice to h. m's. troops to publish this extract as an antidote to the aspersions somewhat too hastily, as it appears, cast on their conduct by her correspondent, whose communication we published in the C. R. of the 22nd of last November. But we suspect the '*gentlemanly, of excessingly mild disposition, who is well acquainted with the prejudices and also with the language of the Chinese*,' and our worthy, and esteemed friend and correspondent are the same persons.

Who would not smile, if such a man there be?
Who would not grieve, if *Ellis* were he?

In common with all subjects of h. h. m. we must offer our hearty congratulations to our fellow subjects on the auspicious event which is recorded in this day's *Register*—as well upon the success of the British arms in Egypt and Afghanistan, British arms, British policy, and British diplomacy and everywhere triumphant—the whole world is in progress under the auspices of Britannia—except in the celestial empire! here our arms are resting, our policy is defeated, our diplomacy laughed at, our trade ruined, and the vial of the exterminating wrath and vengeance of the great, supreme, venerable, and venerated emperor is about to be poured upon our devoted heads!

We return our thanks for the following communication of the particulars of departures and arrivals the voyage of the clipper *Sylph*, captain Williams. *Sylph* left Calcutta January 27, arrived in Singapore roads February 9, sailed thence on the 15 of February, and anchored in Macao roads on the 14th inst.

We have intelligence from Canton of the 14th inst. On the 13th about 8 p. m. the fort of *Tymanhow*, in the Macao passage and near Canton, was captured by (we think) h. m.'s schooner *Sterling*, lieut. Kellett commanding, and the boats of the *Blonde*. This event caused great confusion in Canton, and the Chinese apprehend that the city will be attacked; everything of value has been removed from the city, and very few respectable people now remain there. The few U. S. merchants in Canton are obliged to confine themselves most of the time to their factories, for the natives themselves apprehend worse treatment from their own countrymen than from the English.

Keshen left Canton for Peking in custody, on last Saturday morning; it is said the emperor had ordered him to be sent to Peking in chains (but no order of this kind is contained in the imperial edict which will be found in another column) but the order was not enforced on account of his high rank. The officers who had charge of him searched his person, to prevent his carrying poison or any other means of self destruction. The comprador, who was considered to be as much in *Keshen's* confidence, has also been sent with him in chains to Peking.

Yangfang, one of the coadjutors of *Yihshan*, has arrived in Canton; he is described to be uncommodating and most prejudiced against the English. He has issued a proclamation telling the people he will lead on 20000 troops against the English rebels; and he calls upon the people to send [illegible] the government!

We mentioned in page 8 we had pleasure the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Parker and family arrived safely in England in the General Kyd, capt Slade, on October 20, 1840.

From the following letter and proclamation the most doubting in the good faith, or desire for a satisfactory settlement of the emperor and his officers, will, we imagine, become converts to the opinions which we have so often expressed in the *Register*—that nothing is to be even hoped for, or gained from, the Chinese government but from *their fears!*

England has now the mighty task before her of subduing the government of China, and of dictating the terms on which political and commercial relations shall be established in future between the two great branches of the human family—the *Tungusian* and *Caucasian races*; the *one third* and *the two thirds* of mankind! This is the task before her, and to this end she must apply her energies to the prosecution of the war hitherto [illegible] and this empire [illegible]

As to the hopes that have been expressed that a trade, by which the emperor may be defrauded of his duties, but which would not press heavily on the local government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties, even were the local officers to connive at it—these hopes, we think, must be now abandoned.

It is not impossible, nor perhaps very improbable, that, had h. m's forces two months taken possession of Canton and all it *then contained* by a *coup de main*, overturned the local government, and assumed the administration, if not of the province at least of the district of *Kwangchow*, it is not very improbable that the people would have remained, and, that a trade for this season might have been re-established; for the people could have pleaded in their defence hereafter, if prosecuted by their own government, that they were coerced into a trade with the English, that the English were in possession of all the branches of the river and of the capital district of the province; that their own government could not protect them, in fact that they were prisoners to the English; but to suppose that, with the imperial edicts before their eyes and the presence of their local officers, in full power, the people of any class would dare to form any connection with the rebellious English, is to suppose that the most astute people of Asia have lost their cunning.

After the capture of the fort called *Hoaqua's* fully, the Kwangtowfoo and the senior hong merchant, had an interview with h.m.'s plenipotentiary; and in one small half hour were lost all the efforts of the services of h. m's forces on the 6th of January, 29th of February, and since. Again the white flag floated the air with solemn mockery, waving its pale folds over Great Britain's credulous and confiding plenipotentiary & China's sceptical & suspicious *Tradocrat*. What proposed arrangements occupied their attention in this deep divan we know not; but a day or two ago the U. S. vice-consul arrived from Canton, with the anxious intention of seeking an interview with h. m.'s plenipotentiary, for the purpose of discussing some plan that had been hatched between Howqua and himself. Report says that this fine scheme was—that the U. S. vessels should be allowed to proceed to Whampoa, and there carry on a legal, while all the opium of smuggling pursuing a smuggling trade was to be cast on the English; and we have heard it asserted as a fact that captain Dumarresq, of the U. S. vessel, *Akbar*, was furnished with a letter from h. m's plenipotentiary to sir G. Bremer, containing a request to h. m. that the *Akbar* should be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. But we are sure the naval commander in chief is too well aware of the responsibility [illegible]

then play fast and loose with the laws of blockade.

Imperial Edicts.

On the 10th day of the 2nd moon (March 2nd) at midnight, a despatch from the great military council addressed to the imperial envoy and acting governor of the two *Kiang* provinces, *Keshen*; the general commanding in the district of Kwangchow, *He*, the lieut. governor of Canton, *E*, the admiral commanding in chief, *Kwan*, the general, *Ko*, the adjutant general of the left division, *Yu*, and adjutant general of the right division, *Ying*.

On the 28th of the first moon (Feby. 16th) the imperial orders were received.

Keshen this month with haste reported that the English ships had retired to the outer seas, and that he was about to follow to examine and manage.

The English barbarians have many times rebelled, being wavering and inconstant: when they revered up *Shakeo*, *Chusan* &c., they use to it a pretense for more irregularities in making for claims of coercion.

I have before sent down my imperial will in edicts to attack them with increased vigour, & utterly exterminate them. I have moreover ordered *Yikshan* & his colleagues, to hasten together on their journey, proclaim the crimes (of the English) & reduce them to subjection: only should the troops not be soon assembled, it will be difficult to be assured the said rebels will not again give loose to their rebellious disobedience. I order that it be the special duty of *Keshen* to establish precautionary regulations and plant soldiers to guard and keep (the passes). But if he remains pertinaciously stupid without arousing himself, until he suffers more defeats, I shall hold him only responsible; the nation's laws are already prepared, and decidedly there shall not be the least favour shown to him.

I moreover order *Hokhitsing* (the general) & *Ke Eleang* (the lieut. governor), to respectfully obey my former orders and with united strength and one mind to give strict orders at the different entrances, and to be faithful and true in guarding and watching, and let there be no thought of shirking their duty, nor carelessness. Further, issue perspicuous orders to the army and people with one mind to guard against deceivers, and not subject themselves to the delusions of the traitorous foreigners: obey with awe, be careful—of the orders. Send these orders on at the rate of 600 *le* a day to *Keshen* &c., for their full information. *Respect this*, and obey respectfully the imperial will, as formerly communicated.

To day the privy council have received the imperial commands.

Formerly, because the English barbarians after returning to Canton from Chekiang, again rebelled, and attacked the batteries, I especially appointed *Yikshan* to be the pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, and *Langwan* and *Yangfang* to be his coadjutors, and collecting the choicest troops from all quarters, they are to proclaim the crimes (of the English) and reduce them to subjection. It is now authenticated that *Keshen* has reported that the English barbarians have gone forth of and given up the fort at *Shakeo*, and have sent orders to the province of Chekiang to restore the city of *Tinghae*, and he earnestly requests that I will condescend to grant that which they pray for, and in the meantime not to deal too harshly with or destroy them, &c.

On reading the report, how could I repress my indignation, detestation, and grief. I did not calculate that *Keshen* was so weak and cowardly, and destitute of ability, that he could at once go to such an extreme as this. Twice have the English barbarians rebelled, in the provinces of *Chekiang* and Canton; attacked the district cities, forts, and wounded my soldiers and great officers; contact with them is as bitter poison to my people; they have frightened and troubled my cities: which is great and most unreasonable rebellion; and neither all that heaven canopies, nor all that earth contains will bear with them. As to their surrender of *Tinghae* and the forts, I shall not talk about it, for no credit can be placed in their words: for even should they retreat and restore the old possessions of the empire, still the officers & soldiers who have been injured, and the people who have been involved in calamities, knash their teeth in united hostility; and both men and gods are indignant and detest them. If we do not inflict on them utter destruction and extermination, how will the just vengeance of heaven be exemplified, and the majesty of the empire be manifested?

Therefore I have ordered *Yikshan* and *Langwan* to travel together, and hasten with the utmost speed to Canton; and to draw up in battle array our soldiers of righteousness (soldiers who execute the righteous decrees of heaven), and to exterminate the detestable brood; you must endeavour to seize and send both the leaders and abettors and the rebellious barbarians and traitorous Chinese to Peking, that they may be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The generals and lieut. governors of the maritime provinces ought to encourage the vigour of their guards; if they come, attack them instantly; you must not permit even a shred of their sails to return; and your merit (in taking prisoners) will be duly notified.

As for *Keshen*, who has been entrusted with a very important charge; and has been incapable of exhibiting the great principles of justice, and did not reject with scorn their absurd requests; but, on the contrary, has subjected himself to the insults of these rebellious barbarians in proceeding exceedingly the bounds of reason. He has repeatedly received my directions, which did not permit him to receive letters from the rebellious barbarians, now he dares even to transmit a paper in which he supplicates, for them: now with what intentions can he be indulged?

According to his report, the general, lieut. general, lieut. governor, literary chancellor, the judge, treasurer superintendent of the grain department, the *fan* and *lien* magistrates, have conjointly held a consultation; but how does it happen that the said officers have not joined with him in his memorial? there is evidently some difference of opinion. I hereby order that *Keshen*, be degraded from his office of cabinet minister, his peacock's feather be plucked from his cap, and he be delivered over to the board of punishments to stand his trial.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON, OFFERING REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF H. M.'S SHIPS, AND THE HEADS OF ENGLISHMEN &c.

E, lieut. governor &c. issues the following scale of rewards.

1.—If the native traitors can repent of their crimes & quit the service of the foreigners (English), come before the magistrates and confess, their offences will be forgiven; and those who are able to seize alive the rebellious foreigners, and bring them before the magistrates, as well as those who offer up the foreigner's heads will be severally rewarded according to the following scale.

2.—The capture of one of their line of battle ships, the ship and guns will be confiscated, but all that the ship contains, as clothes, goods, and money, shall be the reward of the captors, with an additional reward of $ 100,000; those who burn, or break to pieces, or bore holes through a line of battle ship's bottom, so that she sinks, or the forts being substantiated shall be rewarded with $ 50,000; for ships of the second and third class the rewards will be proportionably decreased.

3.—The capture of one of the large steamers shall be rewarded with $50,000, for the smaller, one half.

Those among the brave who are foremost in seizing men and ships, and who distinguish themselves by their daring courage, besides receiving the above money rewards, shall have buttons (official rank) conferred upon them, and be reported for appointments in the public service.

4.—Fifty thousand dollars shall given to those who seize either Elliot, Morrison, or Brenner, alive; and those who bring either of their heads—on the facts being ascertained—shall get $ 20,000.

5.—Ten thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize an officer alive, and $5000 for each officer's head.

6.—Five hundred dollars shall be given for every Englishman seized alive; if any are killed and their heads brought in, three hundred dollars will be given.

7.—One hundred dollars will be given for every sepoy or lascar taken alive, and fifty for their heads.

8.—Those among you who in their efforts to seize the English rebels may lose their lives, on examination and proof of the facts, a reward of three hundred dollars shall be given to your families.

9.—The foreigners of every other country are respectful and obedient, and do not like the English cause commotions; it is not permitted to seize and annoy them—thus will the good and virtuous remain in tranquillity. 2d moon, 7th day. (Feby. 22.)

PROCLAMATION

By the governor and lieut. governor of Canton.

Keshen, imperial commissioner and acting governor of the two *Kiang* provinces, *E*, lieut. governor of Canton &c. proclaim for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city and suburbs:—

It is known that the audacity and contumacy of the English rebels daily increases, until at last they have dared to enter the *Tiger's gate* and take possession of the forts, and they have also brought their war ships into the river: this really makes the hair stand on end with indignation. At present all the dangerous passes are perfectly well and closely watched and guarded; and of the different difficult approaches to the city there are none at which guards are not planted; & if the rebellious foreigners still dare to cause disorderly disturbances—we, the governor and lieut. governor, will in person lead on the celestial troops, and foremost in the van of battle, with strenuous efforts, will sweep them away—& thus dissipate the anger & grief of this people. Troops are collecting from all the provinces like clouds. The imperially appointed pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, *Yikshan*, and his colleagues *Langwan* and *Yangfang* will arrive immediately in Canton, and will unite to exterminate (the English). This proclamation is issued on this account, and for the full information of you all; let each of you remain quiet and follow his occupation:—there is not the least necessity for any alarm, nor do you circulate reports causing uneasiness and doubt. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 8th day. (February 23th).

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* From the printed statements received by the November mail, it appears the London deliveries of tea for ten months to 31st Oct. 1840, are only lbs 21 719,06 ', being a decrease of about one fourth from those for the same months in 1839 29,911,496 lbs.

The London stock of tea on the 1st of Nov. 1840 was lbs 37,183,123, showing no excess on that of the 1st of Nov. 1839, which was lbs 38,584,282.

The princess royal of England's cost money to a pound, [illegible] up with money to her [illegible], and it is to be hoped that the princess of Prussia will may be honestly [illegible] by her grand daughter to the eldest daughter of England.

BIRTH, Nov. 6.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Dr. Colledge, of her majesty's establishment, Canton, China, of a daughter.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

EXTRA

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

Macao, March 18th, 1841.

We publish the following circulars and translations, for transmission by the overland mail on the clipper's middle despatch for Calcutta and Bombay.

The hell co.'s steamer *Queen* arrived in Macao roads from the river yesterday afternoon; and about 7 p. m. a boat from Admiral Elliot there, bearing this circular number 11, was issued.

The following details of the operations in the inner passage have come to our knowledge.

At 8 a. m. on last saturday morning,—the *Nemesis* having left Macao roads about 4 a. m.,—the detachment arrived at *Mowhow* fort; a fire was opened upon the fort, and the Chinese immediately fled. The crews of the *Samarang*'s boats and one from the *Atalanta*, landed and destroyed 18 guns and set fire to the buildings. They next arrived at *Tooyung* fort, which they silenced with rockets, shot, and shells; the crews of the boats again landed, and destroyed 14 guns, and set fire to the fort, and also to another on the opposite bank.

In the afternoon the *Hungchung* forts and 6 or 7 war junks opened their fire on the detachment; the river at this place was strongly staked across its whole breadth. The forts and junks were at once taken, and all were soon in flames; the number of guns amounted to about fifty.

The *Nemesis* and boats then passed *through* the city of *Hungshihtow (the fragrant hill)*, to the utter astonishment of the natives, chasing a werjunk and a rowing boat; the latter escaped (from the forbearance of the pursuers, who refrained from firing for fear of killing some the *black, but buttonless, heads*); the junk was captured and burnt a little above the town. A fort, there situated, fired on one of the English boats; it was soon silenced, taken, and burnt: this was the last service performed on the 13th inst.

The flying squadron anchored at eight in 7 feet water; the breadth of the river barely the length of the *Nemesis*.

On the 14th the *Nemesis* was navigated in 5 feet water. When they reached a new fort called *Kongtow*, it was taken like the rest and burnt. At this point the river was very strongly staked; the detachment was employed 4½ hours in clearing a passage through the stakes; and in this hard work the natives cordially assisted, joining with a good will in the song of the English sailors, another fort was afterwards burnt, name unknown, and the squadron anchored for the night.

On the 15th they arrived at *Fingshan*, and destroyed a junk and the custom house; they then passed the city of *Shawan*, got into *Whampoa* reach close to the Bar, and anchored at Whampoa in the evening.

The total number of forts, &c. destroyed, are mentioned in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circulars.

The *Nemesis* carried a banner on which a few Chinese characters were written, the meaning of which was, that the English were not making war upon the people, but upon the government: *guerre aux chinois, paix aux chinois*: and which some of the public officers fled from the persevering attacks of the English, and sought refuge in various places, the people rose upon and expelled them.

It is said that on the receipt of the emperor's reply to the reports of the fall of the forts on north Wangtung, and Anunghoy, and subsequent operations of the 27th ulto., will depend whether a part of the squadron shall be despatched to capture *Amoy*, in *Fukien*.

It is extremely well done to keep all branches of the Canton river clear of official interference on the part of the local government; and it is probable, even under all circumstances, that a languishing trade, may struggle for a diseased and disreputable existence through the inner passages; but as matters have been forced by the obstinacy and treachery of the Chinese to the late and present extremities, we presume to think the provincial city and its *manufactory*—*Fatshan*—about 15 miles above Canton—should have been taken, immediately after the capture of the *Bogue*.

But from every source of information open to us the opinions are that that bold but necessary step is not, at present, contemplated.

There is a difficult and delicate question—how far these petty assaults and annoyances—as narrated above,—except for the one desired and justifying end of freeing the river-intercourse from official domination and exaction—will tend to further the objects of the expedition. If the public officers are every where defeated, disgraced, and held up to the contempt and hatred of the people—hitherto their *obedient children*—if, and if should have been ere this, and must yet be—if the government of the province is overturned, another form must immediately be substituted, or society will become entirely disorganized, and the country will be *over-run* by lawless bands of numerous brigands; and all branches of industry, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, will be greatly impeded, if not entirely clogged: how, out of such a chaos, the goodly structure of a civilized society—intercommunication, trade, mutual confidence, reciprocal benefits, good feeling and fellowship, is to be rebuilt? we have not heard a syllable breathed on the organization of a new form of government for Canton. But we have now a war of conquest on our hands, which must be contrasted for and gained before our peaceful relations with this country can be re-established: let no distant reader busy himself up with the belief of a speedy and satisfactory settlement and renewal of trade: for every effort hitherto made to gain that object has been most signally, even jeeringly, defeated: and when it is gained, the *renewed* trade will be dragged into existence out of discordant elements: well has it been said that "*the hand that cannot build a hovel, may demolish a temple.*

But, from the want of calmness, wisdom, patience, energy, firmness, betrayed on both sides; from the low, sordid scrabbling for the things of this world by those whose stations should have taught them to have regarded principles and their consequences only, it may, probably, humanly speaking, be presumed that the days of China, *as it was*, are ended; and that higher than mortal council, or deeds, that providence will work out its own end on this empire in its own good time, and by its own means: the task, at present, appears to be imposed on England: and her voice must henceforth be, until the consummation—*dolendo est chang kuo kuo!*

H. M.'s ship *Melville* is under orders for England next week.

It is reported the French government raised the blockade of *Buenos Ayres* on the 20th of October; general *Rosas* having complied with all their demands; another report adds that *Rosas* has abscended.

[No. 1.]

CIRCULAR.

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to inform us h. m.'s. plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards the Bocca Tigris.

The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order, (Signed) E. ELMSLIE,

Macao, February 10, 1841. Secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

[No. 2.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m's. plenipotentiary, within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blockading up a channel of the river at the back of *Anunghoy*, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 80 pieces of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military *matériel* destroyed.

This effective service was accomplished without loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m's. ship *Calliope*, having under his command the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinnaces of h. m's. ships *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

On board h. m's. ship Calliope, off south Wangtung, February 26, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—*Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.*

[No. 3.]

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

[No. 4]

NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Wellesley, at anchor off north Wangtung, 26th February, 1841.

The batteries on the Bocca Tigris having this day fallen in her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that place, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.

(Signed) [illegible], Commander-in-chief.

[No. 5.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops of all (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 100 pieces of artillery), were entirely routed this afternoon after an obstinate resistance, attended with great loss of life.

The enemy were dislodged successively, the entrenchment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British ship "Cambridge" blown up, she having previously taken part in the action from a position close to the opposite side of a reach stretching across the river from the west of the entrenched camp.

This signal service was achieved by an advanced squadron, consisting of the vessels named in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert of h. m's. ship Calliope.

The casualties on the side of h. m's. forces have been inconsiderable, but are not yet accurately ascertained.

H. M's. ship Calliope, at anchor off Brunswick Rock, Whampoa Reach, 27th February, 1841, 9 p. m.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

Vessels engaged: Calliope, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, Nemesis, Madagascar.

[No. 6.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Whampoa Reach, 3rd March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the N. E. side of Whampoa island) fired upon h. m's. ship Sulphur and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boat's crews. The advanced squadron, consisting of the ships mentioned in the margin, is at anchor off Howqua's folly, and that place is occupied by h. m's. forces.

H. M's. Plenipotentiary was this day visited by the Kwangchowfoo, under a flag of truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

Ships in advance: Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, and two sail of transports.

[No. 7.]

Circular To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

The cessation granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning at 8 a. m., the forts in immediate advance of Howqua's Fort were occupied.

The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 7th March, 1841.

[No. 8.]

PROCLAMATION.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq. *Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.*

a proclamation.

PEOPLE OF CANTON:

Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

But if the high officers of the celestial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped.

The high officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor.

Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government.

Dated off the fort of Eshanes, near to Canton, the 6th day of March, 1841.

L. S.

[No. 9.]

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chops to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa.

The port of Canton, from its entrance to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms, there is no reason to believe that his excellency the commander in chief of the naval forces will under present circumstances admit the efficacy of passports or papers granted by the Chinese government; the undersigned, therefore, apprehensive that disappointment may be created, considers it right to give notice that it is highly improbable that ships will be allowed permission to enter the river under any authority than that of the commander in chief.

It should also be stated that a close embargo will very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's Plenipotentiary.

[No. 10.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 13th March 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander in chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than north Wangtung until further notice.

By order of h. m's plenipotentiary.

EDWARD ELLICE,—Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

[No. 11.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 19th March, 1841.

The fort in the inner passage and Chuenpee, which had been considerably strengthened and supported 7 [illegible] 8-10 works, was carried on the morning of the 18th inst., by the force mentioned in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert, of h. m's. ship Calliope; the enemy sustaining some loss which there has been time to ascertain since the close of the 27th ult. The fort has been dismantled and the Modeste is on that point.

On the morning of the same day, the Nemesis with the boats and marines of h. m's. ship Sulphur, and a boat from her, m's. steam ship Atalanta, proceeded from Macao towards Canton by the inner passage. Some small works or barricades have been carried, the pieces of artillery destroyed, and 9 sail of war of two junks blown up, including Mesers and Shaw; the ship lower at the last place was burnt down.

The brilliant action of this service would be remarkable, which failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, R. N. commander of the Nemesis, in the navigation of that extraordinary vessel,—the only vessel capable of being so employed, which is not more than 6 feet in depth of water, it with the bravery of the river to some two miles length, that it became necessary on several occasions, to force her from the land and bamboo on one side to other land of the dry ground on the opposite.

All of the Chinese characters in the translation were supplied by the gentleman with the original copy.

By order. (Signed) EDWARD ELLICE,—Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

[illegible]

Imperial Edicts.

On the 10th day of the 2nd moon (March 2nd) at midnight, a despatch from the great military council addressed to the imperial envoy and acting governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, *Keshen*, the general commanding in the district of Kwangchow, *He*, the lieut. governor of Canton, *E*, the admiral commanding in chief, *Kwan*, the general, *Ko*, the adjutant general of the left division, *Yu*, and adjutant general of the right [illegible] *Ying*.

On the 29th of the first moon (Feby. 16th) the imperial orders were received.

Keshen this month with haste reported that the English ships had retired to the outer seas, and that he was about to follow to examine and manage.

The English barbarians have many times rebelled, being wavering and inconstant; when they delivered up *Shakee*, *Chinsan* &c., they made it a pretence for more irregularities in seeking for schemes of coercion.

I have before sent down my imperial will in edicts to attack them with encreased vigour & utterly exterminate them. I have moreover ordered *Yihshan* & his colleagues, to hasten together on their journey, proclaim the crimes (of the English) & reduce them to subjection; only should the troops not be soon assembled, it will be difficult to be assured the mid rebels will not again give loose to their rebellious disobedience. I order that it be the special duty of *Keshen* to establish precautionary regulations, and plant soldiers to guard and keep (the passes). But if he remains pertinaciously stupid without arousing himself, until he suffers more defeats, I shall hold him only responsible; the nation's laws are already prepared, and decidedly there shall not be the least favour shown to him.

I [illegible] order *HoKihtsing* (the general) & *Ho Etsung* (the lieut. governor), to respectfully obey my former orders, and with united strength and one mind to give strict orders at the different entrances, and to be faithful and true in guarding and watching, and let there be no thought of shirking their duty, nor carelessness. Further, issue perspicuous orders to the army and people with one mind to guard against deceivers, and not subject themselves to the delusions of the traitorous foreigners: obey with awe, be careful—of the orders. Send these orders on at the rate of 600 *li* a day to *Keshen* &c., for their full information. *Respect this*, and obey respectfully the imperial will, as formerly communicated.

To day the privy council have again received the imperial commands.

Formerly, because the English barbarians, after returning to Canton from Chekeang, again rebelled, and attacked the batteries, I especially appointed *Yihshan* to be the pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, and *Langsan* and *Yangfang* to be his coadjutors, and collecting the choicest troops from all quarters, they are to proclaim the crimes, (of the English) and reduce them to subjection. It is now authenticated that *Keshen* has reported that the English barbarians have gone forth of and given up the fort at *Shakee*, and have sent orders to the province of Chekeang to restore the city of *Tinghae*, and he earnestly requests that I will condescend to grant [illegible] which they pray for, and in the meantime not to deal too harshly with or destroy them, &c.

On reading the report, how could I repress my indignation, detestation, and grief. I did not calculate that *Keshen* was so weak and cowardly, and destitute of ability, that he could at once go to such an extreme as this. Twice have the English barbarians rebelled, in the provinces of Chekeang and Canton; attacked the district cities, forts, and wounded my soldiers and great officers; contact with them is as bitter poison to my people; they have frightened and troubled my cities: which is great and most unreasonable rebellion; and neither all that heaven canopies, nor all that earth contains will bear with them. As to their surrender of Tinghae and the forts, I shall not talk about it, for no credit can be placed in their words; for even should they retreat and restore the old possessions of the empire, still the officers & soldiers who have been injured, and the people who have been involved in calamities, knash their teeth in united hostility; and both men and gods are indignant and detest them. If we do not inflict on them utter destruction and extermination, how will the just vengeance of heaven be [illegible], and the majesty of the empire be [illegible]?

Therefore I have ordered *Yihshan* and *Langsan* to travel together, and hasten with the utmost speed to Canton; and to draw up in battle array our soldiers of righteousness (soldiers who execute the righteous decrees of heaven), and to exterminate the detestable brood; you must endeavour to seize and send both the leaders and abettors all the rebellious barbarians and traitorous Chinese to Peking, that they may be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The generals and lieut. governors of the maritime provinces ought to encrease the rigour of their guard; if they come, attack them instantly; you must not permit even a shred of their coats to return; and your merit (in taking prisoners) will be duly notified.

As for *Keshen*, who has been entrusted with a very important charge; and has been incapable of exhibiting the great principles of justice, and did not reject with scorn their absurd requests; but, on the contrary, has subjected himself to the insults of these rebellious barbarians: a proceeding exceeding the bounds of reason. He has repeatedly received my directions, which did not permit him to receive letters from the rebellious barbarians, now he dares even to transmit a paper in which he supplicates, for them: now with what intentions can he be influenced?

According to his report, the general, lieut. general, lieut. governor, literary chancellor, the judge, treasurer superintendent of the grain department, the *foo* and *hien* magistrates, have conjointly held a consultation; but how does it happen that the said officers have not joined with him in his memorial? there is evidently some difference of opinion. I hereby order that *Keshen*, be degraded from his office of cabinet minister, his peacock's feather be plucked from his cap, and he be delivered over to the board of punishments to stand his trial.—By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

Proclamation by the Lieut. Governor of Canton, offering rewards for the capture of E. E.'s ships, and the heads of Englishmen &c.

E, lieut. governor &c. issues the following scale of rewards.

1.—If the native traitors can repent of their crimes & quit the service of the foreigners (English), come before the magistrates and confess, their offences will be forgiven; and those who are able to seize alive the rebellious foreigners, and bring them before the magistrates, as well as those who offer up the foreigner's heads will be severally rewarded according to the following scale.

2.—The capture of one of their line of battle ships, the ship and guns will be confiscated, but all that the ship contains, as clothes, goods, and money, shall be the reward of the captors, with an additional reward of $ 100,000; those who burn, or break to pieces, or bore holes through a line of battle ship's bottom, so that she sinks, upon the facts being substantiated shall be rewarded with $ 30,000; for ships of the second and third class the rewards will be proportionably decreased.

3.—The capture of one of the large steamers shall be rewarded with $50,000, for the smaller, one half.

Those among the brave who are foremost in seizing men and ships, and who distinguish themselves by their daring courage, besides receiving the above money rewards, shall have buttons (official rank) conferred upon them, and be reported for appointments in the public service.

4.—Fifty thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize either Elliot, Morrison, or Bremer, alive; and those who bring either of their heads—on the facts being ascertained—shall get $ 20,000.

5.—Ten thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize an officer alive, and $5000 for small officer's heads.

6.—Five hundred dollars shall be given for every Englishman seized alive; if any are killed and their heads brought in, three hundred dollars will be given.

7.—One hundred dollars will be given for every sepoy or [illegible] taken alive, and fifty for their heads.

8.—Those among you who in their efforts to seize the English rebels may lose their lives, on examination and proof of the facts, a reward of three hundred dollars shall be given to your families.

9.—The foreigners of every other country are respectful and obedient, and do not like the English cause commotions; it is not permitted to seize and annoy them—thus will the good and virtuous remain in tranquility. 2d moon, 7th day. (Feby. 27.)
—By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

Proclamation

by the governor and lieut. governor of

Canton.

Keshen, imperial commissioner and acting governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, *E*, lieut. governor of Canton &c. proclaim for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city and suburbs:—

It is known that the audacity and contumacy of the English rebels daily encreases, until at last they have dared to enter the *Tiger's gate* and take possession of the forts, and they have also brought their war ships into the river: this really makes the hair stand on end with indignation. At present all the dangerous passes are perfectly well and closely watched and guarded; and of the different difficult approaches to the city there are none at which guards are not planted; & if the rebellious foreigners still dare to cause disorderly disturbances—we, the governor and lieut. governor, will in person lead on the celestial troops, and foremost in the van of battle, with strenuous efforts, will sweep them away—& thus dissipate the anger & grief of the people. Troops are collecting from all the provinces like clouds. The imperially appointed pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, *Yihshan*, and his colleagues *Langsan* and *Yangfang* will arrive immediately in Canton, and will unite to exterminate (the English). This proclamation is issued on this account, and for the full information of you all; let each of you remain quiet and follow his occupation:—there is not the least necessity for any alarm, nor do you circulate reports fanning uneasiness and doubt. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 6th day. (February 26th).
By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

[No. 1.]

CIRCULAR.

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to announce to h. m's. plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards the Bocca Tigris.

The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order. (Signed) E. ELMSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer to the superintendent.

Macao, February 19, 1841.

[No. 2.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The imperial minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace, lately agreed upon by h. m's. plenipotentiary, within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese force, employed, under cover of a masked battery and strong field work, in blockading up a channel of the river at the back of *Anunghoy*, was dislodged, the obstructions effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and depôt, amounting to about 80 pieces of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military *materiel* destroyed.

This effective service was accomplished without loss, in two hours, by captain Herbert, of h. m's. ship *Calliope*, having under his command the steam vessel, *Nemesis*, and the pinnaces of h. m's. ships *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*.

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

On board h. m's. ship *Calliope*, off north *Wangtung*, February 24, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

[No. 3.]

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* have this day fallen to her majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

H. M. S. *Calliope*, off north *Wangtung*, 26th February 3 P. M.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

[No. 4.]

NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Wellesley, at anchor off north *Wangtung*, 26th February, 1841.

The batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* having this day fallen to her majesty's arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign merchant vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of all obstructions.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,—Commander-in-chief.

[No. 5.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops of *chin* (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 100 pieces of artillery), were entirely routed this afternoon after an obstinate resistance, attended with great loss of life.

The cannons were rendered unserviceable, the encampment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British ship "Cambridge" blown up, she having previously taken part in the action from a position close to the opposite side of a reef stretching across the river from the rest of the entrenched camp.

This signal service was achieved by an advanced squadron, consisting of the vessels named in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert of h. m's. ship Calliope.

The casualties on the side of h. m's. forces, have been inconsiderable, but are not yet accurately ascertained.

H. M's. ship Calliope, at anchor off Brunswick Rock, Whampoa Reach, 27th February, 1841, 9 P. M.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

Vessels engaged: Calliope, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, Nemesis, Madagascar.

[No. 6.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Whampoa Reach, 3rd March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the N. E. end of Whampoa island) fired upon h. m's. ship Sulphur and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boat's crews. The advanced squadron, consisting of the ships mentioned in the margin, is at anchor off Howqua's fort, and that place is occupied by h. m's. forces.

H. M's. Plenipotentiary was this day visited by the *Kwangchowfoo*, under a flag of truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

By order of the deputy superintendent.

Ships in attendance: Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, and two sail of transports.

[No. 7.]

Circular To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

The armistice granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning at 11 a. m., the works in immediate advance of Howqua's Fort were occupied.

The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 7th March, 1841.

[No. 8.]

PROCLAMATION.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq. *hon. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.*

a proclamation.

PEOPLE OF CANTON.

Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

But if the high officers of the celestial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped.

The high officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor.

Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government.

Dated off the fort of *Kokomee*, near to Canton, the 6th day of March, 1841.

L. S.

[No. 9.]

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chops to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa.

The port of Canton, from its entrance to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms, there is no

[No. 10.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 19th March 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander in chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than north Wangtung until further notice.

By order of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,—Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

[No. 11.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 19th March, 1841.

The fort in the Macao passage near Canton, which had been considerably strengthened and supported by floating field works, was carried on the morning of the 17th inst., by the force mentioned in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert, of h. m.'s ship Calliope; the enemy abandoning immediately those hills from which we drove the affair of the 27th ulto. The fort has since been garrisoned and the *Modeste* is at that point.

On the morning of the same day, the *Nemesis*, with the boats and marines of h. m.'s ship *Samarang*, and a boat from the hon. co.'s steam ship *Madagascar*, proceeded with Macao towards Canton by the inner passage. Seven small works or batteries have been carried, 103 pieces of ordnance destroyed, and 9 mandarin junks blown up, between Macao and Shaki; the chop house at the last place was burnt down.

The briefest notice of this service would be unpardonable, which failed to mention the admirable coadjutor and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, r. n., commander of the *Nemesis*, in the navigation of that extraordinary vessel.—She was frequently expected to come on carrying minimum her own depth of water, or with the breadth of the river to near her own length, that is, passing generally on general occasions, to force her bow into the bank and bushes on one side or other for half of the dry ground on the opposite.

Formidable obstructions to the navigation were removed by the steamer with characteristic energy.

By order (Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,—Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

H. M.'s ships Modeste, Starling, and the hon. co.'s steamer Madagascar; boats of h. m.'s ships Blonde, Conway, Herald, Alligator, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Pylades, Cruizer.

[No. 12.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Her Majesty's Cutter Louisa, at anchor off Canton, 19th March, 1841.

A flag of truce having been fired upon from a work on the left bank of the Macao passage, near this city, on the 16th inst., captain Herbert, in command of the squadron in advance, moved forward the ships and vessels named in the margin, and a flotilla of boats, under the command of captain Bourchier of h. m.'s ship Blonde, formed into three divisions under the immediate charge of commanders Barlow and Clarke, and lieut. Coulson of the Blonde,—captain Bethune, of h. m.'s ship Conway, seconding and assisting captain Bourchier in the general direction of this branch of the service.

H. M. S. Hyacinth and a division of boats, under the command of captain Bricher, seconded by commander Warren, were placed at the south entrance of a branch of the river re-communicating with the main stream at Fatee. This movement being made with the purpose to cut off the retreat of a numerous flotilla which had taken part in the aggression of the 16th inst.

The necessary arrangements having been completed, the whole force was moved forward simultaneously yesterday by about noon, carrying, in the course of two hours, all the work in immediate advance and before the city (the Dutch Folly is lower), and taking, sinking, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla.

The Chinese defended themselves with constancy at the main point of attack, notwithstanding the excellent fire of H. M. S. Modeste, and the other attacking vessels. Some of the people standing to their guns till they were dislodge by the musketry of the seamen and marines. H. M. S. Herald, brought over the flats by dint of great exertion, entered the reach during the engagement, and the appearance of such a reserve no doubt contributed to the success of the day.

These important and admirably conducted operations have placed Canton under the guns of the squadron, and the vessels remain at an anchorage commanding all approach to the city from the southern and western branches of the river. The casualties on the side of h. m.'s forces have been inconsiderable.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

Modeste, Algerine, Starling, Hebe, Louisa, *Nemesis*, *Madagascar*, boats of h. m.'s ships Calliope, Blonde, Conway, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Pylades, Nimrod, Cruizer, Columbine.

[No. 13.]

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Canton, hall of the British Factory, 20th March, 1841.

A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in this province has been this day agreed upon between the imperial commissioner, Yang, and the undersigned.

It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the commissioner and of the acting governor of the province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected.

No bond will be required by the provincial governor, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling (duly proved), which would follow such offences in England, detention of person or penal consequences of all kind excepted. Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries the undersigned has consented to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties. Ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the factories, for the better protection of h. m.'s subjects engaged in the trade of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

[No. 14.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

Given on board the Wellesley, off Wangtung, 21st March, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. GONNER BARNES,—Commodore 1st Class and Commander in Chief.

[No. 15.]

NOTICE.

Macao, 23rd March, 1841.

Parties proceeding to Canton for the transaction of their affairs, will require passports, enabling them to pass the British advanced posts. The passports will be furnished on application to this office.

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,—Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Price Current, &c. { Subscribers for 12 months 5 dollars. Non-Subscribers [illegible] 10 do.

Terms of advertisement. In the Chinese Language. Twenty lines [illegible] Advertisement, each insertion [illegible] For every line exceeding 7, 50 cents. Continued for 3 months [illegible]

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1841. NO. 12.

FIRST FOR LONDON.

THE fast fine Clipper Barque HERALD, 227 Tons, Captain Watt. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE, PRESENT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque TRANCE, 11[illegible] apply to DARGIVE, or THURSTAGUTY, E.S.

Macao, 16th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, PRESENT, OR CHARTER.

THE British Brig ADVENTURE, 148 Tons New Measurement, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to Captain CUMBERLAND.

Macao, 22nd March, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE Clipper BOB ROY, Captain Hay, is now remarkably fast. Her Freight engagements, having expired, she is consequently down. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE clipper MOR, captain Aaron Vance, is well with all despatch. For Passage or other valuable Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, capt. Cooper, is well with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

THE FALCON captain Pike will be dispatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to MEERJEHMOY SUROOJEE.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Schr. "PHOENIX," apply to G. HOGHWOOD.

Macao, 7th December, 1840.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Canton Register Office, the Canton Repository for 1839-40, bound in single volumes at $24 each.

NOTICE to Holders of Bony Bills. The undersigned will cash bills of the above description at the current rate of exchange. Macao, 5th March. JOHN A. MERTER.

COALS FOR SALE.

[illegible] Coals remarkably cold [illegible] for Sale. Apply to DIRKS, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 20th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The subject Copper, and Copper [illegible] Lead in Sheets [illegible] Apply to JOAQUIM PERES DA SILVA, or J. V. Bazar, Esq. Office.

Macao, 6th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex Orleans.

[illegible]

A large assortment of Brooms, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Hampstead Materials Regular, Regular, Commonest, Private Sorts, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen. WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Macao Cheese of the [illegible] Superior and Europe better part of [illegible] Apply to PEDRO DE LOS REMAS.

Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Wood's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Beers in Casks. Apply to DIRKS & Co.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS DEMAND,

[illegible]

SUPERIOR London Ice [illegible]

Superior Double Gloucester Cheese [illegible]

Assortment and Superior Wines.

Superior old Hock.

Sparkling Champagne.

Cream in one dozen cases.

Roast Beef, in wood and bottle.

Superior Eau de Cologne.

Marble and Mosaic Tables.

Gilmer's Pianos.

MADEIRA WINES.—Choice, 10s. 1 to 5; Bright and Mellow Velvet; 20s. 6, White and Green Point; Limoral 40s. Vorgedinge; 60s.; Sercial and Tinto; Cape and Marsh Hope, from 5 to 8½ inch; Europe Hope, from 8 to 7 inch; Burgundy Grade; Lon and Marlow. Assortment of 2, 3, 4, and 7 cent and two of 25 cent, each; Cream, of cheap Madeira Wine.

Gloves and Cognac Wine.

Two [illegible] Pianos, with [illegible] supplied.

Beaver Hats.

Perfumery.

Stationery—Foreign Paper.

Pipes Yorkshire Worcestershire Stone. (the sale of the original English cask).

A few Kegs of Tamarins.

Also, now received:

Pipes of Superior Tape Madeira, from 3 to 6 [illegible]

Hanover Beaver.

Assort on Sutton, in cases [illegible]

Do. Sauce, in cases [illegible] dozen.

Do. Pipes and Hogs Sauce. } These are fresh, & will be sold consequently cheap, to clear on account.

Do. Pipes.

Do. Hogs and Pipes, in bottle.

Mace Rose, in half bottle.

Bonetto and Pine Cordial.

Sherries of Sauce, &c. &c.

JOHN SMITH.

Also H. E. Jones on the 20 per Sheets.

Macao, 5th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Sands, and for sale apply to DIRKS, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—50 [illegible] Standard Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6

50 " White Duck Tarpaulin

Canvas for square sails, 1

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1841, on a single sheet, price per sheet $2.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for Sea Passages at the Canton Register Office.

[illegible] per [illegible]

Opium Clipper and Boats [illegible]

Longboats, Sampans, Boats of Company, &c. [illegible]

Pilotage, and Bills [illegible]

Another Bill [illegible]

N. B. The Press cannot be [illegible] the night.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS "[illegible]" N. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 19th March, 1841.

We [illegible] in the Bocca [illegible] Canton, which had been [illegible] and supported by [illegible] 6-10 marks, was carried on the evening of the 18th inst. by the force mentioned in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert, of h. m's. ship Calliope; the enemy manifesting more spirit than [illegible] the Chinese after the affair of the 27th ulto. The fire has been [illegible] and the Bocca has been [illegible]

On the morning of the same day the Barrack with the boats and marines of h. m's. ship Samarang, and a boat from the [illegible] ship Atalanta, proceeded [illegible] Macao towards Canton by the inner passage. Some small works at Sanchoo have been [illegible] 10th [illegible] discovered, and 3 gall of [illegible] two junks blown up, between Macao and Sanchoo the ship lower at the last place was [illegible]

The loss of no [illegible] of this service would be [illegible] which fell to another the [illegible] and [illegible] of the Barrack in the navigation of that [illegible] [illegible] the depth of water, [illegible] the breadth of the river in some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Particulars [illegible] to the navigation [illegible] by the steamer will [illegible]

By order (Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

N. M. S. ship Sulphur. [illegible] the best [illegible] Barrack [illegible] ship Blonde, Comus, Herald, Alligator, Samarang, Sheard, Pylades, Calliope.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Her Majesty's Cutter Louisa, at Anchor off Canton, 12th March, 1841.

A flag of truce having been hoisted upon [illegible] a work on the left bank of the Macao passage, near this city, on the 10th inst., captain Herbert, in command of the squadron in advance, moved forward the ships and vessels named in the margin, and a flotilla of [illegible], under the command of captain Bourchier of h. m's. ship Sulphur, formed into three divisions under the immediate charge of commanders Barlow and Clarke, and lieut. Coulson of the Blonde, captain Bethune, of h. m's. ship Conway, accompanying and attending captain Bourchier in the general direction of this branch of the service.

H. M. S. Hyacinth and a division of boats, under the command of captain Bell, detached by commander Warren, were placed at the south entrance of a branch of the river communicating with the main stream at Fatee. This movement being made with the purpose to cut off the retreat of a numerous flotilla which had taken part in the aggression of the 18th inst.

The necessary arrangements having been completed, the whole force was moved forward simultaneously yesterday at about noon, carrying, in the course of two hours, all the works in a resolute advance and before the city (the Dutch Folly excepted), and taking, sinking, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla.

The Chinese defended themselves with resolution at the main point of attack, notwithstanding the excellent fire of h. m's. ship Modeste, and the other attacking vessels. Some of the people standing to their guns till they were dislodged by the musketry of the seamen and marines. H. M. S. Herald, brought over the force by dint of great exertion, entered the creek during the engagement, and the appearance of such a reserve no doubt contributed to the success of the day.

These important and absolutely unopposed operations have placed Canton under the guns of the squadron, and the vessels remain at an

[illegible] commanding all approach to the city from the northern and [illegible] quarters of the river. The emoluments of the [illegible] forces have been [illegible].

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M's Plenipotentiary.

Warlike, Algerine, Sterling, Hebe, Louisa, Nemesis, Medusa and boats of the n.'s ships Skill pr, Pirate, Conway, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Sylphide, Minerva, Cruizer, Columbine.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS.

Canton, hall of the British Factory,
20th March, 1841.

A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in the approaches has been this day agreed upon between the imperial commissioner, Keng, and the undersigned.

It has further been [illegible] to the parade under the seals of the commissioner and of the acting governor of the province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected.

No bond will be required by the provincial government, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liberation for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling (duly proved), which would follow such infraction in England, detention of prizes or penal consequences of all kind excepted. Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries the undersigned has intended to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties. Ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the factories, for the better protection of H. M.'s subjects engaged in the trade of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M's Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that British and foreign ships that may have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

Given on board the Wellesley, off Whampoa, 21st March, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,
Commodore 1st Class and Commander in Chief.

NOTICE.

Macao, 23rd March, 1841.

Persons proceeding to Canton for the transaction of their affairs, will require passports, enabling them to pass the British advanced posts.

The passports will be furnished on application to this office.

(Signed) FREDERIC BARNES,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

ADVANCE LEGACY.—Referring our subscribers to the extracts in our last number, connected with the project of erecting a light house at Cape Agulhas, we are happy to state that a joint stock company is in progress of being established, for carrying into effect this desirable purpose: the outlines of which is as follows.

It is proposed to create a capital of £ 5,000, in 500 shares of £ 10 each, a sum considered more than ample to all the expenses of erecting a substantial and serviceable light; col Michell, in his letter, estimating the whole expense of a single lighthouse light house, with its appurtenances at from £ 1 700 to £ 1 800. To prevent abuse of the penal enactments of government, it is further proposed to apply to parliament for an act, authorising the levy of a certain fixed rate, upon all vessels frequenting the port and that of St. Helena, applying to the south coast of the Cape, and by the returns of its usage of these ports, it is represented, that the charge of sixpence for tonnage per ton will fully reimburse the shareholders for their outlay, and all the expense of maintenance.

The light house is proposed to be built upon the [illegible] and should, as being after [illegible] as to obscure danger on the [illegible] eligible in that neighbourhood, being part of the property belonging to the heirs M. [illegible] Brode, [illegible] offered to grant gratuitously the [illegible] required for the purpose. Col Michell having [illegible] to undertake the service, it is proposed to request him to undertake the design and superintendence, which it is confidently hoped the government will permit (the liberal and talented officer) the praiseworthy satisfaction of contributing, towards the furtherance of this desirable work,—an undertaking lately called for by suffering humanity, and one that will redound to the honor of all concerned with it.

The only objection which has been urged against this work, besides that of raising the [illegible] (which is now practically [illegible]), appears to be that capture ought to be a well acquainted with their duty, and not rightest to require a light at Agulhas; but will any reply to this in the words of col. Michell, (ibid) which have become painfully verified, "that whilst we [illegible] the desired general proclamation to commanders, and the perfect finding of vessels in instruments, valuable lives are being lost, and families left destitute."

It would have been desirable to notice this light the "Horsburgh light," but as it is understood that funds are already collected for raising a monument to his imperishable name, which are likely to be expended in erecting a light house in some part of this eastern straits, it is proposed to look nearer home for a night worthy to perpetuate.

To contemplate this [illegible] to be honor to ourselves, and pleasing to every generous mind. Happily we can boast of a colonist, to rescue whose name from oblivion is a grateful task. Who that has ever read of the heroic Wolfstone willfrom his admiration at the humane and noble act of giving, at the cost of his own life, fourteen of his fellow creatures?—"On the 1st June, 1773, the *Juno Thomas* was wrecked on our shores during a violent hurricane, and when no relief could be afforded, and the passengers and crew, about 213, were perishing from hunger and cold, with the prospect of instant death the vessel being split into pieces from her heavy lading, Wolfstone—struck with their distressing situation, generously—nobly determined upon their rescue, and swam his horse repeatedly through a tremendous surge, succeeding each time in bringing on shore two men. The horse becoming much fatigued, he did not dare to produce to venture again, but the cries and entreaties of the distressed prevailing on his noble nature, he again ventured and so many now rushed into the water that both him and his rider, and all of them perished!"—(*Thunbergh*).

To commemorate this noble action, it is proposed to name the light

"THE WOLFSTONE LIGHT AND SIGNAL TOWER."

A detailed prospectus will shortly be published, when lists will be placed at the public library, commercial exchange, and one office, for signature, a public meeting of the shareholders to be called when 300 shares shall have been subscribed for.

Agulhas Light Fund.

Chairman:—The hon. William Hope, hon sec's attorney general.

Subscribers:—The hon. Sir John Brode, major C. C. Michell, James Brode, esq., Port captain, W. J. Mitchell, esq., Deputy Port captain, T. B. Young, esq., C. S. Pillans, esq., Thomas Auckland, esq., J. A. Smith, esq., G. W. Bell, esq., Chief Magistrate, esq., Isaac Cloete, esq., Chief Justice, esq., H. Menzies, esq., D. Cloete, esq., F. de Lange, esq., Francis [illegible], esq., H. Ryan, esq., Sir John Barrow, esq., H. Warren, esq., Sir Benjamin, W. Cloete, esq., acting Sheriff, Sir Hudson, esq., esq. of the Mount house.

Edward Hertz, honorary sec'ry.

Bankers:—Cape of Good Hope bank, South African bank.

The subscription lists of M. and property which has accrued from time to time to subject Cape Brothers as to it immediately [illegible], has been increased the sums of money with the [illegible] that a light house is to be erected on the Agulhas would be of [illegible] Wreckers of a Jewish dole have [illegible] to abandon the undertaking, and it has been determined, if need be, to refer, by voluntary subscription, a [illegible] sum to build and [illegible] provisionally [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST DATES.

Bombay	7th Nov.	Singapore	12th Feby.
P. Penang	4th Sept.	Java	21st Nov.
Calcutta	22nd Jany.	Manila	March
Madras	15th Sept.	Amoy & Ningpo	Feby.

ARRIVED FROM

March. 17, Cincinnati, Meier, Singapore and Calcutta.
17, Hannah, Gordon, do. do.
17, Lancaster, (Br.) ——, Manila.
20, Anemone, Vandine, Singapore and Bombay.
21, Hannington, Lowdale, Manila.
23, Anna, [illegible] Manila and Liverpool.
28, Amphitrite, Cumberland, do. and Australia.

In our last we merely did justice to the splendid passage made from Singapore to China, by the Hon. captain Adam Young, she having left Singapore early on the morning of the 19th February, and anchored on the 25th March in Macao Roads.

March. SAILED FOR

20, Contra, (Sp.), Pardo, Manila.
20, Pearson Hall, Pearson, England.

UNDER DESPATCH.

H. M. S. Minerva, 36, captain the hon. R. S. Dundas, England.

Elm, Young, for Bombay.
Bright, Williams, for Calcutta.
Tartan, Pike, for Calcutta.
Hampshire, Bently, Singapore.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.—Fortuna.
For Bombay.—Cincinnati.
For Calcutta.—Rose Rev. Hyde.
For Singapore and Batavia.—Hannington, (Br.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Thomson, Portugese Bonanza, Pelorus, with usual and provisions, Greyhound, Albion, (under control Eng.).
From Liverpool.—Cheroth, Pitton, Pagoda, Gerard.
From do. via Manila.—Ivanhoe.
From Calcutta.—Hesper, Ariel, Cornelia Family, Ryal Khan, Franjee Cowajee, Ben Gowan, Columbine, Portsdown, Elam, Baxter, Clown, Autocrat, Harlequin.
From Bombay.—Assam, Augusta, Lowjee Family.
From do. via Manila.—Sultan.
From Madras.—Grandmary.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Fama, Lucas, Mitte, Simplicia (Port.) Talavera, Constantia, Eudia, Harbinger.
From Lintin.—Keepsake, (Port.) Vejonia, (Port.)
From Timor.—Cincinnati, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Wednesday 30 Commodore the hon. J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain T. Matthews.

Wellesley	74	captain	the H. F. Stephenson.
Blenheim	60	captain	F. Beversley.
Druid	46	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	36	captain	A. J. Kuper, (ship.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	26	captain	G. B. Robinson.
Pandora	26	captain	J. Hope.
Herald	26	captain	—Mills.
Starling	20	commander	C. Barlow.
Hyacinth	20	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Ryves.
Pylades	18	commander	T. N. Jones.
Frolic	16	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Mason commanding.
Sulphur	6	lieut.	R. Hodges commanding.
Sterling castle	—	lieut.	H. Elliot commanding.
Hebe sch.	—	lieut.	commanding.

Sapphire (Steamer) on Indus service (Ship) on Pelorus (running).
Rattlesnake (Steam ship) on Bombay (commanding).

E. I. C.'s armed steamers.

Auckland, captain Rogers, I.N. Madagascar, captain Henry Hewett, captain Warden. Hooghly, captain W. H. Ball.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, capacity and consignees.

1840—41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capacity.	Agents.
Sultan (Indian)	[illegible]	Wine	Mackenzie, Mackenzie & Co.
Cornelia	600	Cask	do. do.
Portsmouth	[illegible]	Mahogany	—
Earl of Clare	[illegible]	Sundries	—
Fort William	[illegible]	Opium	—
Growth	[illegible]	Water	—
Indiaman	[illegible]	Lumber	—
Herald	377	Coal	—
Queen Queen	[illegible]	Sundries	—
Ellenborough	[illegible]	Sundries	—
Sarah	[illegible]	Sundries	—
Sarah	[illegible]	Sundries	—
Sarah

Supplement
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1841.

ed, it cannot and should not be interrupted on trivial accounts.

In June 1839, h. m.'s superintendent told the high commissioner, *Lin*, that "the merchants and ships of the English nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa because the precious commands of the emperor for their protection are not at naught; because the truth is concealed from his imperial majesty's knowledge; because there is no safety for a handful of defenceless men in the grasp of the government at Canton; because it would be derogatory to the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults & outrages that have been perpetrated TILL NOW. JUSTICE IS NOW ALTOGETHER THE WHOLE TRADE AND INTERCOURSE IS PLACED UPON A SOUND FOOTING, REASONABLE AND SECURE TO THE BOTTOM AND TO ENDLESS AGES. THAT TIME IS AT HAND. The precious sovereign of the English nation will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august prince, on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of purest reason."

The wise and august prince, the most just of his illustrious dynasty—has given repeated orders to his officers to exterminate the English: and after such a manifesto as that from which we have just quoted, and such threats from the emperor, we cannot but think that it is, in captain Elliot's own words, *intensely humiliating* to submit to conduct trade in Canton *as usual*, and to exhibit ourselves to the Chinese government and people as suppliants for their tea and rhubarb, which it appears we cannot do without.

We warn British merchants against storing any great amount, if any, of property in Canton; to resist the imposition of the new consoo charges; to endeavour to force the trade out of the grasp of the hongmerchants; to open dealings direct with the teamen; and with regard to the *hongists*, to follow *Lin's* advice, and "put on a loftiness of demeanour": for on themselves only can they depend for any amelioration in their condition of residents in Canton; but we are of opinion the trade cannot and will not be renewed, *as usual*, under the unsettled state and threatening aspect of affairs.

Of the last two circulars issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, dated 19th and 20th inst. the first, as it only relates to the proceedings of the advanced squadron in the Canton river, requires no further notice from us than to observe that the "main point of attack," will be remembered by our local readers as the naval station almost embowered in a copse on the left side of the branch of the river commonly called the Macao passage. A battery lately erected at *Shameen*, and said to have been served by some selected tartar troops, maintained a hot fire until the last, as all who know the *corps élite* expected.

The appearance of the "Herald," is said to have contributed to the success of the day; this remark clearly implies a compliment to the Chinese defenders; now when the list of ships and boats employed are referred to, it appears evident to us that the success of the day might have been commanded by one half of the force employed; even the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* would have done all that the squadron has done. Whence, then, this itch for magnifying a tiresome, disgusting service of petty details,—followed out by a commanding naval force of the first naval power in the world, with the peculiar adjuncts of hollow shot, shells, rockets, and steam-vessels, against an enemy—or rather a despairing foe—unapplied with a single similar efficient weapon of defence or offence,—into something equal to if not more than a single boat's crew of a British armed vessel has formerly done?

"When Greek meets Greek, then is the tug of war."

"The result," we are told, is that Canton is now under the guns of the squadron: Canton has ever been at the mercy of any one thousand determined *foreign* assailants.

In the details of the progress of the *Nemesis*, through the inner passage to Canton, which we published in the C. R. *extra* on the 18th instant, we omitted to name the commanding officer of the detachment and his officers, captain James Scott, & the lieutenants of h. m.'s *Samarang*: this omission can hardly be attributed to a neglect on our part, for although we had *heard* that captain Scott accompanied h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the morning of the 13th instant, we did not *hear* that the force was under his command; & we know too well what a delicate thing it is to publish the names of officers on service in newspapers, without having undoubted, or official, information for a guide.

But if it is thought that we have committed a fault in not noticing the name of the gallant commander and officers of the *Samarang*, when narrating the events of the 13th and 14th inst.; what shall be said when we point to the very same omission in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular? and, what is stranger still, when we inform the world that the expedition through the inner passage was undertaken by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, not only without any concurrence on the part of the naval commander in chief, but even without his knowledge: for not a single communication, written or verbal, passed between their two excellencies on the subject!—It was generally supposed in Macao, that the advance through the inner passage, was part of a combined movement with the naval forces in the Whampoa branch of the river; no such thing: it was a sudden freak of h. m.'s plenipotentiary: thus, her majesty's boats and subjects were placed in jeopardy in a *naval* expedition undertaken by a *civil* plenipotentiary without the co-operation of the naval commander in chief!—these proceedings, however irregular and against all the rules of h. m.'s service, do not surprise us; for we have been trained too long to look upon the course of the English pantomime to China, which has been got up by h. m.'s ministers for the amusement of the world, after the tragedy of lord Napier's death, to be astonished at any *new* pranks, *begone*.

But there is a *new feature* in the circular of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, issued on the 15th inst.; it was captain Scott's office to report the progress and results of the expedition to commodore sir G. Bremer; and to bring to h. m.'s notice the names of the officers whose conduct he thought deserving of commendation. But this proceeding was too much *en regle* for h. m.'s lively plenipotentiary, who must arrogate to himself the performance of all duties, and who, in his circular to h. m.'s subjects, informed them,—who, by the way, can neither reward nor promote Mr. Hall,—that "the briefest notice of this service would be censurable, which failed to mention the admirable exertions and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, r. n., commander of the *Nemesis* &c."; while even the names of captain Scott and his officers are not mentioned!

But this arrogation of the duties and offices of others,—his seniors and superiors—commenced on the day of *Kowloon*; was renewed in the very singular manner of writing a letter of thanks to sir H. F. Senhouse, complimenting him,—*a long time his senior officer*—on the style in which he brought h. m.'s ship Blenheim into notice, on the 26th ulto., with the forts on *Anunghoy*; and continued, as we have seen, in the late instance of captain Scott, whose office it was to bring Mr. Hall's conduct to the notice of the commander in chief, and also to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, the immediate representative of h. m.'s government, the breaker of bread; the dealer out of the loaves and fishes: but, alas! how can his five barley loaves and two small fishes answer all the claims against him?

No one will think for an instant that in publishing these remarks we even hint the slightest derogation against that gallant & active officer, Mr. W. H. Hall; or that we are not amongst his most ardent admirers as an officer of h. m.'s navy: his gallantry and activity have ever been the theme of our special praise on every opportunity; but we are sure Mr. Hall himself will feel annoyed at the very singular position in which h. m.'s plenipotentiary has placed him; as taking precedence in public opinion, so far as that same public opinion can be founded on h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular—as having greatness thrust upon him—as being forced into precedence before his superior officer, and commander of the detachment, captain James Scott, of h. m.'s ship *Samarang*; this awkward position, is nearly such as George Canning was placed in in the royal stand at Epsom, shortly after he became premier. His majesty, George 4th, wearing a hat called "a broad bottom," and his prime minister, approached the front of the stand. H. M. was received with respect, which was wickedly said to be especially intended for "the broad-bottomed hat;" but immediately Geo. Canning appeared, the exclamations of the multitude rent the sky: Canning felt the awkward *situation*, and stepped back immediately to the rear of the stand.—But the long and distinguished services of captain Scott, which have been as active and as perilous—if not much so—as those of any other naval officer in China,—would not in any degree be honoured or enhanced by any notice from the volatile and prolific pen of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATIONS.

Proclamation from the lt. governor.

K, lieut. governor of Canton,—with reference to native traitors connecting themselves with foreigners, they are permitted and exposed to repent of their errors and to begin a meritorious course of conduct; in order that these two ends obtain: that the subjects of the heavenly dynasty

they be protected and preserved, and that anxious minds be set at rest,—issues this proclamation.

Now it is clear that the whole band of native traitors are subjects of the heavenly dynasty. All of them have a father, mother, wife, and children; they all have the graves of their fathers, their fields and cottages (to fight for); but because they are seduced by the sweet words of the barbarians, and being enamored by the temptations of large profits, they throw themselves into the arms of the plundering traitors, and willingly act as the barbarians do (or become barbarians themselves): human principles and reason cannot bear this, and extreme punishments must accordingly be inflicted. Therefore, from of old there have been severe and fixed laws; in accordance with which those who have intercourse with foreigners must suffer death; there is no remission. But in the established laws there is also a clause concerning those who repent of their crimes, and there is a self-renovating path open for those who themselves of their crimes, do what is right as I benefit them.

Now the rebellious barbarians have often been profligately disobedient; and the dread majesty of heaven (the emperor) trembles with rage, and the *élite* of the troops of all the provinces have been called upon to advance forward within an appointed time and exterminate (the English). Ye, people, who put yourselves under the protection of their wings, may certainly be compared to the swallows which build in your houses; in the day when the barbarians are slaughtered, all of ye also will be reduced to ashes; if ye do not preserve your persons, of what use and where will be your profits? Further, when the barbarian's expenditure cannot be supplied their artful schemes will soon be exhausted; and the rewards which they promise as the hire of your labour, will be found to be a mere name, without any reality; and on the day when they are defeated, they will, most certainly, kill all of ye native traitors! in order to lessen their expenditure: therefore, O ye native traitors, if you do not suffer death by the laws, you will die by the hands of the barbarians: in advancing or retiring there is no path of escape open! a case, indeed, extremely to be pitied.

I, the lieut. governor, looking up and contemplating the virtue of clemency and love of the lives of this people of the supreme ruler, have pondered upon and devised some regulations. If, indeed, all the native traitors at once turn and repent, and voluntarily return to the ranks of their countrymen, their former crimes of having had connexions with the barbarians shall be forgiven, and they shall be allowed, as formerly, to fulfil the duties of good citizens; and if any of them succeed in seizing or killing any of the rebellious barbarians, or in burning or destroying the barbarian ships; when the facts are proved from investigation, their crimes shall not only be forgiven; but, according to the rule (*vide* last week's Register) handsome and abundant rewards shall be showered upon them. Those who perform comparatively greatly meritorious deeds, they shall be immediately reported and employed in offices of rank in the public service, to encourage their determination to return to the right path. Thus you will preserve your own hands, and how delightful will be this return to life! again will your homes and families rejoice when you assemble with them.

The coolies who are allow to begin and receive the subsistence of the public officers; compare this with losing your lives for outside barbarians; and when you desert your native villages, you involve your nearest relations, and all will be subjected to suffer death! Then the advantages and the calamities being set against each other they are as wide asunder as heaven and earth.

Moreover, you have no blood-relationship with the barbarians; and do not the feelings of contiguity of the natural kith and kin, are they (is not blood thicker than water) not of more worth, and do they not outbalance the avaricious desire for the barbarian's wealth? If ye now comply with and yield to the rebels, then calamities without advantage will cannot but if ye kill the rebels, then profit and advantage without calamities will accrue. Stupid as ye are, ye are still capable of quickly changing your determinations and plans in compliance with circumstances.

It is proper that I, with urgent haste issue a proclamation and special orders on the subject; therefore, ye native traitors, forthwith inform yourselves fully of the contents of this proclamation; if you really can at the early moment rouse and awaken yourselves, and forthwith return (to your allegiance, or natural duties), I, the lieut. governor, must certainly, as is my duty, assure you that your crimes will be forgiven, and you will be permitted to commence a meritorious course of action; decidedly there shall be no inconstant changes; therefore cherish not anxiety and doubts; but if you will continue pertinaciously blind, and will not hasten and awaken yourselves, then you are nothing but a set of stupid vagabonds, whose crimes can never be forgiven; certainly you are criminals to whom the royal law will not show any clemency, and when providence will not bear with; and when your families are ruined, and ye are dead, the calamities will be irremediable. All should resolutely assure themselves. Do not ungratefully oppose the kindness and benevolence, beyond the laws, which my vexed mind has extended to you. A special proclamation. Second moon, 10th day March 2)

By J. S. ch. C. Ra.

Proclamation by *Yang*, assistant imperial commissioner, and *E*, acting governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, opening the port of Canton to foreign trade.

Yang, assistant commissioner and great minister, and *E*, acting governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, issues this proclamation on the affair of resuming trade as usual

It is authenticated that on the 27th day of the 2d moon, (March 10), England's public officer (messenger) wrote, saying:—

"I wish for peace; I require nothing else; I only require that trade may be immediately allowed as usual." Such are the requests.

On examination it is found that the trade of all foreign nations is allowed only by the benevolent intentions of the heavenly dynasty of treating men from afar with compassion and kindness. It is now known that England's public officer has said—"that he requires nothing else; that for trade only he asks."

The American merchant vessels and those of other nations are obstructed on account of hostilities, and the consumption of their goods is impeded, and there is no certain time for their return home. It is requisite to act according to circumstances and necessity, and allow the whole foreign trade, and thus manifest substantial compassion. Besides stating the facts in a report (to the emperor), it is right to issue a special proclamation, that all men may know. Therefore on this account we issue this proclamation for the full information of all merchants and traders.

Henceforth the merchants of all nations without exception are permitted to proceed to Whampoa and trade; and ye are to conduct your trade as usual; without causing any impediments or vexation, or raising any disturbance. Wait until (or when) the English ships of war have left the river; and then the merchant vessels at Whampoa and the foreign merchants dwelling in the provincial city shall be "duly protected" and abundantly well treated. All should implicitly obey: without opposition. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 28 day. (March 30). By J. S. ch. C. R.

H. M.'s ship *Melville* captain the hon. R. S. Dundas, sails for England on Thursday morning.

We shall feel obliged to any of our readers who will favour us with corrections for our shipping list.

The proclamation to the native merchants by *Yang* and *E*, and that of the letter to the native traitors form a singular contrast.

It is said that another proclamation is posted on the walls of Canton, in which h. m't plenipotentiary is represented as having surrendered *Hongkong*, and waived all claims for any indemnity, on the condition that the English be allowed to trade! The proclamation refers to the disturbances on account of opium, and the people are assured the like will not again occur.

This proclamation has been seen by a native, and the above is his version of the contents.

Two or three British merchants proceeded to Canton to day, and more are preparing to follow.

We request the attention of the foreign merchants in China to the proceedings of the Cape of Good Hope on the subject of the intended light-house at cape *Agulhas*; these notices have been copied from the Cape of Good Hope shipping list. —We shall return to this subject next week.

We understand that numerous pirate boats cruise in the neighbourhood of this settlement, to intercept any junk with cargo on board; and that they have lately been very successful, in plundering great numbers of small trading vessels with impunity.—The Chinese look forward to the protection of our shipping, and unless the evil practice be suppressed by foreigners, we very much fear, that the tragic scenes which occurred during Keaking's reign will be re-enacted.

The Transport, Kite.

The transport Kite was wrecked to the north west of Chapo, near the mouth of the *Ewantung* river, on the banks of which Hangchow, the metropolis of Chekeang, is situated. As the unfortunate sufferers reached the Chinese shore, after the conclusion of the truce with Keshen September 12th, there could be no lawful plea for detaining them. The high imperial commissioner, *E*, however, pretended that they were taken prisoners, on account of their having come on shore to recent the authorities and to create disturbance, but that he notwithstanding would treat them well. Now for this high functionary spoke truth, the following narrative will show:

Though the English set at liberty all the junks that were detained, the Chinese obstinately refused to release our people. It was even proposed by *Lew*, the lieut. governor of Chekeang province, to send Mrs. Noble, with the other prisoners, as the vicar of the barbarian queen, to be led in triumph to the capital, and then, after having been exhibited to the gaze of the multitude, make her suffer the utmost penalty of the law, by being cut into ten thousand pieces and enduring a lingering death of several days. A merciful God prevented this. Had they remained a few days longer in the hands of their ruthless enemies, this cruel sentence would have been put into execution

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The *taouiae* has written to the authorities at Macao, to inform them that the English have taken possession of the inner passage, and therefore the trade with Macao will be interrupted. He informs the Macao authorities, that he laments such a state of things, but defends himself from having had any share in occasioning it.

Printed and Published at the

Canton Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER.

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Per Annum $ 10 payable quarterly.
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do. for every line exceeding 7, 50 cents.
do. 1 continued for 3 months, ... 3 do.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1841. NO. 12.

FIRST FOR LONDON.

THE fast first Class Barque HERALD, 277 Tons, Captain WATT, for freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque VIGILANT, 11 apply to
GABRIEL, or TRUMBAGOUNIA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons; apply to
GABRIEL, or TRUMBAGOUNIA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, capt. CLARKE, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Shooting at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in tubes, or single pieces, Europe and Manila cordage. Illinois Cotton of different sizes, Shirting, Sheeting, for further particulars apply to

Macao, 23rd March, 1841. Antonio J. de Souza.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Canton Register Office; the Canton Registers for 1839-40, bound in single volumes; at $12 each.

NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned will cash bills of the above description at the current rate of exchange.

Macao 5th March. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nailed. Tutor Lead to Shown Month. Boys of different sizes. Monster Cheese do Superior. Apply to
MERACHO PEREO DA SILVA,
and Exchange, Esq.' Office.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Goods in the original packages, just landed at Macao:

3 cases Bottle Genuine cents. 3 dozen each.
do. do. 1 Hogsheads do. do. 3 dozen each.
3 do. China dried Sweet do. 4 chests each.
1 do. Spiced Bamboo do. 25 to 30 cents each.
3 do. Thread Hams.
100 Kegs Butter do. 20 lbs. each.

A large assortment of Sweets, consisting of Dilos of Gloucester's, Mangoes, Mangoes, Sweet, Sweetmeats, Green Sweet, &c. &c., to quantities not less than the above.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 10th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Cheese of the Superior and Europe bitter paper of different qualities apply to PEREO DA SILVA.
(At the office of D. G. de Esperanza.)

Macao, 2nd March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Butts in Cases. Apply
DIRGE & Co.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

SUPERIOR London bottled Stouts.
Common ditto in wood and bottle.
Superior French Cognac Brandy, the quality of every bottled carefully cleaned with Bark.
Cognac Cognac, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin.
French Claret, Le Bois, St Julien &c.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Amontillo and Madeira Wines.
Superior old Hock.
Sparkling Champagne.
China, in one dozen cases.
Port Wine, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Manila and Havanah Segars.
Usual Stores.

MANILA HEMP—Cables, No. 1 & 2; Bunting and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Brown Plain; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Shackles and Coal Tar; Oakum and Manila Rope, from 1 to 2½ inch; Russia Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Russian Leads; Lead and Marline. Lanyards of 3, 5, 6, and 7 cent., and two of 20 inch, each; 4 cases of cloth; Manila Rope.

Chain and Common Water.
One double one of three and white Bengalese Canvas; ... and one small set of chronometers. Dutch ... canvas.
Two ... with equipments complete.
Bengal Mats.
Tarpaulins.
Rattan cane—Sugar, Pepo.
Fancy York and Worcester Hams. (for sale at the original English cost).
A few Kegs of Tobacco.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:
Plated Snuffers, Tape Snuffers, Sets 2 to 6 feet.
Elastic Washers.
Superior Butter, in quart Kegs.
Dry Sheeting 30 to 35 lb. bales.
Do. Plain and Bass Ropes. } These are from the best ... and are consequently cheap, as have considerably ...
Do. Plain.
Do. Bass and Plain, unbranded.
Wine Bags, in half barrels.
Brandy and Pale Cognac.
Manila Segars, Half Box, &c.

apply to JOHN SMITH.
Fort W. E. Issue on the Fr 30 Orgeat.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Godowns, and for sale apply to
SNOW, FLETCHER & Co.

SAWAR, 64 in. Bleached Cambric, Nos 1 & 6
67 in White Dach Lasting
Canvas for upper soles.
37 do. do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Bunting.
Blue Bunting.

NOTICE.

Macao, March 27, 1841.

Under present circumstances there will be no necessity for passports to passage boats proceeding to and from Canton.

By order,

[Signed] EDWARD ELMORE,
Secretary and treasurer
to the superintendents.

Mrs. Noble's Narrative, of her captivity and sufferings in prisons in China in 1840-41, in a letter to a friend.

Macao, Prison, February 10th, 1841.

My own dear Friend,

On Sunday the 14th I received your kind letter, containing the glad tidings of peace, and the joyful hope of a speedy release from prison; and in which you so earnestly and affectionately refer a hope to the brethren. The Almighty alone, who searcheth the heart knows how deeply grateful I feel, for all your abundant goodness towards me in my great affliction but, as my last letter, were sent publicly, I could not express my feelings; I sincerely hope you have not thought me unmindful. As I may now do so with safety, I will try to write to you the sad particulars of the dreadful wreck of the Kite, and of following events, so far as memory and the few notes I have been able to make from time to time, will enable me to do. May the Almighty in mercy strengthen me for the truly melancholy task. Amen. And I feel sure, my dear friend, you will make due allowance for the state of mind in which I write.

I think I told you, that you knew all our affairs up to, I think, the 15th of September, when the Kite was again on her way to Chusan, all went well till the 27th and we then heard we reach Chusan in two days. Also for certain property, they are lost. A few hours before Midnight, in the forenoon, the mate struck on an awful gale and not long down in the chart. The shock was so sudden as to be dreadful; all efforts at the moment were used but to very and to get the passengers, almost before we could think of aught else! upon hearing the mate should leave the cabin, the captain was with a tremendous right against the mate, and every passenger on board (except my wife) was precipitated with great violence to the deck. The moment was so dreadful that some sailors, and children, my husband, who was giving orders till the last moment, ran to the cabin to save his darling child, or whether he fell with the rest, I know not; but when I he was never seen or heard of more; his last words to me were "hold on, Anne!" never, never shall I forget them. My second child must have perished in his cradle. I tremble to think of the sufferings of both. Oh! how often have I wished I had shared the same grave, yet the will of God was otherwise, and I bow to it very sinfully, but when you know my almost unparalleled sufferings you will not wonder at it. To return to the wreck; after struggling under water for some time, I caught hold of one of the boys who had held the boat on the quarter, to match I clung, my body being still in the water, and the breakers coming over me with great force. A gentleman having a hold on my breast for some time, had at last I was obliged to part it off; what had it been my darling child, I should have died rather a thousand times. Lieut. Douglas saved them by me, and although for a time he could not help me, yet I shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude the kind manner in which he dared by me, doing all he had power to much one and, by his orders, to save the lives of all. Oh! could I portray to you the scene of this moment, the sweet on her breathless her mouth and pale in the water, numbers of persons rising and sinking to the wreck, the horror of every countenance, and the dreadful noise of the breakers, but it is too much even to tell you. I now to all, never, never shall I forget the night. Lt. Mr. Douglas with Mr. White the chief officer, who were kindly enough to stand by me, did all in their power to save me, and they were, by the blessing of God, the means of preserving my unhappy life. There was great noise, with the poor sailor boys, not long the boat. I had just strength to raise my head, of which one of the gentlemen took hold, drew the boat to, and lifted me in. The boat being nearly full of water, and the breakers still coming over it every moment, the gentlemen were obliged to cut the rope to prevent her sinking. The current immediately took her, and nothing could prevent her from leaving the wreck. The people had once got on the upper side of the wreck. I strained my eyes to raise to find those so dear to me. I saw all but them. I knew my wife in despair and called till they could hear no longer, telling them to seek my husband and child. Hours after hear the wreck was gone, at last we left night of it entirely. You will fancy me weeping and are saying all this time; I assure you, not as true to was you were to be being. I could not stand a moment, although my heart was fit to break. I cut more like a statue, my eye seeking in vain for the wreck. The boats if the Indiaman was thrown out and the mate catching up one almost like a wall on either side of our boat. We now every thing wanted from the wreck pass us. About 6 o'clock the current turned in our favour, and after some hours of anxiety we came in sight of the wreck; as we drew near, we heard the vessel had sunk in the sand and only her mainmast was now in sight, to which all the poor sufferers clung for life. Efforts were made to reach the wreck, but it was impossible. Lt. Mr. Douglas spoke to the men and told them to make a raft, hoping on that manner to be able to render them some assistance. We was again left the wreck and night began to set in; the gentlemen lay down in the bottom of the boat, and I sat and kept steadily by the mast. It was a long, long night, but I need not say it appeared very long, and other did despair to bear. Douglas was slept very little.

On the 16th we again passed the wreck early, but, on before, more in vain to reach the poor crew. A few words were spoken, until we were carried away by the current. In the afternoon we passed the wreck for the last time; every thing possible was done to reach it but to no purpose; and after speaking a few words, we were no longer able to endure the idea of being carried past. What our feelings were, none but those in a like situation can conceive. It was now quite night, and as a gale, I keep my melancholy watch. After this we could not find the wreck, and we were only able to come to the dreadful conclusion, that all the crew must have perished or have been taken from the wreck by the Chinese. It sounds almost sure, that I was a widow, and all alone in the world; but yet I think I hoped even against hope, and hoped. But alas, who was my kind to me, rather let me to believe such happiness possible. Oh! could I only tell you all the kindness I received from that dear gentleman. One reason he made, when I felt alone at heart-broken, was, depend on it, my dear Mrs. Noble, the Almighty has preserved you for a future and a better purpose." Thus did he cheer me, in the most kind and soothing manner, by to cheer my truly and heart. Pleasure for a moment our situation,—fire at so in a small boat; with little clothing,—the gentlemen being but shirts, and, myself in a thin morning gown, no bonnet, no shoes; and so there, the latter having been washed off, no stockings, no cloak, only into one and some of nearly a century. On this day, we were so heard a fishing boat, the same night had to go and gave us a little dry rice, some water, and we did not to try to make a raft of. Some other, we thought we saw a small Englishman; never shall I forget the sentiments we felt; the

after a long time we found we were mistaken. Towards evening we picked up a small sampan, of which I took a look,—the best find I had made since the affair. What we were then debating, when, plop, in dash, came we thought we will a Boatlier. And we did so in our guess to make the answer as relating a signal of [illegible] before disappointed. On wednesday night the brethren were all being said with their visitors, that we thought the mandarins sank; it washed every one of our ears, and we were all wet through, but still the Almighty preserved us, glory be to his holy name! Lord, Douglas and myself had a prayer meeting, in which the Blessed God, for all his past mercies, and asked the continued protection; yea, praised my soul, for his promised. Thursday the 11th, we heard another boat and called them to take us to Chusan, which they promised to do. [illegible] of the night, sounds and sounds, [illegible] Lord, [illegible] and [illegible] Douglas, [illegible] and [illegible]

Ann Lang	[illegible]	Hoorner & Co.	
Augusta	[illegible]		
Bonie Hendy	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Mary Cunningham	[illegible]		
Chalet	[illegible]	Porter & Co.	
Hewson	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Sarah Gamble	[illegible]		
Woodstart	[illegible]		
Charlotte	[illegible]		
Bardmann	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Ireland	[illegible]		
Nimrod	[illegible]	Russell & Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Minerva	[illegible]		
Belle Marie	[illegible]	Ball & Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Jim	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		

[illegible]	[illegible]		
Adder	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Lowell	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Lena	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Argyle	[illegible]		
Rosalie	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Florida	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]

burned a masked battery and a large mandarin boat; killed some soldiers.

At 4 fired forement gun at a small fort and mandarin boat; boats landed and destroyed them; at dark anchored for the night in 5 fms.

On the 15th the steamer with boats, weighed at 6 a.m., and after dispersing some matchlock men by musketry, the *Nemesis* stopped off *Sunti*, and the boats were sent on, and they returned after having fired a large custom house station, a war junk, and destroyed 9 guns; at 3 p. m. they observed h. m's. brig *Algerine*, and hon. co's. steamer *Madagascar*, in the Canton branch of the river; and soon after they entered that branch immediately to the southward of the 2nd bar pagoda; the light squadron they met lying in Whampoa reach; h. m's. plenipotentiary and suite left the *Nemesis* for h. m's. ship *Calliope*.

On the 16th at 8 a. m. captain Scott and boat's crew left the *Nemesis*, for the *Queen*, to proceed to Macao roads. About seven h. m's. plenipotentiary, captains Herbert and Bourchier, &c., went on board the *Nemesis*; she then went between French and Dutch islands for the river passage to Canton.

After standing through the stakes in the Macao passage, the *Nemesis*, got on shore. At this time the report of guns were heard in the direction of Canton. The *Nemesis* was hove off in about 15 minutes, & then proceeded to Canton with a division of boats in tow, and a flag of trace flying. The river was strongly staked across, and war junks were observed ahead. A fort on each bank opened fire on the *Nemesis* and boat with flag of trace,—in which was captain Belcher,—which was returned, and fort set on fire by a rocket from the *Nemesis*. The *Nemesis* returned to Whampoa reach in the evening to take in coals.

On the 17th, a little after noon, h. m's. plenipotentiary, captains Herbert, &c., went on board the *Nemesis*, when she steamed through the inner passage to Canton. Between 2 & 3 she came to above the Macao passage and fort; the city of Canton bearing N. E. 2 miles; h. m's. ships *Modeste*, *Algerine*, and small vessels at anchor; the *Nemesis* was employed the remainder of the day in moving about various parts of the river, with a division of boats in tow.

On the 18th h. m's. plenipotentiary and suite, the commodore, captains Herbert, Bourchier, Bethune, Belcher, &c., went on board the *Nemesis* about 7 a. m., when she proceeded up the *Fatee* creek with a division of boats in tow. After anchoring for a time, they weighed at 10, and returned to the Macao passage, where they anchored at 12 with the squadron; h. m's. plenipotentiary, captains Herbert, Bourchier &c. left for the *Modeste*,—captain Herbert being in command of the attacking squadron,—and at ½ past 11 weighed and proceeded to attack the battery, or *naval station*, in the Macao passage; at noon opened fire, shot and rockets, which the enemy returned; a few minutes past noon the *Algerine*, *Starling*, *Hebe*, *Louisa*, and *Madagascar*, opened their fire, which the Chinese returned; in five minutes more the *Modeste* opened her fire on the naval station; the *Nemesis* then passed through an opening in the rafts, flringent the forts, which the enemy returned. A small sand battery & 2 war junks then opened fire, which the *Modeste* returned. At about ½ past twelve the boats' crews landed and took possession of the *naval station*. At this time *Rouge fort*, in the further suburbs, opened its fire on the steamer and vessels in advance, which was returned with effect; then a fort in the western suburbs opened, which was returned, and the boats' crews of the squadron landed and stormed it; the iron steamer then proceeded up the river, firing at war junks and fast boats. About 15 minutes before 1 the firing ceased; when h. m.'s plenipotentiary went on board & directed the *Nemesis* to proceed to the British factory. A flag of trace was hoisted. At 1 the Dutch folly opened its fire; the flag of trace on board the Nemesis was hauled down, and her fire opened on the *Dutch folly*; the distant ships also opened their fire on the same fort. In a few minutes the boats took possession of *Rouge fort*, then proceeded past the Dutch folly, and captured four gun boats, which their crews had just deserted; and a little before half past one captain Hall and Mr. Morrison landed, and displayed the English ensign at the British consulate, with three cheers, which was returned by the crews of the steamers and boats passing; when captain Hall and Mr. Morrison, &c. were returning to their boat, they were resisted by a party of soldiers, who were driven back up *Hoglane*; one of the *Nemesis'* men was here slightly wounded.

The fire from the *Nemesis* was continued occasionally at a small battery on the left bank in the suburbs, opposite to the *Dutch folly*. She afterwards picked up several gun boats &c. captured by the squadron. Between 5 and 6 she anchored in company with the squadron off the western suburbs, distant about 1 mile from the British consulate. The *Modeste* was observed to hoist a flag of trace.

TRANSLATION.

Report from the board of punishments.

On the 16th of the 2nd moon (March 2) the criminal board received the imperial will (as follows.)—

"*Keshen*, the governor general of the two Kiang provinces, has trifled with the laws, and brought in the rebellious barbarians his accomplices involving the heavy crimes of deceiving and being a traitor (to his prince and country). When the commissioners—the deputed great minister—arrive in Canton, let them immediately take from him the seals; and place under control and examination all his family and nearest relations; let the seales be instantly forwarded to the capital for strict trial, and, as they are convicted, be delivered over to the criminal board for punishment.

Those who have received the wealth and goods of the rebellious barbarians, and secretly transmitted them to their families, let the said governors cast up the goods &c., & send in a report & list.

The deputed great officers must not be guilty of any connivance, in opposition to the laws and ungrateful forgetfulness of my imperial favours. As to the officers who are able to be victorious, they shall be distinguished. All may rely on my imperial intentions. *Respect this.*

By J. E. m. C. E.

The Kwangtung, &c., on account of strict prohibitions against blackguards and vagabonds, annoying people and raising disturbances, issues this proclamation.

It is known that the superior officers have issued perspicuous orders for the full information of the military and the people.

"All the barbarian merchants are now permitted to trade on an equal footing; and it is ordered that the native merchants, frequenting Canton, treat the barbarian merchants, when going or coming, with protection, compassion, and increased indulgence; and so forth."

Hence is manifested the virtuous intentions of the substantial compassion of the superior officers for merchants from afar; and the said military and people should, therefore, implicitly obey the orders, and set about protecting, compassionating and indulgently treating (the barbarian merchants) with sincerity; but apprehending that there is a class of lawless vagabonds, who surreptitiously engage fishing boats, and cruise in them about in the offing, and when they fall in with single, weak, small boats, at once attack and violently plunder them; which will bring great calamities on the class of native traders, therefore, besides issuing strict orders to make seizures and severe examinations, it is proper to send forth a strictly prohibitory proclamation; and hereby it is proclaimed to the military and people, for their full information:—"All of ye must remain quiet in your different occupations and tread not in your former evil ways; but if ye dare, as of old, to oppose (the orders), when once you are seized, you shall be forthwith subjected to the heaviest punishment; I shall not be tardy in making good my words. Let all implicitly obey, oppose not.—A special proclamation. 3rd moon, 4th day. (March 30th.) By resp.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEB. 1841.

Date	Barom.	Therm.	Winds	Remarks
1	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
2	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
3	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
4	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
5	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
6	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
7	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
8	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
9	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
10	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
11	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
12	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
13	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
14	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
15	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
16	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
17	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
18	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
19	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
20	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
21	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
22	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
23	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
24	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
25	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
26	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
27	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy
28	29.90	65	NNE	Cloudy

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1841. No. 14.

FOR SALE.
THE Barque LADY HEWES, now lying at Whampoa. Inquire of
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE Barque SIRIRYA, of 300 Tons Register, apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Canton, 19th March, 1841.

FIRST FOR LONDON.
THE fast sailing Ship WILLIAM WARE, Captain Ware, now lying at Whampoa, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Ship MARY ISABELLA, of 300 Tons Burthen, now lying at Whampoa, apply to
GABRIEL de TRUBETAGOYENA.
Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Ship WILLIAM WALLACE, of 300 Tons, now lying at Whampoa, apply to
GABRIEL de TRUBETAGOYENA.
Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SORREL.
THE CORNWALLIS, now Canton, will sail with the Sorrel, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, THE UNDERSIGNED, Cut the Sum to hand the per Chinese, or Shroff Hongmerchants for the Wooden Blocks and Taylor's price and 8 per Mill.
Three Months 6 per Mill.
Four Months 6 do. 14 do.
Quarter 5 do.
Sixty days 6 do.
Four days 6 do.
Cash for the above notes the 30th of the month, Monday, Cannot be Money and half begin. Be cash.
WILLIAM TOOTE.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Sale each and Box of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Fine Old Cognac Brandy, Hennessy and Martell's Cognac Brandy, Hennessy and Martell's Cognac Brandy, Hennessy and Martell's

[illegible] the first week of kindness I had received from a lady. They allowed me to remain until the evening, and I was never more gladdened by gentleman, their companions, and other friends came there. We all repaired to my prison to write—[illegible] our labors.

February the 6th. — Had the pleasure of a visit from some I have never yet seen, who told me, that we were to leave Hongkong within a fortnight. We thought there was truth in the news, but we were not certain until the 7th, when I received the chief tidings from yourself. It would be impossible to describe, what our feelings were on that occasion. I had thought that the gentlemen had known it the day before so that our meeting at the first moment, was not as joyful as it otherwise would have been, but they had an earlier read are there, than our natural congratulations were warm and most sincere, and I again had the happiness of welcoming them to my poor prison, where we wrote messages to our friends. Nothing was now spoken of, but the money of our speedy relief; as for myself, I could scarcely believe it, till I was [illegible] Hongkong.

On the third of February, before 4 o'clock, my attendant came to my bedroom, saying, "Chinese Chinese, get up!" and immediately the same gentleman called to me, saying that we were ordered to go to Chinese. All of your letters, by this thought that he was not so fond one of the party. I am sure, you will believe me, when I tell you, that I knew not which things to do first. Numbers of people came, round our prison, and I was obliged to shut the door to keep them out. After my morning devotions, with the compradore's aid I got all my things packed. While thus engaged, he said that he by the mandarins, who told him, that he was just like the other English prisoners, they would therefore let other two accompany them but send him down to Canton. This threw us toward so there were our spirits and I felt deeply when, a few minutes afterwards, I saw him locked up in his prison,—as he had been my friend in adversity. I was with difficulty got through the crowd to the gentleman's prison, where I received a [illegible] and the moment [illegible], and was the bidden to speak of past troubles. Captain Anstruther was looked upon seeing the compradore to give his money, and, after many expressions made to the mandarin, whom he had greatly offended by withholding a picture for some months in chains, he at last succeeded in leading his way through the crowd. We walked a [illegible] while in the prison yard until by dint of perseverance and much pushing among the immense crowd, we got into our palanquins. We had a guard to escort us, and, having crossed the river in our palanquins, I looked back for one moment at the dismal scene of operations. Mandarins of every grade were in attendance. Behind the [illegible] at Ningpo was indescribable. Our road to Chinchew led principally along the river side, and our travelling was anything but comfortable, the pain being so bad that I found our palanquins because would slip. We saw some Chinese, one of my bearers wounded, and the [illegible] was changed on the ground. I struck my head, [illegible] the chair was more than this injury. I thought my [illegible] would not let us go on, and I reached Chinchew, [illegible] the road we met several mandarins coming on the [illegible] to see all speed, to the mutual gratification of [illegible] parties. At that we reached safety at Chinchew, where [illegible] were received with due honor by mandarins. We [illegible] not breakfasted, and, when the gentlemen asked the food a filthy dishes came to with no spoon full of [illegible]. Afterwards they brought us such a house of [illegible]. Captain Anstruther was now taken to his compradore [illegible], and after remaining a little while, he was not telling us, that we should soon be sent for to leave the same story but him,—namely, that we should not leave [illegible] Chinese if the admiral had not sent us and that we after some return and tell the commanding officer, he would get the ships away with all speed, and, with his church money the [illegible] a great many soldiers were waiting to enter Chinese as soon as the English commenced it. And at the same time, he intended us to [illegible] as a [illegible] that they had no hostile intentions—but [illegible] it was concluded, that Mr. Douglas was to accompany me to Chinese with captain Anstruther should [illegible] and get all the [illegible] but, when we were with [illegible] Douglas told him, that captain Anstruther had [illegible] to do with the people and begged that he might be allowed to remain with his [illegible], and that [illegible] Anstruther might accompany me. It was finally determined, that both the prisoners should stay behind and only Mr. Wise accompany me. I made every inquiry, for my only bearer and other things, which the mandarin had previously sent for to inquire, but to vain, as the officer kept them and would not [illegible] the same. Soon after, I took leave of the gentlemen and received my palanquin which conveyed me to the [illegible], where the [illegible] presented me with a fan. On the mandarin's [illegible] I had the pleasure of meeting all the other prisoners, which relieved my mind, as I was not before aware that they had come down from Ningpo, and had not seen them for several months. I spoke a few words to them as my chair passed. On the way we were taken to the soldiers' tents; I taking a few hours and [illegible], I could see but little of them, but they appeared to be [illegible] and occupied a very large space. I very [illegible] was our chair; they carried me close to the [illegible] and fired a shot in the compass for my comfort. The mandarin who accompanied us, showed us every attention. For some hours we lost sight of another, to enable the other prisoners to rendezvous, and during the night proceeded on the way to Chinese. About seven o'clock in the morning of the 8th, I was once more gladdened by the sight of an English coat. Soon after we were handed by two naval officers and Mr. J. Brown was the first to welcome me to freedom. In a short space of time, we met several other friends which lay at the outer anchorage; a few gunboats more, and the whole fleet was before us. I thought I saw an event a change as I known so to myself; the transport to begin on the left end to me, at least, all things looked serene, but perhaps the situation was to up again. As the boat drew near, captain Bourchier of the Blonde met his gig to convey me on board, and glad had we met. I to step into it, and then quit the ship in people, of whom hands I had received such [illegible]. Were [illegible] on the deck of the Blonde I received the [illegible] congratulations of captain Bourchier and the many friends to whom I was then introduced. What our feelings were at that moment none but one so long in captivity can conceive. Every one received a gentleman in my enjoyment and such remembrance gave the smile of heart felt sympathy. I was soon met there to a comfortable breakfast, but my joy was too exquisite to dilate on its particular. I remained on board the Blonde until the arrival of my fellow prisoners, when I was soon conducted to our other room. Lieutenant Douglas and captain Anstruther were joined us, and it is unknown my pleasure greatly to see them. I so much enjoyed, restored to their social comforts and warm friends. But long, the Bengal part of the same name safely on board, I was much discussed of seeing their [illegible] and [illegible] consummate, for twelve o'clock, suddenly that every kindness would now be shown them. It is to be hoped that, by the blessing of God they will soon regain their wonted strength, and, I trust the not hence they so dearly learned will never be [illegible] from their memory. Before most anxious to see you, my dear friend, and, Mr. Lockhart I for to working to [illegible] me, I [illegible] time in [illegible] to the ship Blonde, where you had so [illegible] provided for my comfort. My dear friend Lieut. Douglas did not leave me, until I was safely on board; and, [illegible] I reached the deck, then I received the kind and hearty cheers of the whole crew which not being anticipated was completely overwhelming, [illegible] as it was with the cordial welcome of captain Trail and his officers. To describe our meeting would be needless—it is the indelibly engraven on the heart of each one to be forgotten, but I would not conclude without a sincere, solemn, and heartfelt acknowledgment of praise and thanks to the Almighty Father, the Greatest Giver and the all enlightening Spirit, who has so truly fulfilled his promise "I will not leave thee nor forsake thee."

Anna Rogers.

Singapore Institution.

The Trustees have to refer with gratitude to the kind interest displayed in the progress of the institution by Rev. Tarrant, author of the admirable and honoured Mr. T. Overbeck Tarrant. Through her representation the committee of the British and Foreign Bible society made a grant to the school (which has been received and acknowledged) of 100 bibles and testaments in each of the English, Chinese and Malay languages; so also the committee of the religious tract society a grant of books to the value of £10, and the promises to continue big efforts to procure aid from her friends and others interested in education resident in England. The committee have also to acknowledge with thankfulness the many donations of money and books with which they have been favoured during the last year from visitors in and residents in the settlement.

The treasurer's report in the appendix will show the state of the funds.—The income is barely adequate to meet the regular monthly expenditure; besides which, various demands are constantly made on the funds, for stationery books, maps, and other expensive articles.—There will be immediately needed also additional outhouses applicable to the new wing.—The building itself is still in an incomplete state;—and the trustees intend speedily to take into consideration the propriety of finishing it, by erecting the other wing, the expense of which will more than overflow up the balance in the treasurer's hands. These hints, taken in connection with the statements in the following paragraph which appeared in the Singapore Free Press shortly after Mr. Bonnymen entered on his duties, will show the friends of education in this settlement that they must not slacken their exertions but on the contrary increase them in order to meet the greatly increased expenditure.

"The Chinese Institution.—This seminary has within the last month received a very valuable addition to its means of imparting instruction, in the person of Mr. Bonnymen, a gentleman before belonging to the American mission at this station, who has entered on school master, under a formal engagement to continue the service for a prescribed term of years. The committee attending the school received the additional service of another master instrumental if justice were to be done to the people, and the overtime conditions of the establishment were considered.—The rate of course entails a heavy demand upon the means at the disposal of the trustees; and it is to be apprehended that, without some extension of the resources of the establishment, to meet the increasing exigencies of the settlement in an educational point of view, and the consequent claims upon the institution, it may fall short of doing all the good it might otherwise effect, and be compelled to act within a more limited range than the circumstances of the place require. It must be the wish of all the European residents in this settlement who take an interest, and we hope there are few that do not, in the progress of education among the natives, to see the institution prosper. The number of resident subscribers is, as might be expected in this limited European community very small; yet the amount of the monthly subscription falls perhaps something below what might be expected for such an object, in a prosperous British settlement. In consideration of this now and upon the resources of the establishment, which we have mentioned above, it is to be hoped that, the subject being thus brought to the notice of the public, some representation of the necessity, that will take place among the residents here; and we trust the appeal will not pass unnoticed by our more distant readers."

List of Masters in the Institution.

1 Mr. Moss,	Young department.
2 Mr. Dickinson,	
3 Mr. Bonnymen,	Lower dito.
4 Boatwright,	Assistant in upper department.

Chinese school.

5 Gook Kim,	Holiday Teachers.
6 Kwey Hoo,	
7 Ho Tong,	Chinese dito.
8 Sing Sin,	Teacher dito.

Malay school.

9 Mohamed Ali,	Head Malay teacher.
10 Sabbary,	
11 Jumin Mahadjin,	

The Chinese and Malay teachers (Mohamed Ali excepted) are paid according to the average number of scholars they bring every month.

Total number of boys on the lists.

Upper department,	Scholars	[illegible]
Lower dito,	dito	[illegible]
Chinese school,	dito	[illegible]
Malay dito,	dito	[illegible]

The average daily attendance is 180, to 270 the deficiency being chiefly in the Malay and Chinese departments.

The Scholars may be thus particularized:

16	Mixed Portuguese.
6	Armenians.
1	Spanish from Manila.
8	Jews.
35	Protestant Christians.
18	Kling.
2	Persian.
3	Cochin Chinese.
28	Roman Catholic Christians, (not including the Malay.)
70	Chinese.—[illegible]

Several Chinese and Malays attend only the English classes in the upper and lower departments, and are not included in the Chinese and Malay school lists.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the Germans of Dr. Von Siebold.

Social and Domestic Life.

(Continued from No. 7 Sep. page 56.)

In order to divert the company, should conversation flag, and their eyes made pall on the eye, pretentious musicians, jugglers, gesture makers and the like, are hired for the day. To these are added a variety of the story-telling sense, very different to discourse from the ordinary members of the profession in the east. These generally make to their especial benefit in learn, the pretension, but all the gravity of a conglomerate, which they retail for the entertainment of their employers. Some of these traders in sounds are frequently hired to relieve the tedium of a sick room; but these engaged to divert a party of pleasure, have a second and somewhat shocking duty—it is, to set an example to politeness and high breeding, to improve the tone of the society that requires their services. These (not very honourable) have been they are said to combine in a most extraordinary manner. We are assured that, although, to their capacity of amusers, they indulge in extravagant buffoonery, ribaldry, and boisterous they remain perfectly self-possessed, and, at the proper moment, resuming their polished demeanour, retail the whole company to order and good breeding.

From the pleasures and forms that usually accompany the life of a Japanese, we must now turn to the closing scene, and, having begun with his birth, end the chapter with his burial. But then, we must advert to the length of time during which high circumstanced persons buried. Many Japan so of the higher order the mandarin, either in the course of nature or by their own hands. If the first holding office, the death is concealed—if the mandarin—and finally the property apparently so small, and the possession of his place has been obtained for the son. If such a person be deeply in debt, the same course is adopted for the benefit of his creditors, who receive the salary, which he, though well known to be dead, enjoyed in office. Again, if he has incurred any disfavour, or committed any offence, the consideration of which would be crowned with degraded punishment, confiscation and corruption of blood, he privately dies himself and other to his family circle. If any good to his family be contingent upon his double connexion by a time mandarin, or publicly, in a secure community of his friends, if the object be solely a consideration of justice, that obtaining of punishment.

When the necessity for the mandarin course, or when a Japanese openly dies, either naturally or by the hand of [illegible], the first symptom of necessity that appears is the [illegible] of the corpse and of those dwelling in the house upon every, and all garments [illegible] on. A priest then enters to shave by the corpse. The family is supposed to be too much absorbed in sorrow to attend to their customary in the other cases and proprietors [illegible] upon the [illegible] [illegible], they are [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], which their most intimate friends supply their place in the [illegible] of business or ceremony. One of these kind [illegible] shows the [illegible] of the corpse, which [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. This [illegible] [illegible] of the

[illegible] To lie down of necessity to receive the formal visits of condolence paid by all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, but paid outside the door, to avoid the necessity incurred by entering the house of death. The dipping of the grave is superintended by a Buddhist friend. This is situated in the grounds of a temple, is shaped like a well, and lined with strong cement, to prevent the infiltration of water. If the deceased be married the grave is usually made sufficiently capacious to receive husband and wife. A monument is prepared, bearing the name of the deceased, and, if married, the name of the survivor is added in red letters, to be blackened, or sometimes gilt, when this survivor passes shall rejoin to the grave the partner who has gone before.

When all preparations are completed the corpse, wrapped, and shut in a white chest, on which the priest has inscribed some sacred observations, as a sort of passport to heaven, is placed, in the sitting posture of the country, in a bier-shaped coffin, which is mounted in an earthen-ware vessel of corresponding figure; and the funeral procession begins. This is ushered by a number of youth-servants, who are followed by a large company of priests, bearing their sacred books, banners, &c. Then comes a crowd of servants carrying hangings paper, on which are inscribed banners, emblazoned, and other signs of triple paper inscribed with sacred sentences. These immediately precede the coffin (the sacred footer, borne upon a bier, and covered with a sort of white paper chest, having a chaise-dishonored roof over which a pavilion is suspended from a bamboo carried by a servant). Immediately behind the body walk the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, in their dress of ceremony, accompanying, attending, and surrounding the immediate portion of the family and kindred, who are attired in mourning garments of pure white. While entering to the tomb for the burial and household servants of the deceased. The procession is closed by the bodies of the family and their female friends, each in her own palanquin, attended by her female servants.* The palanquins (sedanchairs) of relatives are distinguished from those of friends by the white mourning dresses of the attendants. In families of lower rank, the female relatives and their friends walk after the corpse.

The successful train is met at the tomb by another party of priests, who perform a funeral service, and the corpse is interred in a peculiar sort of funeral vault produced by stalling copper bodies. During this ceremony, two persons, deputed from the house of death, sit in a side chamber of the temple with written materials, to note down the names of every friend and acquaintance, there who has attended.

In former times, alongside were, in many cases, ships, but more recently for it seems that, even in protected and innumerable Japan, lapse of years has wrought its ordinary, enfeeling effect, and lessened the propriety to make great sacrifices, either of life or property. In the early times allusion to, the dead man's house was burnt, carriage so worth of it as was used in conveying his remains. Now it is merely purified, by kindling before it a great fire, to which adversaries who not opinion the burial. At that period, servants were buried with their master (sacrifice, also; then, as greater moderation dawn, they were permitted [illegible] and that they should [illegible] buried, was, in both cases, deeply circumscribed who in they were kinsfolk. Now, slightly the happily substituted for the living man.

The following is said by some of our writers to last forty-nine days; but this must mean the general mourning of the whole family, inasmuch as Dr. von Siebold expressly says that very near relations remain [illegible]—which, in Japan, is the same thing—as much as thirteen months. It appears, also, that there are [illegible] periods of mourning in Japan, as with us, a deeper and a subsequent, lighter, which may help to explain the discrepancy. During the specified forty-nine days, all the kindred of the deceased repair daily to the tomb, there to pray and offer orisons of a peculiar kind, on many a number on days have elapsed since the funeral; these protracting forgiveness on the forty-ninth day. On the 49th day, the men shave their heads and beards, much had remained unshaven and untrimmed during the seven weeks. All signs of mourning are laid aside, and men and women resume the ordinary business of life, their first duty being to pay visits of thanks to all who attended the funeral. It should be stated, however, that for half a century the children and grand-children of the deceased continue to wear off rings upon the tomb.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

APRIL 8TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	5th Dec.	Singapore	18th Feby.
U. States	10th Oct.	Java	18th Jany.
Calcutta	22nd Jany.	Manila	12th March
Bombay	15th Jany.	Australia	

April. ARRIVED FROM

[illegible] Lawrence Taylor, Agra, Singapore and Bombay.
[illegible] Ann, Manila, do. and Calcutta.
[illegible] Ann, Manila, do. and Penang.

March. SAILED FOR

[illegible] H.C.S. Sumatra, Manchester, Hongkong, & Cal.

April.

[illegible] Lawrence, Agra, Singapore and Bombay.
[illegible] Lawrence, (do.) ——— Manila.
[illegible] H.C.S. Sumatra, Queen, Wanden, Calcutta.

G. HARLOCKE *Lonsdale*, Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per HARLOCKE, G. B. Powell, esq.

UNDER DISPATCH.

Hongkong, (Port) Queen, Fleur-de-lis, Rebecca.

VESSELS LOADING.

Per Lucina.—Wanda.
Per Bombay.—Conservancy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Tuscarora, Palmyra, with brass and merchandise, Gloucester, Albion, packet, neutral (Eng.)
From Liverpool.—Chusan, Pallas, Pearson, Dunbar.
From do via Manila.—Sunbeam.
From Calcutta.—Queen, Ariel, Cleopatra Family, Royal Elen, Frances Cowasjee, Sir Charles, Fortunates, Elen, Begum, Clara, Argyle, Harlequin.
From Bombay.—Antiope, Lowjee Family.
From do via Manila.—Sultana.
From Madras.—Shandraquery.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Queen, Lauren, Little, Bengalese, (Port.) Lisbonese, Conservatori, Rosen, Harlequin.
From Lisbon.—Bernardeen, (Port.) Vigilante, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.

Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, commander in chief, captain, T. Maitland.

Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Stephenson
Blonde	44	captain	W. Bourchier
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith
Alligator	28	captain	J. Kuper, (ship)
Pelican	20	captain	T. Herbert
Cornwallis	18	captain	C. B. Hillyar
Herald	18	captain	J. Nicol
Wanderer	18	commander	C. Barton
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren
Modeste	18	commander	H. Byron
Pylades	18	commander	T. H. Adams
Cruizer	18	commander	H. W. Gibbs
Columbine	18	commander	T. J. Clarke
Algerine	10	sloop	T. A. Stokes, commanding
Sulphur	6	Bomb.	B. Belcher, commanding
Starling sch.	6	Bomb.	H. Kilbee, commanding
Pluto sch.	—	Bomb	R. R. Quin, commanding
Louisa cut.	—	Bomb.	F. Cumberland, do.

Steamvessels (Troop ships) on India (temporarily)

H. C. S. armed steamers.

Atalanta cmdr. Bourne, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
Charles Forbes	900	Wills	Jardine, Matheson
Cassowitz	600	Clark	" & Co.
Dartmouth	730	Jacob	"
Earl of Clare	910	Scott	"
Fort William	1224	Hogg	"
Giraffe		Wright	"
Hartington	800	Lumbley	"
Herald	777	Watt	"
Julius Cæsar	650	Mitchell	"
Mineral		Moore	"
Westmoreland	800	Lamington	"
Aden		Pennaby	Dent & Co.
Amity	380	Bell	"
Alan Gelen	300	Glen	"
Bion	600	Macarthy	"
Jessy	381	Grimes	"
Mullah	450	Jones	"
Recovery	400	Johnson	"
Lowjee Family		Ayres	"
Ann Long	300	Hudson	Mackintosh & Co.
Augusta	300	Vaulking	"
Castle Huntly	1250	Reddie	"
Francis Smith	381	Edmond	"
Hope		Sprague	"
Mary Catherine	400	Galloway	"
Rosina		Moss	"
Chetor	400	Rennie	Turner & Co.
Kingston	431	Maclean	"
Orleans	600	Cameron	E. Bannerjee
Berkeley Castle	1274	Johnston	"
Vansittart	1212	Lucas	"
Charlotte	60	Packer	Shaw & Co.
Sesostris	370	Kirby	"
Dolphin, Chinese	276	Rich	Wetmore & Co.
Rockwood	300	Cunningham	" Co.
Hannah	450	Gordyne	Russell & Co.
St. George	300	Wright	" Co.
Ann or	341	Ware	Gibbs, Bright & Co.
Minerva	327	Brown	Russell, Fletcher & Co.
Bella Maria	300	Wickham	Bell & Co. Co.
Clifford	400	Sharpe	Lindsay & Co.
Bion		Moriarty	"
Mermaid	400	Robertson	R. Wilcox
Jane	300	Woodberry	R. Rye, Jr.
Hyacinth	370	Hamah	"
Ann		Pickering	Russell & Co.
Resolution		Waterman	L. Mackintosh & Co.
Abbas		Downing	Russell & Co.
Bien Pensée		Hollis	"
Lowell		Brownrigg	"
Norrington		Crocker	"
Lynn		Rickard	"
Hamilton		Kilham	"
Angelo		Coleman	Wetmore & Co.
Hawaii	400	"Scotland"	J. Rye, Jr.
Gentle	400	Grant	"
Florida	300	Pickard	"
Joseph Peabody		Dennison	J. P. Sturgis
Splendid		———	A. A. Boston
Sylph		Mercer	L. Mackintosh & Co.
South Cut.		Bates	Russell & Co.
Ann Lydia		Sherwood	J. Sturgis

We have taken the liberty to borrow the rev. J. Lewis, Shanghai's translation from the Canton Times, of the ceremony on Keshen and the appointment of the present imperial commissioner; we have both the original documents, but the late appearance of our present number leaves us no time to translate them; nor is it necessary, when we can make so easy a use of Mr. Shanghai's excellent version.

We never get any faith in Chinese reports, particularly at the present time; and even now but little in their public papers; which all foreigners, or at least the English, may feel certain will ever be inimical to them so long as the government that they oppose has the power to issue them.

Our intended remarks on Mrs. Noble's narrative we must at present defer, but not, we trust, for long. The story of the unfortunate lady and her fellow-prisoners, will form a most interesting but mournful episode in the history of the British trade with China; we hope the English minister will have it immediately translated into Chinese, and extensively circulated amongst the public officers and people of this country; also forwarding copies to Japan, and the neighbouring islands.

We regret to state that the hoped-for safety of Messrs. Bligh and Tools of the Blenheim, and Mr. Field, late of the Snipe, as we expressed in our last, has been disappointed. Mr. Field's body was washed on shore in Cosiba's bay on the 1st instant; nothing has been heard of Messrs. Bligh and Tools.

We shall, for the future, be as chary in our observations on the policy of the English minister, as the circumstances of the time will allow. A superior-order, a consul, or even plenipotentiary—falling, by the chapter of accidents, into his possession of power, —the press could not dread; but when ministers are in power, we shall be ministerialists; but we cannot understand these sudden elevations in station and power, which have been more sudden and higher than, Mr Foley observed of lord Ellenborough's elevation—in our time—*Gurwin's balloon*. The only conclusion we can arrive at, is; —that late orders have been received to recover the trade at all risks—and then you shall be our future minister in China, with any powers you like to ask: should this be the case, we have the fear of Hongkong before our eyes; for we have no justification for innovation in our benchmark from a British statesman, nor patience to endure pains and penalties, nor money to pay them.

The following melancholy account of the death, on [illegible] of an old friend, Captain Hamilt[illegible] of the Portuguese Packet-boat [illegible], who [illegible] "Macao and the islands." on the morning of the 26th [illegible] will be received with heartfelt [illegible] by all those [illegible] who are interested in [illegible] of deeper [illegible] ship. Our readers may [illegible] in general [illegible].

The gunboat officer was [illegible] by one of the seamen [illegible] "Cuddie" [illegible] the gunboat to the [illegible] [illegible] the gunboat [illegible] of [illegible] subsequently [illegible] received upon the deck where the attack was made, there appears no doubt of the fatal result.

Having landed with the manner at nine o'clock, and when at a short distance from the [illegible], [illegible] was the cries of [illegible] drew [illegible] E. B. Crawford, proceeding in the direction of the [illegible] with his gun accompanied by the [illegible] Cunningham [illegible] rapidly to [illegible]; he received Cumar at the moment of being captured by five or six Chinese, armed with long knives and bludgeons.

Cumar, [illegible] with [illegible] B. C. [illegible] immediately [illegible] the [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] pilot, Mr. [illegible] in order to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion. 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Contract for 3 months, ... 9

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1841. NO. 15.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Captain White, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque LADY HAYES, 320 Tons, Captain Sheahan, with early despatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Barque MINERVA, of 287 Tons burthen; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 10th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque TRABEL II; apply to
GABRIEL de YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 10th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons; apply to
GABRIEL de YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao 10th March, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. Calder to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Canton Insurance Office held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising for the season's Teas going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather,

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to		3 p. ct.
" United States of America	do	3 "
" Holland or Hamburgh	do	3½ "
" Spain or Portugal	do	3½ "
" Ports in the River St. Lawrence	do	3½ "
" Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
" Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only for the present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

Canton Insurance Society or Canton 1841–42.

THE following will be the rates of premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France	one Port	3 p. cent.
" United States of America	do	3 "
" Holland or Hamburgh	do	3 "
" Spain or Portugal	do	3½ "
" Ports in the river St. Lawrence	do	3½ "
" Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
" The Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the undersigned at Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance will please give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or Canton, that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.
Macao, 12th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWN OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Cabinets Wares in bottle 24 per dozen, or Pekoe Souchong Boxes in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 6 dozen per 10dzl.
do. do. do. 6 do. 12 do.
Port wine 6 to 10 per dozen.
Sherry 6 to 24 do.
Claret 3 do.
Brandy 8 do.
Pale Brandy 12 do.
Champagne and dozen quarts Rp. dos. 16 per dozen.
Mustard in tins in Boxes and half Boxes, &c. and do.
W. LILLIAN SCOTT.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in tubes, or single pieces. Harness and Manila cordage. Chain Cables of different sizes. Bower, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to
Macao, 23rd March 1841. Antonio J. de Barros.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Canton Register Office, the Canton Register for 1838–39, bound in cloth volumes; at $10 each.

NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned will cash bills of the above description at the current rate of exchange.
Macao, 5th March. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nailed. Tyler Lead in Sheets Manila Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots in Superior Apply to
IGNACIO PERRA DA SILVA,
at J. V. Jorge, Esq. Office.
Macao, 6th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex Palmyra:
2 cases Black Cheroots cents. 8 dozen each.
20 do. Common do. do. 8 dozen each.
5 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 dozen each.
8 do. Smoked Bacon do. 12 to 14 each.
8 do. Thirsty Hams.
100 Kegs Butter; do. 20 lbs. each.
A large assortment of Sundries, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Hampers, Mayflowers, Scotland, Rangoon, Cavendish, Pipe Bar, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one chest.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Burton in Casks. Apply to DIXON & Co.
Macao, 1st March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Hands, and for sale apply to
INNES FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Blanched Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
22 do. White Duck Light
Canvas for sugar sails, 1
22 do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE:
SUPERIOR London bottled Porter.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French Cognac Brandy, the growth of every bottled carefully covered with lead.
Genuine Cognac, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin.
French Claret, Le Blanc, St. Julien &c.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Amontillo and Dry Port Wines.
Superior old Hock.
Sparkling Champagne.
Cigars, in one dollar cases.
Bass' Ale, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Manila and Havanah Segars.
Oilman's Pomade.
Marine Stores.—Canvas, No. 1 to 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil, Turpentine; Pitch; Shellac; and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 24 inch; Russian Rope, from 6 to 7 inch; Bengal Lines; Lead and Nettles. Anchors of 2, 3, 4, and 5 cwt., and two of 20 cwt. each; Chain, of sizes; Manila Rope.
Glass and Crockery Ware:
One double set of blue and white Breakfast services; and one small set of white Breakfast service.
Two Glass Decanters, with engraved coverings.
Beaver Hats.
Peppermint.
Stoneware—Brown Pots.
Stone York and Westphalia Hams, (for sale at the original English cost).
A few Kegs of Tamarind.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:
Patent Suspender Tape Webbing, from 3 to 6 feet.
Elastic Braces.
Ale in the Bottle, in small Kegs.
Bar Soap, in 50 to 56 lb. boxes.
Bs. Pilot and Navy Bread. Bs. Flour. Bs. Beef and Pork, in barrels. — These are fresh, it will be sold uncommonly cheap, to have an outward.
Mess Beef, in half barrels.
Brandy and Fine Cognac.
Muscat Sherry &c. &c.
Apply to JOHN SMITH.
The N. E. house on the Pr ça Grande.
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues up to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being $10 yearly, or $5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogue may be had from the Revd. S. W. Bonney, Tutor of the Society's Schools, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. Reid Morrison,
Recording Secretary and Librarian.
Macao 1st July 1841.

. Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

The following notice should have appeared in our last number, but it was mislaid.

H. M. Ship Blenheim,
Macao Roads, 30th March, 1841.

Gentlemen,—The Commander in Chief, Sir Gordon Bremer, having taken his departure for Calcutta, his duties have devolved on me, for the time being, as Senior officer on the Chinese coast. I have the honor to acquaint you therewith; and considering that the protection, and the promotion of one of the main bulwarks of the Empire, the Commerce of the country, is one of the principal duties of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, I beg to express my readiness at all times, to communicate freely with the commercial community on the important station on my terrestrial, and to assure them, that I shall be most willing to attend to any representations they may feel it necessary to make to the Senior officer, in relation to general interests, collectively; or individually in respect to more private concerns; giving them the best consideration in my power.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE,
Capt. of H. M. S. Blenheim,
and Senior Officer on the China Coast.

To the Respective Members of the British Commercial Community, connected with the British Trade on the China Coast.

H. M. S. Sulphur,
Macao Roads, 7th April, 1841.

I am commanded by Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, senior officer, &c. &c. to communicate to the British merchants at Macao, that he found everything at Canton satisfactory in relating to the trade, and all going on in harmony with trifling exceptions. That he has left a strong force, and made the most cautious arrangements to rescue our countrymen from the factory, and our ships at Whampoa from any attempt unexpectedly made by the Chinese.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Edward Sulivan,

commander H. M. S. Sulphur,

and senior officer present.

To the commercial community, —Macao.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

By Thomas Hood Esq.

"Mistress of herself tho' China fall."—Pope.

"I wasn't understand it," said my uncle, throwing down on the table the pamphlet he had been reading, and looking up over the fire-place, at the great picture of Canton painted by his old brother, wherein the inlet of an East Indiaman. My aunt was seated beside my uncle, with her eternal—I mean, playing at working; and cousin Tom was working at playing, in a corner. As for my father and myself, we had dropped in as usual after a walk, to take our tea, which through an old connexion with Cathay, was certain to be first-rate at the cottage. "Why on earth," continued my uncle, "why on earth we should go to war at the rate we do, I can't guess my comprehension."

"And mine too," chimed in my aunt, whose bit it was to put in a word and put out an argument, as often as she had an opportunity; "I always thought opium was a fulling, soothing sort of thing, more likely to compose people's passions than to stir them up."

My uncle looked at the speaker with much the same expression as that of the great girl in Wilkie's picture, who is at once frowning and smiling at the boy's grotesque mimicry of the Blind Fiddler—for my aunt's allusion to the sedative qualities of opium was amusing in itself, but provoking, as interrupting the discussion.

"The Sulphur question," she continued, "is quite a different thing. That's all about brimstone and combustibles; and it would only be of a piece, if we came to count our man of war, and frigates, that fleetship to hobnob against Pekin."

"I should like to see," said my father, in his quietest tone, and with his gravest face, for he was laughing inwardly at the disposed grand display of pretensions!

"To go back," resumed my uncle, "to the very beginning of the business. First, we have Captain Elliot, who makes to give the Chinese Admiral a chip—"

"And a very civil thing of him too," ventured my aunt.

"Eh!—what?" exclaimed my uncle, to unspeakably new Waterloo crack.

"To be sure," said my aunt, in a drowsing tone, "it might be a Friday and a fast day, as to mind."—

"Amen what?"

"An argument," repeated my aunt, confusedly, "I have always understood that the Catholic priests and the Jesuits were the first to go converting the Chinese."

"Pooh! nonsense!" cried out my uncle, "A chip is a document."

"Well, it's not my fault," resented my aunt, "if things abroad are called by their wrong names. What is a chip, then, to Chinese—I mean a pack or custom-house is called a document?"

My uncle gave a look, very like, mostly of Job himself. He was pretty tempted—but he remembered the recent Epsley with poor Frenchy, and grunted. My father tried to engage attention as usual. "After all, brother," he said, "my dear, it might be worse, and Providence, generally, is a pretty good friend. Perhaps the people think occasionally of chops and steaks. Besides the Indian greater—Hindoos—to—Chinese—countenance—you remember the needless resentment there was about the "barbarian lord."

"Tut, tut, you be dole," said my uncle, "and who the d—l I be expected to know Chinese, any more than lord Melbourne, or lord Palmerston, or lord Kinnaird? Who? Especially when it's such a vile language besides, and a single letter stands for a whole chapter, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics."

"But what says the pamphlet?" said my father, deliberately putting on his spectacles, and taking up the brochure from the table.

"Why, he says," replied my uncle, "that opium is a general drug, that it produces the most demoralizing effects on the consumers, and that we have no right to propagate, to force a noxious article down the throats of our fellow creatures."

"No, nor wholesome one neither," returned my father, "as the judge said to the woman when she killed her child for not taking its physic. But what have we been—a nation of our exports to the celestial empire?"

"The author means to imply," said my uncle, "that if the Chinese did not grow and smoke so much opium, they would have more money to lay out on our Brighthelms and Manchester manufactures."

"Pretty nonsense, indeed!" exclaimed my aunt. "As if the Chinese could smoke printed cottons and calicoes and their Birmingham hardware and cutlery, like the opium!"

"I tell—ye it is but a Brummagem argument after all," said my father, sarcastic interest played over with quietness. "It's the old story in the spelling book."—"Shoeb's nothing like leather." The pamphleteer and commissioner Lin are both of a mind in condemning a drug in which they are not druggists; but how comes it that the deleterious demoralizing effects of the articles are found out only in 1840?—The opium trade with China is of long standing—it is a old up—"

"Robinson Crusoe," cried a small voice from the corner of the room, where cousin Tom had been listening to the discussion and making a paper kite at the same time.

"Robinson Siddlesticks!" cried my uncle, "boys oughtn't to talk about politics. What in the world has opium chewing to do with a desert island?"

"He had a whole cargo of it," muttered Tom, "when he went on his voyage to China."

"The lad's right," said my father. "Go, Tom, and fetch the book,—and Defoe's novel was produced in a twinkling!—"The lad's right," repeated my father, reading aloud from the book,—"here's the very passage. 'From Siangtra,' says Crusoe, 'we went to Siam, where we exchanged some of our wares for opium and some arrack—the first a commodity which bears a great price amongst the Chinese, and which at that time was much wanted there.'"

"That's to the point, at any rate," said my uncle, with a sort of approbation to the boy. But my aunt did not so much relish Tom's victory, and as none but boy should patronize, took advantage of the room."

"It is a sad job, this war, I am sorry for it," said my father, with a serious shake of his head. "I have always had a sneaking kindness for the Chinese, as an intelligent and ingenious people. We have sent them now in the rear of civilization, but no doubt there was a time when comparatively they were refined and we were the barbarians."

"It is impossible to doubt it," said my uncle with great emphasis. "To say nothing of their invention of gunpowder, and their discovery of the mariner's compass, look at their earthenware & c my own part. I am particularly fond of old china. It is, I may say, quite a passion—inherited perhaps from my grandmother, with several shortcoats of the antique oriental porcelain. She used to say it was a general topic."

"And she had Horace Walpole," said my father, "to back her opinion."

"It is sure she had," replied my uncle, "sorry; and the Chinese must be a general people. It is sufficient to look at their elegant tea services, to convince one that they are not entirely uncivilized. Then their records of the commerce with Europe, so fond at once—"

"The Sing Whang is a gentleman," said my father, and blushing a little, in spite of their nature."

My uncle pulled the tea-pot to the light, but went on in a trance, as if he had forgotten what he was about. "To look at a Chinese service," he said "is enough of itself to make one a connoisseur. It inspires one—at least it does me—with the exquisite theme of small liquor and such like, the rage. Indeed in comparing our drinking-cups with the Chinese, they are like beer-barrels in a bird's-cage, contemplating their beige, lagger, and black, jacks, and wondering how Gabbe and Eggen-aussenage must have been a little coarse, not to say boggish, in their draughts."

"Quite right, indeed," said my father.

"Now here is a delicate, decidedly genteel, sentimental tea-cup, taking up from a miserable a cup handle large enough for a fairy to get into. What sort of liquor might one to expect from such a pretty little chalice?"

"At a guess," replied my father, with gravity, nothing coarser than mountain dew."

"Yes," said my uncle, with enthusiasm, "to drink out of such a diminutive cup, all enamelled with blossoms, is, indeed, like to the poetical fancy of sipping dew out of flowers! And even the liquid to whom only such a cup could belong!—"

"She must have had delicate lips, though, I warrant," said my father.

"And what a lady-like hand," continued my uncle, "for such a Lilliputian vessel could escape from any but the most tremulous fingers."

"How lofty must be the foot," said my father, "which is never higher than a chair."

"And there, again, we have a proof of refinement," said my uncle. "Walking is generally considered in Europe to a refined and common exercise for a lady, and it shows the extreme delicacy of the well-bred Chinese female, that so far as possible she makes a [redacted] impropriety a physical impossibility."

"And is it somewhat remarkable," said my father, "that the Chinese gentlefolk have no appendage, formerly indispensable with the politest, not on in the world known politest time, the pigtail?"

"Exactly," said my uncle. "But here is the lady," and he took up another of his grandmother's brittle legacies, "on a plate that might to be a plate to Madam's grandfather and the part. Just hold it up against the window, and observe its transparency, softening down the sunshine you observe it's out of moonlight."

"Very transparent, indeed," said my father, "reminds to Kin-ching herself, looking a moth of the blue river."

"Yes, blue, then the Rhine," said my uncle, "though it has not been put into poetry. And look at the birds, butterflies, and flowers! And that pretty rural temple!"

"Is it on the north or to the day?" asked my father.

"Whichever you please," said my uncle, "and the garden is all the more Elysian for that ingenious equivocation. There is no horizon you observe, but a sort of blending, so we may suppose there was in paradise, of earth and heaven."

"Very sentimental indeed," said my father. "And those curly-tailed swallows, and those crooked pedigrees easy to dying or a-dancing at the option of the spectators."

"Exactly so," said my uncle; "and thus you have the top-shelf fancy of the Chinese. A Brummagem potter would leave nothing to the imagination. He would argue drops of building a castle in the air, or throwing a bridge, over nothing."

"He would not, indeed," said my father, "upon if he could get an set of partnerships for it."

"Not he," cried my uncle. "All must be fast with him—no fictions. But it is otherwise with the Chinese. They have been called ornate and trivial copyists—but, on the contrary, they have more boldness and originality than all our royal academy put together. Pitt commerce, been to a end, the further end of which is lost in that white block which may or

money not stand for the [illegible]."

"And yet," said his father, "that little man in petticoats is worth twenty pigs [illegible] on account on the other end."

"For aught we know," said my uncle, "it may be another thing—but I have often fancied that the paintings on their utensils were written, which their artist expressing. In the mean time we may gather some hints of the character of the people from their paintings—that they are literary and musical, and from the frequent occurrence of figures of children, that they are of all principles and domestic habits. And, above all, that they are eminently orderly, and believe only in peaceful and [illegible] pursuits. I do not [illegible] that [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

"[illegible] the [illegible]," said my father, "for they are [illegible] with something [illegible] than a tempest-torn teapot. It will be like the [illegible] vessel in the old fable, coming in contact with the [illegible] ocean. There will be a fine smash, brother, of your favourite ware!"

"A smash! where?" inquired my aunt, who had just entered the room and imperfectly overheard the last sentiment. "What are you talking of?"

"Oh! talk in a China shop," said my father, with a hard wink at my uncle.

"Tell! what a beautiful [illegible], [illegible]," said my aunt. "There was Mrs. Starkey, who [illegible] the great Starkey, who [illegible] Gold Bars—what an overdrawn bill [illegible] [illegible] only last week. At first, she says, she was quite enough, for besides raising up and down the dominions, he had been [illegible] [illegible] all over Islington, and Hoxton fields, and then had taken the widows out of him. So at first he only stood staring at the jugs and mugs, and things as if admiring the patterns."

"And pegs," inquired my uncle, "which [illegible] Mrs. Starkey in the [illegible] time?"

"Why, the shopman, you know, had [illegible] the cottage, for safety, until Mr. Starkey was in the back parlour, and then every thing by peeping through a crack of the green curtain over the glass-door. He [illegible] stood staring at the Bonbury, quite [illegible], when suddenly with a [illegible] of his tail, he brought down on the flock a whole row of [illegible] that hung over head. I suppose he remembered being pelted about the streets, for the clatter of the earthen ware about his ears roused to put him up again, for he gave a stamp and a bellow that made the whole shop shake again, and down rolled a great jug on his hind quarters. Well, round turn's the Bull, quite savage, with another loud bellow, as much as to say, 'I should like to know who did that?' when what should he see by bad luck but a Chinese figure of a mandarin, as big as our Tom there, a-grinning and nodding at him with its head."

"Commissioner Lin," said my father, with a significant nod to my aunt.

"Mr. Starkey thinks," continued my aunt, "that the cool Bull took the Chinese figure for a human creature, and particularly as its nodding made it look so life-like—however, the more the bull stamped and bellowed the more the mandarin grinned and nodded his head, till at long and at last, the Bull got exasperated, and snatching his tail upright, like Starkey says, as stiff as the kitchen poker, he made but one crash in the China emporium, and scattered him all into shivers."

"And there you have the whole history," said my father, with another nod to my uncle, "of a war with China."

Chinese antiquities in France.

The study of the language and literature of China was begun in France by the late Monsieur Abel Remusat, and has been continued with increasing success by his successor, Monsieur Stanislas Julien, to the concurrent zeal and profound researches we stand indebted for introducing to us the rich stores of Chinese knowledge. If the [illegible] and prejudices of the Chinese government closes upon us with jealous care the entrance to the celestial empire, the monuments of Chinese genius, at least, are open to the investigations of our learned men. The history, philosophy, policies, religions, [illegible] of Chinese life are no longer secrets hidden from us, and we may rely on the [illegible] of literature perhaps "the [illegible] and the future [illegible]. All the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] speaking, "the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The ships at Whampoa are loading fast; the merchant-shipping have removed from *Tsonfoo* to *Hongkong* bay.

Our readers will observe, from Mr. Shuck's translation, that great and persevering enmity has been exhibited against the unfortunate *Keshen* by all the provincial officers; but no one can judge of his probable fate in the present excited state of the government.

We think but little of the proclamation of the three commissioners, dated 6th inst., (*vide* another column); for while *Yihshan* is at *Fukshan* preparing a myriad of troops to attack and exterminate the barbarians, and casting cannon of unknown calibre and weight, the trade is not interrupted; it appears absurd enough, however, to fulminate exterminating edicts against those foreigners who are conducting it.

The notice from sir Pleasing Sembouse, con monirated by captain Belcher, of h. m's. ship Sulphur, will, however, under present circumstances, be satisfactory to the commercial community at Macao.

Those of our readers who have forgotten their *Robinson Crusoe*, and have not read *Thomas Hood's* grotesque account of—'*the war with China*'—may, probably, be surprised to learn that opium was an article of trade in English vessels to China so far back as the reign of king William.

All branches of the river are said to be swarming with strong pirate boats: as a real war with China by the English on one side, and a servile war on the other, it is not improbable may soon be waging.

The reverend Charles Gutzlaff has gone to the Columbine to Chusan, to assist in the investigations of the murder of the late unfortunate captain Stead, of the transport *Pentonjee Sessanjee*.

We invite the attention of our commercial readers to the two advertisements from the house of *Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.*, and *Messrs. Dent and Co*, on the subject of the encreased rates of insurance, to commence from the 20th instant.

TRANSLATIONS.

Proclamation from the three commissioners, Yih, Luhy, and Yang, on the capture of the Bogue forts by the English barbarians.

It is well known the *tiger's* gate of the province of Canton, is a fortified pass of the utmost importance; now the said rebellious barbarians, seeking and making causes of quarrel and war, the forts have already been subjected to their attacks; and we, the said leaders, troops having been already prepared at all points, have received the imperial orders to head the grand army to the attack and extermination (of the said barbarians); and when we fix on an early day to commence operations, the rebellious barbarians either make false professions of their wishes to submit, or in fear slink off: in either case we cannot *fix* them.

The turning, inconstancy, and tergiversation of the rebellious barbarians have reached the extreme, and the supreme ruler, in his glorious and sublime majesty, trembles with indignation, and has commanded us to lead on our armies, and decidedly not again allow them to beg for reconciliation. If any make pretexts, and do not hasten to have all prepared, until they even sink into neglect and remissness, all the officers at the maritime entrances and military stations shall be held responsible.

Further, the imperial will has been received imperatively to take the leaders of the rebels, and send them in cages to the imperial city, there to suffer the utmost extremity of the law. And if they are not seized and firmly retained, or ordered out of the port and to go far away, this also shall be imputed as a crime to the defensive military; the military code is ready, and decidedly there shall be no indulgence.

It is proper that we hasten to issue a proclamation, according to the late state of affairs (i. e. war not peace, separation not harmony). We therefore invite all brave and hardy sailors to enter immediately; those who distinguish themselves shall be reported for rewards: thus great favours and severe punishments, are both within their own choice. Especially obey it, be attentive to it. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 24 moon, 15th day. (April 6th). Said to have been published in Canton on the 17th day.

By J. R. ch. C. R.

Eight accusations against Keshen, presented at court by E, the first governor of Kwangtung.

First.—He held interviews with and received documents from Elliot, on equal terms.

Second.—On his arrival at Canton, he did not choose out and depute either literary or military mandarins to go to Elliot, to speak about affairs, but only employed his office a traitorous Hon (Chinese) named Pungpang.

Third.—The admiral (Kwan) took the troops, and proceeded out to sea to guard and watch the public interests, but nothing whatever would Keshen communicate to him, and when he (the admiral) requested definite instructions, he was forthwith met with angry railing, and it became impossible for the admiral himself to adjust these affairs of more or less importance.

Fourth.—He issued orders to each of the forts that it would not be allowed to those who might be careless of merit to ruin matters by opening fire with their musketry and great guns of their own accord, and consequently these forts and the military stations were all lost on the same day.

Fifth.—He constrained Lekoen, the adjutant general, to prepare an official dispatch for him acknowledging his (Keshen's) offences, forcing him to affix his (Lekoen's) seals to the same and to present it to Elliot.

Sixth.—He changed every measure for the worse, made vague and incoherent representations to the court, and brought disaster upon the admiral (who fell at the taking of the Bocca Tigris).

Seventh.—At the village of Santaou (on the river above the Bocca Tigris) he fired salutes and went to receive Elliot, and also dispatched messengers to deliver his commands to each of the forts that they were to observe the same arrangement and receive Elliot in like manner.

Eighth.—He affixed his seals to a document dismembering a portion of our territory, and delivering it over to these barbarian men for a place of residence.

I, E, the first. governor (of Kwangtung) lay these accusations before the court.

Vert. J. R. R.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, April 8th, 1841.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 8th April, the Lady of R. J. Lanceton Esq. of a boy.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH 1841.

Macao.

Date.	Hour.	Barom.	Therm.	Winds.	Weather.
1	6	29.90	66	NW a. ENE & NE	cldy and wd. sometimes d.
	9	29.80	70	ENE	night cldy and wd. NE
	12	29.61	75	ENE	fair fine rain cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	3	29.60	76	ENE, E.	dark cldy wr. fr. wd. cldy & and
	6	29.80	73	E	fair & cldy fr. wd. cldy & and
	9	29.90	70	E	wd. E. night cldy.
2	6	29.90	66	NW, NE	ENE cldy and wd. lightning ch. wr. fr.
	9	29.91	70	NW, NE	ENE cldy and lightning ch. wr. fr.
	12	29.80	75	ENE, E.	dark cldy wr. fr. wd. cldy & and
	3	29.70	76	ENE, ESE	cldy fr. wd. cldy and wd. fr.
	6	29.80	73	ESE	night cldy fr. wd. cldy and wd. fr.
	9	29.90	70	E	night fine rain cldy fr. wd. NE
3	6	29.90	66	E	fair & cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	fair & cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	12	29.80	75	E	fair & cldy fr. wd. sunshine & fr.
	3	29.70	76	E	fr. cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd. ESE
	6	29.80	73	ESE, SW	cldy and fr. wd. lightning & thunder to south.
	9	29.90	70	SW	fr. cldy & damp fr. wd. night fine rain cldy fr.
4	6	29.90	66	ESE, NE	cldy fr. wd. cldy very fr. wd. NE
	9	29.80	70	ESE	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	12	29.70	75	E	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	3	29.60	76	E	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	6	29.80	73	E	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
5	6	29.90	66	E	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. cldy and fr. wd.
	12	29.80	75	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	3	29.70	76	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	6	29.80	73	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
6	6	29.90	66	ESE	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.80	70	ESE	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	12	29.70	75	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	3	29.60	76	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	6	29.80	73	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
7	6	29.90	66	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	12	29.80	75	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	3	29.70	76	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	6	29.80	73	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
8	6	29.90	66	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	12	29.80	75	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	3	29.70	76	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	6	29.80	73	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.
	9	29.90	70	E	cldy fr. wd. night fine rain cldy and wd.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1841. NO. 16.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Captain Wells, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque LADY HAVES, Captain Stevenson, with early despatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta, of the best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque ISABEL II; apply to
GABRIEL DE TRUESTAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons: apply to
GABRIEL DE TRUESTAGOYENA.

Macao, 20th March, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, capt. Cramp, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 16th April, 1841.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Canton Insurance Office held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising for the season's Time going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to sea after the 25th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, related to 3 p. ct.		
" United States of America	do	3 "
" Holland or Hamburgh	do	3½ "
" Spain or Portugal	do	3½ "
" Ports in the River St. Lawrence	do	3½ "
" Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
" Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only for the present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Committee Canton Insurance Office.

Canton Insurance Society or Canton 1841-42.

THE following will be the rates of premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 25th Instant.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France	one Port	3 p. cent.
" United States of America	do	3 "
" Holland or Hamburgh	do	3 "
" Spain or Portugal	do	3½ "
" Ports in the river St. Lawrence	do	3½ "
" Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
" The Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for insurance can be noted at the office of the undersigned in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for insurance will please give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they commence their lading.

HENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 19th April, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Consignment on moderate terms. The undersigned will have lodging in Macao Roads—in the Typhoon months at Hongkong.

For particular enquiries of Captain Hansen on board the British Brig "Adventurer," or of Capt. Sam Jones on board the Spanish Brig "Esmeralda," or of
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 19th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr Thomas Wadsworth having appointed Messrs. Heard & Lane his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Wadsworth's side against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr Wadsworth expects to forward the letters sent through him, by the earliest opportunity.

HEARD & LANE.

Macao 5th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Rum in bottle 24 per dozen, do Patna Hodgson's Rum in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's Pale Ale 10 dozen 12bd.
do. do. Brown do. do.
Port wine 8 to 10 per dozen.
Sherry 6 to 10 do.
Claret 8 do.
Madeira do. do.
Pale Brandy 8 do.
Champagne and Burgundy wines 8 to 10 per dozen.
Hand & Chain in Boxes and half Boxes, 8s. and 6s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twenty dollars a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Rice, Oil, Lamp cloth in bales, or single pieces. Hawsers and Manila cordage, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to

Macao, 22nd March, 1841. Antonio J. de Souza.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Canton Register Office; the Canton Registers for 1839-40, bound in single volumes; at $10 each.

NOTICE to Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned will cash bills of the above description at the current rate of exchange.

Macao, 6th March. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails, Tutor Lead in Sheets Manila, Rope of different sizes, Manila Cheroots de Superior. Apply to
IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,
at J. V. Jorge, Esq. Office.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines in the wicked packages, just landed ex Adventure.

9 cases Black Cherries assy. 9 dozen each.
20 do. Cherries do. do. 9 dozen each.
4 do. extra dried Raisins do. 4 dozen each.
6 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
6 do. Thawed Ham.
100 Kegs Butter. do. 20 lbs. each.

A large assortment of Bacon, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Norfolk, Marlborough, Sicilian, Hardy, Cumberland, Stear Bacon, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 10th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Bottles in Cases. Apply to
BEGGS & Co.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Stocks, and for sale apply to
INNES FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 in. Shorthet Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Bolt.

CIRCULAR.

To her Majesty's Subjects.
British Factory,
Canton, 16th April, 1841.

A satisfactory communication has this day been received from his excellency commissioner Yang, declaratory of the faithful intentions of his newly arrived colleagues concerning the arrangement concluded on the 20th ulto. between H. E. and the undersigned.

The Kwangtsowfoo having also issued a proclamation by desire of their excellencies, intended to reassure the trading people, the plenipotentiary has for a like reason (with the concurrence of the government) made public the accompanying notice under his own seal.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

NOTICE.

British Factory,
Canton, 16th April, 1841.

Elliot &c. &c. learning that the industrious people of Canton are disturbed by constant rumours of secret warlike preparations against this town and province upon the side of the British forces, clearly declares to all the people that these reports are false and mischievous.

The commissioner Yang and the high officers of the province, acting with good faith and wisdom, have now opened the trade, and while their excellencies are fulfilling their sealed engagements with Elliot, there will not be the least disturbance of the peace at Canton by the British forces.

The high officers of the English nation have already manifestly proved that they cherish the people of Canton, and if misfortunes befall the city and the whole trade of the province, assuredly the evil will not be justly attributable to them.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lemmon Place, Canton.

TEA.						
Bohea, Canton,			1	0	to	2 0
Fukien (with 1s 6d duty).						
Congou,	Good ord. & bst mid. mixed leaf, coarse and ne		3	4	"	3 6½
	Do. rather blackish leaf, and rather strong, &c.					
	Do. blackish leaf, rather coarse, and blackish leaf		3	1	"	3 1½
	Do. blackish leaf, rather strong		2	8	"	2 9
	Do. blackish leaf ordinary		2	6	"	2 8
	Do. do. Fukien flavor		2	4	"	2 6
Souchong,	mixed leaf		2	1	"	2 2
	blackish leaf, Souchong flavor		2	10	"	3 0
Pouchong			2	8	"	3 0
Caper			2	1	"	2 6
Orange Pekoe			2	11	"	3 4
Blackish leaf Pekoe			2	8	"	3 0
Flowery Pekoe			2	8	"	3 0
Twankay			2	6½	"	3 0
Hyson			2	8	"	4 0
Young Hyson			2	8	"	3 4
Imperial			2	12	"	3 4
Gunpowder			2	8	"	4 10

SEE THE MARKET REPORT THIS PAGE THIS.

The following circular of the house of Reddish and Lloyd, of Liverpool and London, will be found to contain some important statements connected with the origin of tea:—

Liverpool, Dec. 22, 1840.—In the close of the year, and after the many fluctuations which have occurred in our tea market, it may not be an useless task to the dealers which have commonly captured upon it, to as calmly and correctly as practicable show in present state with regard to stock now on hand, the consumption, and the quantity imported during the past year. We have taken every pains to ascertain, as nearly as possible, at each of the principal outports, the amount of stocks, consumption, &c. and, we trust, with a degree of accuracy which will not materially vary from the official statements when published; pro-

things, however, only of the, that we are fully satisfied the quantity marked the 'duty paid' at 'all other ports' in the United Kingdom; will prove somewhat less than the actual delivery, thereby further decreasing the stock estimated by us; a stock very much less, we believe, than has been generally reported as the total quantity on hand at this period, and which may by bling still further actively operated on, by the generally admitted fact, among the dealers, that the quantity held by them, 'duty paid,' is about one half less than at this time of the last year. In satisfying to our friends the annexed details we think well to draw their attention, in addition thereto, to the striking feature, in the last official returns of exports from China, of the present season, viz., that the actual of the single item of consumption (congou) in thereto stated of the, from the 1st July, 1839, to the 1st July, 1840, 19,[illegible] lbs. including tea at Singapore, against 30,[illegible] lbs. up to the same period the previous season. Without predicting how far prices may be affected by the turn our political relations may take with China, we think it fair to assume, from the experience of the past year, that should the imports of the next season not exceed those of this year, prices cannot recede below the present currency, while events may occur, from numberless causes, materially to enhance them.

Stock in the United Kingdom of 1st Jany. 1841.

Assortment Stock, London, Dec. 1840	38,851,[illegible]
Total imports in London since	445,000
	37,397,000
Subject consumption to Dec. of the average rate of the last eleven months	2,000,[illegible]
Stock in London, Jan. 1, 1841	35,397,[illegible]
Liverpool	2,044,471
Bristol, estimated	2,700,000
Dublin	300,000
Clyde and Leith	1,350,000
Belfast and Cork	100,000
Total Stock in the United Kingdom on the 1st January 1841	44,[illegible]
Or thus—	
Stock in the United Kingdom, Jany. 1, 1840	38,[illegible]
Imported in to the United Kingdom in 1840	39,[illegible]
	77,[illegible]
Consumption and exports of 1840, as specified below	33,[illegible]
Total stock in the United Kingdom Jany. 1, 1841	44,[illegible]

Statement of imports in the United Kingdom, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1840.

London	18,171,[illegible]
Liverpool	4,552,[illegible]
Bristol	3,145,[illegible]
Clyde and Leith	1,[illegible]
	26,[illegible]

Raw silk.—Since our last a tolerably good business has been done in Bengals at about the previous quotations, a few parcels of Chinas have been sold at rather lower rates. The shipments of silks at Calcutta have been large, and there are about 2,000 bales on the way. The arrivals of Chinas have exceeded the quantity expected, and there are several vessels to come in. The importation for the month were about 700 Chinas and 200 Bengals.

	£	s.	£	s.
China Tsatlee	28	0	32	0
Yuen-li	32	0	35	0 nom
Tayuen	25	0	27	0 nom
Yellow China	12	0	15	0 nom
Canton	12	0	17	0
Chin-chow	12	0	16	0

Cotton.—Without variation, but very difficult of sale, even at the reduced quotations.

Hemp and Jute.—Without alteration.

Sugar.—Continue without any variation.

Money Market.—There is great reason to hope that money will soon be easier.

	£	s.	£	s.	Per.
Sugar, Java	19	0	20	0	cwt.
Manila	20	0	22	0	cwt.
Siam	18	0	20	0	cwt.
Coffee, Sumatra, fd. duty	36	0	40	0	cwt.
Samarang do.					
Batavia do.	34	0	40	0	cwt.
Pepper, Sumatra, unsifted	3	3½	0	4	lb.
China Lagoon	70	0	90	0	cwt.
Rice, Java	8	0	10	0	cwt.
Sago, Penl	10	0	12	0	cwt.
Cassumunar	70	0	80	0	cwt.
Indigo, Manila	3	0	6	0	lb.
Hemp, Manila	[illegible]		[illegible]		lbs. net.

Shipping, 20th December.

	1840	1839
Cotton, Ceylon	26,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Mocha	2,811	1,[illegible]
Other East India	21,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
Cotton, Liverpool	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepper, black, large lbs.	1,[illegible]	£[illegible]
" " small lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, Java	[illegible]	[illegible]

The January Overland.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—Vienna office, 12th Feby. 1841.—The victoria steamer, Capt. H. Overby, commander, came into harbour this morning at a quarter before 10, bringing with her 43 passengers.

The Victoria left Bombay by port S. P. O. on the 1st January. She reached Aden at 4 o'clock p. m. on 16th, remained there 17 hours, and left for Suez at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 16th, and arrived there at 6 a. M. on the 20th; having been 17½ days in all on the voyage, and 209 hours under steam. The Victoria left Suez at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, reached Aden at 8 o'clock a. m. on the 31st, remained there 31 hours, and left at 10 o'clock, 1st noon on the 3rd, and reached Bombay quarter late 12 on the 19th—having been 17 2-10th days on her passage thence, and 204 hours under steam.

Her dates are London 4th, Paris 6th, Malta 10th, Alexandria 17th, and Cairo 23rd January.

Cairo, 23d January, 1841.—The mails arrived this morning overland from Alexandria. The passengers arrived last night on the Pasha's steamer which unfortunately broke down about half way between Atfeh and Alexandria, or would have been here five days since. Mr. Anderson, one of the directors of the Oriental company, is here, and is going to Suez.

From Alexandria 17th instant, I learn all the chief of the Italians, with the exception of two, have left, and when these two are off, the commodore (Napier) is to visit Cairo—the Pasha's steamer is placed at his disposal; he gave it up to the commodore, and will wait in vain, which will be better to have got rid of the two line of Battle ships.

Every thing is in Tranquillity now in Egypt—Prudence is still very needful.

Upwards of 60 passengers arrived by the Oriental.

Latest Parsee Intelligence.

(From the Malta Times, January 16.)

By the arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the French steam packet Sesostris, we have received intelligence from London to the 30th ult. from Paris to the 30th ult. and from Marseilles to the 2nd January.

The intelligence from France is favourable to the maintenance of peace. A better proof cannot be given of this than the fact of the vituperations which are cast upon M. Guizot by the revolutionary press (Le ministre Guizot prononcé le politique de la paix Pacifique et Tracassier). The all-important diplomatic fact is contained, however in the following note of the Moniteur:

"In consequence of a resolution of the British Cabinet lord Palmerston has addressed an official letter to the lords of the admiralty, by which he informs, and charges them to instruct adm. Stopford that her majesty's government Approves of the convention between commodore Napier and the Pasha of Egypt."

England.—The English government has united its remonstrances with those of Prussia and Austria against the present extraordinary armaments kept up by France.

The Herald contradicts the rumour of the powers having expressed their opprobation of the Napier convention.

Preparations for war.—It is now currently reported that the organisation of a combined Prussian Austrian and confederate army, has been resolved upon, and that measures are in progress which will enable the Germans to take the field with an overpowering force, if necessary, in the spring. The first step is the completing the actual force nominally on foot, the importation of arms, accoutrements, and the whole material. The second is the taking the necessary measures to be able to call out the reserve or the conscripts dismissed since 1818 in some states in 1839 in others. This levy nearly doubles the pres at standing service, after allowing for casualties and exemptions in consequence of marriage.

The lesson taught in the Levant of the advantages of energetic measures, when it becomes necessary to act, has not been lost; and when the three corps 3 being named are estimated at six hundred thousand men, with four hundred pieces of cannon it is rather below than above the mark.

It is rumoured that this extensive armament will be discontinued as soon as the French government begins to relent in any to a peace footing, and it appears certain that a Spanish intervention would cause a counter-armament here. In the event of war it is stated on good authority that Russia has offered to advance 150,000 men upon the Oder backed by a reserve of double the number, to be stationed on the Vistula and the Niemen. (Pseudo-fact our correspondent of the Chronicle.)

The British fleet in the mediterranean is to be increased to 30 (twenty five) ships of the line.

(From the Malta Times, Jan. 1.)

Her Majesty.—Her majesty has regained at her command within a fortnight from her accouchement. This reason rather an extraordinary consideration or extraordinary courage. We are happy to say that both the Queen and the little princess are perfectly well.—(Britannia.)

Preparations.—Preparations and armaments going on for Naval services on the coast of Syria.

First expedition to be independent of the both.
Commodore to be post captain.
First lieutenants to be commanders.
Forty-one seamen to be lieutenants.
Assistant surgeons to be surgeons.
Midpers to be lowest lieutenant colonels.
(Calcutta Courier, 24th Feby.)

Phoenix.

The King's reply to the address of the chamber.

The King received the deputation with the address of the chamber of peerage. The chancellor the deputy presented the following gracious reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I was impatient to see you assembled around me. The cares I bestow the patience upon the cares I felt the necessity of being surrounded by the representatives of the chamber, and of finding in their support the means of meeting the gravity of circumstances. The perfect concordance of the great powers of the State will prove to the world that, if France duly appreciates her dignity, as well as for herself, the blessings of peace, she is equally resolved to maintain her dignity and her rank among nations—that glorious inheritance of our country, which I shall never fear to preserve for her. By the oath given you have brought me you have, unanimously, pledged fidelity to my person, and I venture to say those of France. Thanks be rendered to you! My heart is deeply touched, and with the good wishes you express for my children and for myself."

We also learnt that the French plenipotentiary has been informed by the ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, that their courts join that of Gt. Britain's in adhering to the arrangement made by commodore Napier with Mehemet Ali.

Intriguers are said to be now in progress to call M. Guizot, and bring in M. Molé, M. Passy take his seat, head of deputies are mentioned. The representatives of the four powers are stated to have made serious representations to the King and his ministers as to the late arrangement.—Englishman, Feby. 18.

Spain.—The Regency has issued a general amnesty for political offences committed from the 10th of July 1837 to the date of the decree 30th Nov., with the exception only of those offences, the intention of which was to favour the pretenders cause, and which were not comprised in the treaty of Bergara.

The Portuguese cortes having closed without settling the question of the Douro, Spain has expressed a strong feeling of hostility, and even threatens Portugal with war.

Miscellaneous.—The Chinese Chinese, who have come to Paris, made their appearance at the last soiree of the minister of commerce. Their dress was very rich, consisting of long flowing robes, in the Chinese fashion. At the minister's, as in fact they are said to do in the streets, and every where else, they took from their pocket tablets encased with Chinese paper, and with much gravity noted down whatever appeared to them worthy of record.—Galignani's Messenger, January 6.

General Harrison had been elected president of the United States with a very large majority.

"It is stated in a French paper, quoted in Galignani of 1st January, that the Belle Poule frigate would shortly sail to the China seas, under the command of the prince of Joinville.

It is understood the detachments of Bengal Volunteers now here in the Mermaid, John Adams, and David Malcolm, will remain until the arrival of further intelligence from China.

Chinese Tea.—The first batch of Chinese tea, the arrival of which on board the Elizabeth Adams, we noticed some days ago, was put up to public competition by the Lall house mart yesterday, and sold—the half chests at 7½ and the whole at 30 rupees; from the interest of the hour at which the tea was brought up, the real value of the article was not obtained—it is considered no worth much more.—Calcutta Courier, Feby. 24.

Military Promotions. War Office, Jan. 12.

25th.—Lieut. Henry David Williams, from 44th Foot, to be lieut. v. Margary, who exchanges; lieut. Bartholomew O'Brien, from 2nd west India reg. to be lieut. v. Meade, promoted.

29th.—Maj. Archibald Stewart Henry Menzies, to be Lieut. col., without p., v. Brevet col. Ogilvie, deceased. Brevet major William Johnstone to be maj., v. Menzies; lieut. Thomas Plowden to be capt., v. Johnstone; lieut. Henry B. Phipps to be lieut. Plowden; Ens. Albany Francis Wallace to be lieut. by p., v. Phipps, whose promotion by purchase, has been cancelled; temp. sergeant major Charles Depeiter, from the 6th R. Bregs., to be Ens. without p., v. Wallace.

Bank of Asia.

The charter for the incorporation of the bank of Asia is now arranged in the preliminary details, and the draft is in the hands of the law officers, for the incorporative powers in India and in England, to be framed in conformity with the instructions of the honorable court of directors of the east India company. The shareholders of the shares appropriated for distribution in the united kingdom will take place this month, when scrip certificates for the first instalment of ten per cent will be issued, and the holders be entitled to interest on the sums paid from the date of the certificates. By the power of the charter, 50 per cent will be required to be paid up before commencing business, and the remainder will be called up within two years from that date; but it is not probable that more than 15 per cent will be requisite until after the first yearly dividend. The responsibility of the shareholders in India and in England to that extent, is limited by charter to the amount subscribed.

Asiatic Society's Meeting.—A most curious and beautiful specimen of vegetable tallow from Chusan, was exhibited to the company. It was in the form of a candle, and when touched fell just like what is represented—it however had to emplacement much like animal tallow, and did not have the stink to a common fellow.—*Cal. Gent. Poly. G.*

Singapore Free Press, 26 March.

Arrivals.—By the arrival of the Dutchman, on the 13th we were put in possession of Java Gazettes, from 3rd February to 3rd instant, from which we give the following Arrivals:—

Jany. 31. American ship Sheraton, Tr. B. Stockton, from Manila 17th January, for Batavia.

Feby. 1. Brit. brig Jupiter, J. Sullivan, from Singapore, for London.

" 2. Brit. brig Prince Frazer, J. Hall, from China, with Agency, for Liverpool—Passengers, Mr. L. Just, Mr. L. Just, jr., and Mr. W. Gibson.

" 4. Brit. ship Athens, F. Ashfield, from Manila and Java, for Cadiz—Passenger Mr. Thos. Wise.

" 6. Brit. ship Fame, Kay, Sumatra, from Singapore 31st Jan., for Cadiz.

" 10. Brit. ship Lloyds, W. Green, from Batavia 1st Feby., for London.

" 11. Spanish barque Angel, J. L. Sabiñano, from Manila, 7th Feby., for Boston—Passengers, Messrs. V. B. Lesseps, Bennet and Van Der Burg.

" 14. Brit. ship Hope, J. J. Cowdin, from Manila 1st Feby., for Boston—Passengers, the officers and crew of the late Wreck ship Mangalorean.

" 20. Brit. barque Sovereign, Marshallsea, from Singapore, 12th Feby., for London.

" 21. Brit. ship Alexander, Hutchinson, from Manila, 10th Feby., for Cadiz.

" 24. French ship Seine, H. Gouzy, from Manila, for Havre.

We have private letters to 4th instant, which mention generally continued inactivity, dull. The stocks of European goods in particular were very heavy, and sales could hardly be made at any price. Produce of all kinds except Rice, was very scarce.—Exchange on London f 12[illegible] a 12[illegible] per S.

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS FROM THE MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY.

To the right honorable the lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned European and native merchants, resident at Bombay, in the East Indies, sheweth,

That your petitioners and all engaged in trade at Bombay, are of the most considerable and important branches of which trade has hitherto been the conjunct with China.

That previous to the late interruption the trade carried to China amounted to £3,000,000 and the imports to £1,000,000—which it has always formed a most valuable channel of remittance, and afforded in this respect the greatest facilities to the direct trade between Great Britain and India: and had besides given employment to a large number of vessels, not only belonging to ship owners in great Britain, but also to native merchants resident in Bombay, the tonnage of burthen from 400 to 1000 tons each, solely engaged in this branch of commerce.

That early in the year 1839 this valuable trade was suddenly interrupted, under circumstances as well known to your right honorable house as to render any detail of them here unnecessary, and up to the latest date from China, 17th December 1840, it was still obstructed.

That though a partial trade has been carried on since the first interruption occurred, yet the merchants generally have been unwilling to risk property in it; and this fact is evidenced by the official returns of the Bombay custom house, for the year from the 1st May 1839, to the 30th April 1840, which give the value of the exports at £204,000 and the imports at £[illegible], exhibiting a decrease from the amount already stated for the same period in 1838-39 of £1,000,000 in the exports, and in the imports £1,[illegible]. Not only, however, has the interruption of our free intercourse with China crippled the direct trade with that country, but has also occasioned a serious and disastrous derangement of the other branches of general trade.

That a period of nearly two years has now elapsed since the first obstruction of trade, it is the latest intelligence, to speedily re-establishment on a firm, stable, and honorable footing, continues uncertain.

That your petitioners without enumerating in detail the extensive vessels in the British collection in China, or how they have been followed, would now briefly draw the attention of your right honorable house to the loss as they occurred during this period. In May 1839, the British subjects were expelled from Canton and the trade entirely closed. On the 23rd June 1840 commenced the H. B. M. British, which with the first division of the expedition, arrived at Hainan, produced a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and added to the confusion. On the 5th June, the colonial ship entered Hainan, and two days afterwards followed commodore Bremer with the second division. The 5th July was marked by the capture of Chusan and the occupation of the island by the British troops. On the 20th July the colonial, and capitals Elliot the commissioner, proceeded to Pedder, where they arrived on the 1st August. On the 30th August, and Elliot held a conference with the imperial commissioner, Keshen, when it was proposed at the request of the latter, that further hostilities should take place at Canton, whether, it was understood, the emperor would send a high commissioner to meet on his part. On the 21st November, the colonial returned to Macao and about the end of that month, the high commissioner departed for the emperor, who arrived at Canton. On the 10th November, the resignation of the colonial was publicly announced, and it was notified that his duties as commissioner had ceased on the remaining commissioner capitals Elliot. On the 4th December at Canton, Elliot, in stated to have declared to assent his majesty's plenipotentiaries, and that the latter gave notice that they would quit that until the 17th, when, in the event of his non-arrival, they would immediately have recourse to hostilities—which in the latest intelligence gentlemen have received.

Thus the demonstrations of the force of British arms which took place at Chusan, Macao, and we notice on continue along the coast, which hence such communication for the time into the minds of both of the Chinese as were witnesses to them, and led all interested in the success of the expedition to anticipate the best results from its future prospects, but in the interest which has been obtained by others, the effect has been greatly diminished, if not entirely lost, for it would appear by the last intelligence, that the admiralties and other officers of Canton have assumed the haughty tone of hostilities which before marked their behaviour.

That though the force already exerted already demonstrate how much the interest of the part of Bombay is paid, under one affected by what our steps or interrupts the British trade with China, and assure that your petitioners are not led to make the present appeal to your right honorable house without strong and urgent reasons for so doing, yet in a general point of view the operation is one of such magnitude and importance, involving as it does all the direct trade between China and England, and that between India and China, and the large revenue derived both by the British and Indian governments from these important branches of commerce, that your petitioners are the more confident in now praying that your right honorable house may be pleased to take the subject of our present relations with China into early and favorable consideration, with the view of seeing the government in such vigorous and decided measures as may prove to your right honorable house not calculated to effect the speedy renewal of the trade on a firm and permanent footing, such as may tend alike to the security of property and to the honour of the British name.

And your petitioners, &c.

MADRAS.

DEATH OF SIR E. WETHERALL.

(From the Madras Athenæum, Jan. 30).

It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of the Honorable Wetherallson, K. C. B. and K. C. H. commander in chief of this presidency. The melancholy event took place about half past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening last. His excellency had attended council in the course of the day, and on his return home about four o'clock, partook of some slight refreshment, and lay down for a short time, desiring his servant to call him punctually at five, at which hour he ordered his carriage, for the purpose of taking his evening's drive. After coming down stairs, he went into the compound to give some directions regarding the planting of a tree, and almost immediately exhibited symptoms of indisposition. Mr. Cole was sent for, and arrived about a quarter to six, and proceeded at once to take from his excellency a considerable quantity of blood; but apoplexy quickly succeeded, and notwithstanding the most prompt means were adopted both by Drs. Cole and Lane, to prevent fatal consequences, he expired shortly after due (though). We believe but one further action with regard to the departed, and that of the most favorable character. During the short time he had been among us, he had endeared to himself the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. The army had just begun to reap the fruits of his unremitting exertions for its welfare; and from his known reputation as a soldier, the highest expectations were formed as to the measures he would in future adopt, to perfect its condition, and add to its efficiency. This sudden stroke at once disappoints the hopes entertained, deprives the military of a warm and zealous friend, and her majesty's and the honorable company's army, of an officer of acknowledged talent and ability. It is to be most valuable to produce a course and we hope this a process improving throughout all ranks of the army, and especially in the army. To his family it is a severe visitation. The manner of his death cut off all opportunities of making such arrangements, as most would wish to attend to before they close their final leave of all ordinary affairs. It needs no affecting lesson to the living. The most healthy, the most promising; and there most likely, to all human appearance, of continuing for many years to life, are equally liable to be then suddenly arrested by the hand of death. It should not therefore be permitted to pass by, without taking to the mind the necessity of preparing for an entrance on death. The records of every day are fraught with instructions to this effect, but never a great man falls, a mighty man, a man of war, it points a moral, to implore the support of which, appears so incredibly plausible to every individual, who is interested in the happiness of the human family. We offer to apology for the introduction of the gentlemen remarks, the occasion, a man that justifies a digression from the usual style of newspaper writing and had of our attention to impress these thoughts upon our readers at this juncture, we should not have omitted the chance of intelligence to a the condition of our fellow beings.

CHINA:

Aden, 20th, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jany.	Singapore	20th March
U. States	10th Oct.	Java	3rd March
Calcutta	20th Feby.	Manila	8th April
Bombay	6th Feby.	Australia	

ARRIVED FROM

April. 13 Cowasjee Family, *Durbeth*, Ship, & Calcutta.
15 Ivanhoe, *Stevens*, Manila and Liverpool.
16 Sir H. Compton, *Stokes*, Ship, and Bombay.
16 Alex Maria, *Pendick*, Ship, and Calcutta.
16 Antelope, *Sullivan*, Singapore and do.
16 Crown, *Tomlinson*, do. do.
17 Remo, (Sp.) *Sal*, from Manila.
17 Fortune Cowasjee, *Graham*, Ship, & Calcutta.
17 Sovereignty, *Silverthorne*, do. & Madras.
17 Minerva, (Dut.) *Lange*, Timor.
18 [illegible], from Singapore.
18 [illegible], *Stokes*, Singapore and Penang.

PASSENGERS.—Per Cowasjee Family, The lady of Lt. Colonel Elliot, Chusan's plenipotentiary in China, and Captain Commodore. Per Ivanhoe, Mr. Gompertz. Per Anna Maria, Mrs. Dennis, Charles Dennis, Esq. Per Amelia, Mr. Dilary. Per Francois Cowasjee, Mrs. M. Pereira, M. Pereira, and S. Pereira Boys.

SAILED FOR

April. — Helena, (U. S.) *Rowland*, New York.
14 Anshah, (U. S.) *Dunning*, do.

PASSENGER.—Per Anshah, Mrs. Coolidge.

Vessels arrived in England from China.—Dec. 7th Anshah, Gainsborough, Jany. 2 William Brown, 4 Shelley, Glenelg.

Arrived at Singapore from China.—March 7th Bonaparte Hawkesjee, 10 Palestine, Wear Wash, 19 Westmoreland, 20 Walkin.

CHINA DISPATCH.

To day for Calcutta—Black Swan.

VESSELS LOADING IN MADRAS SEAMEN.

For Bombay.—Cornwallis, Ancora.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transport, Palmyra, Prince George, Bernstein Junior, with bread and provisions, Greyhound, Albion.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Pelham, Penang, Gannet.
From do. via Manila.—
From Calcutta.—Devon, Ariel, Syed Khan, Sir Queen, Portsmithe, Regina, Harlequin, Sir E. Ryan, City, of Derry, Isabella Wheaton, City of Balasore, Sylvan.
From Bombay.—Myrtan Dynam, Duke of Lancaster, Bombay Castle, Mary Gordon.
From do. via Manila.—Sulman.
From Madras.—Apollina.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Lincoln Lincln, Bengalish (Port.) Amanda (Port.) Harlanger.
From Lisbon.—Hesselgren, (Port.) Vigneta, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

			(under what flag)
Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. F. Seaforth
Wellesley	74	captain	T. Maitland.
Druid	40	captain	F. Bourchier.
Druid	40	captain	H. Smith
Alligator	36	captain	A. J. Kuper. (adj.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	28	captain	C. B. Barlowe.
Herald	28	captain	J. Hall.
Nimrod	20	commander	C. Barton.
Sparrow	10	commander	W. Warren.
Kite	10	commander	H. Ryan.
Pylades	10	commander	F. V. Arnot.
Cruizer	10	commander	G. W. Gifford.
Columbine	10	commander	T. J. Lucas.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Maxwell, commanding.
Skylark	6	commander	E. Belcher.
Starling sch.	6	lieut.	H. Kellett, commanding.
Hebe sch.	[illegible]	lieut.	D. H. Gale, do.
Louisa sch.	[illegible]	lieut.	T. Cumberland, do.

Bentinck (Troop Ship) Lt. Bedle, (commanding.)
H. C.'s armed steamers.
Madagascar, ship, Rogers, R.N. Queen, ship, W. H. Hall.

List of ships cleared in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Anshen	[illegible]	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Charles Forbes	695	Wills	" "
Cornwallis	695	Clark	" "
*Dartmouth	[illegible]	Leach	" "
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	" "
*Fort William	1214	Begg	" "
Gaudy		Wright	" "
*Herald	277	Watt	" "
James Baring	350	Maitland	" "
*Julius Cæsar	650	Mitchell	" "
*Nimrod		Moore	" "
*Westmoreland	555	Lennington	" "
*Adam		Pomeroy	Dent & Co.
Amity	360	Bell	" "
*Ann Grant	395	Gray	" "
*Jean	321	Grimes	" "
*Mellish	434	Jones	" "
*Recovery	404	Johnson	" "
*Lowjee Family	385	Ayres	" "
*Ann Laing	702	Hudson	Magniac & Co.
Augusta	350	Vaulking	" "
*Cloth Hall	1350	Reddie	" "
*Francis Spitz	561	Edmond	" "
Hope	273	Simpson	" "
*Mary Sheridan	395	Galloway	" "
Rosa	275	Mann	" "
*Chelsea	350	Reuper	Turner & Co.
*Kingston	321	Maclean	" "
Anna Maria		Fenwick	" "
*Orient	[illegible]	Cornelius	E. Remington
*Sunbury Castle	1274	Johnston	" "
Charlotte	491	Puckett	Wood & Co.
Sophronia	350	Bishop	" "
Lattitude	350	Scott	" "
*Duke Cheraskin	474	Bilsh	W. & T. Thomson & Co.
*Scotland	350	Cunningham	" " Co.
Ivanhoe	374	Simson	" "
Hannah	471	Cardjim	Russell & Co.
Java	450	Pickering	" "
St. George	398	Wright	" "
Constantine	502	Ryan	Fox, Raymond & Co.
Sesia	372	Mullens	" " Co.
*Jupiter	351	West	Gibbs, Bagshaw & Co.
*Minerva	377	Brown	Innes, Finlayson & Co.
*Adventure	350	Hesket	" " Co.
*Sally Mariner	344	Whitehorn	Bell & Co.
*Clifford	461	Sharpe	Lindsay & Co.
*Elan	492	Moorsby	" "
*Monarch	460	Robertson	E. Webster.
Jane	335	Woodberry	G. Rye, Jr.
Hyacin (Dn)	278	Hanesh	" " Co.
Pratjaw Cursee	1500	Graham	Sir M. Nicolson & Co.
Bombayway		Silverthorne	J. A. Mason.
		AMERICAN.	
*Knickerbocker		Waterston	J. Matheson & Co.
*Sam Preble		Hallet	Russell & Co.
*Lowell		Remondo	" "
*Narragansett		Crocker	" "
*Lion		Endicott	" "
*Hamilton		Elbon	" "
*Mayflower		Osborne	Wetmore & Co.
*Sarah		Silver	" "
*Quaker	400	Swift	G. Rye, Jr.
*Florida	[illegible]	Pickard	" "
Joseph Peabody		Dempsey	J. P. Sturgis.
*Splendid		[illegible]	A. A. Hinckley.
		DANISH.	
Sylph		Wilhoy	J. Matheson & Co.
*Danish Oak		Rahl	Russell & Co.
		GENOESE.	
*La Lydia		Marcoch	J. Sturgis.
		SPANISH.	
Minerva	[illegible]	Lange	J. Matheson & Co.
		PORTUGUESE.	
Bonjo	[illegible]	San Joan	Innes, Finlayson & Co.
*At Whampoa.			

On the 10th inst. we received the *Malacca Weekly Register* of the 11th ulto., and the *Penang Gazette* of February 27 and March 4.

The French corvette *Danaide*, arrived at Malacca on the 8th of March from Singapore; captain De Rosamel intended to stay at Malacca about a week.

The dates at Malacca from the U. S. ports to September.

The British brig *Prince George* P. S. Gillcott, arrived at Malacca on the Feby. ult. from Madras the 2nd and Trincomalee 16 January, and sailed the same day for Singapore.

By the *Cossipore Family* and *Sir Herbert Compton*, we have received Calcutta papers from January 27, to Feby. 24, Bombay do. Janry. 9, to Feby. 6, with the London mail of Jany. 4, the Madras Expositor from Jany. 4, to Feby. 1. Sarah's papers to the 19, and the Singapore Free Press of A. 11, 18, and 25 of March.

The intelligence from the *Punjaub* is important. Shere Sing has entered Lahore and ousted the *Rana*, mother of the late Nihal Sing.

We observe the Indian press universally condemns the policy that has been pursued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary. We have only room for the petition to the house of lords in our present number from merchants of Bombay.

It is most singular that in this petition it is stated that the English were expelled from Canton in 1839: this is an entire misconception; the English left Canton in compliance with captain Elliot's public notice of the 22nd of May, and the ships did not enter the port in compliance with the same notice.

Yesterday morning h. e. Charles Elliot, h. m.'s plenipotentiary and captain Bethune, of h. m.'s ship Conway, arrived in h. m.'s cutter Louisa.

On the —th inst. the last boat of h. m.'s ship Conway was capsized; by which casualty one seaman of the Conway was drowned and a quantity of dollars lost.

H. M.'s forces in China in general, and the portion of the Madras army in particular, "will hear, with the deepest regret, of the demise of Sir Stamford Wittingham, commander in chief of the Madras army. The announcement of Sir Stamford's death will be found in a preceding column, republished from the *Madras Athenæum*.

We have not heard any news worthy of note from Canton, beyond the public notices issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the 16th inst., the tenour of which is highly satisfactory; the following notice informs us that no modification of the canton charges is to be made

IT IS PUBLICLY RESOLVED.—That on all commodities exported and imported in the 21st year of Tuankwang, the canton charges called Hongyung ("for the use of the hongs"), profit &c., shall all be the same as in the business arrangements of the 20th year of Tuankwang: nor shall there be any thing taken in excess thereof. In witness of which this is given.

Tuankwang, 21st year, 3rd month, 21st day, (12th April 1841.)

(Signed) By the ten Hongmerchants.

(True Translation)

(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

The account of the home tea market is rather favourable; but we think more tea will go home from Singapore than is generally expected. The consumption has decreased considerably.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to *Keshen's* memorial to the emperor, translated by Mr. Thom, which we have republished from the Canton Press of last Saturday.

The high position, of Keshen may, for a moment, be compared with that of M. Guizot: altho' he is an advocate for peace from the force of circumstances, he is not for peace *purchased at dishonor*.

There have been rumours for several days past that Keshen has been put to death, but they are discredited. Should the emperor's edict be carried into execution on the able minister, the proceeding will evince such a determined spirit of hostility against the English that no hopes of reconciliation can remain; should the emperor see, spare, and listen to his minister, how will the result eventually affect English interests?—this is an interesting speculation.

The imperial edict, dated 20th ulto., if the details of the report of the general *Ho*, and the acting governor of the province, are true, exhibits the character of *Keshen* in the odious light of a slanderer; he was sent in convict's clothes to the capital.

The general character of Chinese statesmen and the dangers of loss of influence, degradation, and banishment to which they are daily exposed, and the personal and official character of *Keshen*, were lately drawn up by a well-known sinologue, and published in the *Canton Press* of the 3rd inst.

Rumours of accusations against *Keshen* by the local officers have been current for some time; but we think it impossible that the celebrated linguist above alluded to could have seen the copy of the accusations of *K.*—which he has almost anticipated in his sketch of *Keshen's* character,—to which the imperial edict is a reply: and such a reply as, probably, scarcely even *K* himself expected.

The determined severity of the imperial edict seems to preclude all hope that "his error"—as his foreign advisers flatteringly hoped—"is not yet run."

We have said above that he was sent to the capital in *convict's* clothing (*chaou chow fuh*—a criminal's dress); and our native assistant informs us that Statesmen in such circumstances are never admitted to an audience with the emperor: and if he is not admitted to an audience, his case must be hopeless; his head and those of all his family may be off before his former indulgent master hears of his arrival: for on the day of his arrival, in the terms of the edict, he is to be put to death; and as his chronicler supposes he has no friends, it is not likely much delay will occur in the execution of his sentence by the board of punishments!

The fate of this able man—a man who, if not in advance of his age, certainly is in advance of the late and present imperial policy,—is deserving of the most serious reflection!

Had he been left to carry out his own measures, we are of opinion he would have settled the startling and momentous questions, so long and still at issue, in a way creditable and honorable to his country; particularly when the power of the country opposed to his own is considered. He had seen what no Chinese statesman had ever seen before: not only a British fleet and troops—but their *modus operandi*!

But the honour and credit of China and England cannot be both preserved in the status quo.

Yet what most concerns us, and which, we think, must now impress itself on the mind of every British merchant in China, is the reflection—when and how will these matters end? Does any one hope that our commercial relations with this country will speedily be restored with honour; for the *trade as usual* we consider as a mere connection, to be broken, as we expect, before three months have passed over our heads, and it may be much sooner: what course is then to be pur-

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT to the
CANTON REGISTER.
CHINA, TUESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1841.

[illegible] ?—Are we to withdraw from Canton (and while the British and foreign merchants remain there, we fear to advise them not to stray far from the factories, or to go into any of the back streets) and [illegible] would say—at *Hongkong*?

The position we have to place, appears to be gaining ground every where, namely: that the government of China must be restored into appropriate concessions, and the time has approached when this consummation may no longer be delayed. The important question is—by what means is this desirable to be effected? *Fear* is at best a fleeting discord. One part of the Chinese system to coerce contumacious foreigners when they were at their power, was to stop the telling of [illegible] thousands of [illegible] tael.

Without now referring to the measures of March 1839 prefix forte against foreigners—it is a part of their policy with their [illegible] people, to stop the provisions and water of a refractory town. Now barbarian policy may flatter themselves they can guard against or defeat; but they will find it more difficult to parry a blow from their own weapons. If the different passes of the grand canal at the junctions of the *Yangtzekiang* *Yellow* and rivers farther to the northward were seized by the British forces, the northern provinces and the whole of Manchooria would be exposed to certain famine, whilst the supply of foreign grain to the southern provinces would be still more easily intercepted. This measure could be carried into effect, and probably without much bloodshed, in a few months; and how long would the emperor dare to live in a capital containing a million and a half of human beings threatened with starvation?—This simple, obvious, long and often recommended measure; whilst it could be enforced on cheaper terms to the English than any other, would prove immediately both on the government and the people;—in fact, as the land-tax is paid in grain—on the distribution of which the tartars depend chiefly for subsistence—the English forces would thus hold the key of the emperor's treasury. In the meantime, the foreign merchants might be allowed to carry on a trade if possible at all points to which their enterprise might lead them, from *Hongkong* to the gulf of *Leaotung*.

Last night about 1 past 9 a fire broke out in the godowns of Sr. Serra on the praya Fetforte. H. E. the governor, with the military, was immediately on the spot; and the ravages of the fire were soon checked, but not entirely extinguished until a late hour. The godowns contained cotton. We have not heard what amount of property was destroyed.

The governor of Macao exerted himself much, and it is fortunate there was little or no wind, otherwise the fire would have reached the custom house.

It is said that 7 or 800 bales of cotton have been burnt or damaged.

Two boat's crews and capt. Hall of the Nemesis were present, and were of the greatest service.

In connection with this unhappy event, it may be remarked that a *few* days ago the governor directed a range of wretched dwellings on the water side, the habitations, we believe, of equally as wretched women, to be removed, it being intended to build godowns on the site; it is supposed with good reason that Chinese incendiaries were the persons who fired the godowns of Sr. Serra; the fire broke out in the comprador's room.

This is a lesson not to be forgotten in the present state of affairs: revenge is taught as a virtue even by the philosophers of China.

by the people, to whom [illegible]

TRANSLATIONS.

Imperial edict, ordering Keshen to be put to death on the day he arrives at Pekin.

On the 6th day of the 2nd moon (March 28th) an imperial edict was received.

It is authenticated that before Keshen reported that the *strengthening* chin, *Chin-Lianshing*, having lost his forces through losing opportunities, cut his throat and died.

But now it is authenticated, general Ho and the *lieutenant*, K. have reported that the *strengthening* chin, *Chin Lianshing*, was faithful, valiant, and a good instructor. That he had requested governor *Keshen* to block up the mouth of the river, and also requested the issue of five thousand catties of gunpowder; but *Keshen* would not allow the river to be blocked up, and only issued one thousand catties of powder, with which, moreover, he mixed up a good deal of sand and mud, which rendered the guns useless; and both father and son perished fighting in the ranks: a fate highly to be commiserated!

Further, K. has reported that on the 6th day, the *tiger's gate* was laid in ruins; which intelligence has rings my very heart and liver!—I did not deem that *Keshen*, from his common place talent, could sell his country, and still have talent sufficient to gloss over his treason: a crime for which even death is not a sufficient punishment. I order that the *yuhshun* (the emperor's own troops, some of his guards, we presume) with the utmost rigour, to behead the tablets of the temple of his ancestors and those of his relatives.

A further order. *Hoshi* (a tartar) is ordered to Canton and bring *Keshen* to Pekin; and the rebellious minister and his whole family are to be put to death on the very day of his arrival.

But since the *tiger's gate* has been laid in ruins, the provincial city must be in danger. Tow. *E-Leang*, should, in conjunction with the imperial envoy, *Yangfang*, exert yourself to keep the city ditch.

Heretofore, the rebellious foreigners dreaded the former governor and minister, *Lin*; but I, the emperor, was deceived into listening to the rebellious minister's deceptive schemes, even so far as to deprive *Lin* of his office. Now, the ruling ministers have delivered a statement, requesting me to restore *Lin* to his original office. But imperial orders have already been given to the governor *Keliang* to proceed; and it is not required to make a further change; but I confer upon *Lin* the first degree of the second rank; and join him with E. and the colleagues to consult on military plans (for the defence of the province). *Respect this.*

By J. S. ab. C. M.

Imperial Memorial from Keshen to the Emperor, and the Imperial Reply.

The slave Keshen, a high minister of state, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, kneeling presents before the throne of the great emperor a statement, stating how that the English foreigners have sent a messenger to Chuchang (to restore Tingkow), how that they have already restored to the forts of Ting hai (Chusan) and Tshok, and the grazing vessels and salt junks which they had previously captured, all of which have been duly received, and how that the ships of war of the said foreigners have already retired to the outer ocean;—the said slave respectfully takes all these circumstances, and along with his [illegible] observations on the military position of the country, the material of war, and the dispositions of the people, offers them up, begging that a sacred glance may be bestowed upon the same.

Whereas your slave, with a view to the defence of the country and pacification of the people, previously to the receipt of your majesty's commands, humbly and confidently begged for a display of imperial clemency in favor of the English foreigners;—at the same time feeling that such was opposed to your majesty's wishes) your slave repeatedly begged that his crime might be visited with the utmost punishment, as is duly recorded.

On the 25th day of the 12th moon of last year (30th Jany. 1841) I received a dispatch from the privy council in the following effect. "We have received the following imperial edict:—Whereas Keshen has reported to us the measures he has taken in reference to the circumstance of the English foreigners, that without rebellious foreigners are without reason and refuse to listen to our remonstrances, a dreadful example of revenge ought to be indicately to be made to their regards.

"Already has a flying dispatch been sent to the different provinces of Fukien, Chuchow and Kwanchow, that 4000 soldiers be immediately get ready and meet with all haste to Canton, there to await orders;—wherefore that Keshen in concert with the Tartars and Tung Tingchang take the necessary steps for settling this business. If the rebellious foreigners dare to approach our inner shores, let them be immediately exterminated."

And accordingly on the 6th day of the present moon (26th January, 1841) I received the following imperial edict from the court direct. Whereas Keshen has addressed to me a document in reference to the present circumstances of the English foreigners, which on glancing over we completely understand, whence that our previous edict has not in effect, with implicit submission,—let our military force be plentifully assembled together, and a complete display of heavenly majesty made (in the utter extirpation of the rebels.) As far as regards the expense necessary for these military operations, no matter whether it be the duties arising from foreign commerce, or the land-tax, you are hereby permitted to consult as to ways and means, and make true account of the expenditure of such revenue. Should there not be sufficient yet one report shall come to me and wait our further orders. Do so. *Respect this.*"

Your slave while kneeling and hearing these commands read, reflected that tho' he had unfortunately granted the several items (of the foreigner's demands) yet he had hardly permitted to make a representation of them to your majesty in their behalf. Then in reference to one article, viz., the opening of the trade, either it appears that they (the foreigners) had requested that this might take place during the first decade of the present moon (Third January old lun. F.) but yet up till now I have not dared to permit it; and they have already sent us in a foreign letter in which they restore us the forts of Chuchow and Tshok and every one of the grazing vessels and salt junks which they had previously captured, and still further, they at once and the same time despatched a foreign officer by post to Chuchang to order the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and wrote a foreign document which they handed up to me and which your slave forwarded to Ekepu by an express of 600 li a day in order that he might receive back Tingkow, which request on their part looked more mild and submissive than had previously been the case.

But your slave is a man of sentiment and dull in understanding; when he is down, he unhappily is not the type of his sword in a [illegible] and trembling as I am, how at all I dare to give expression to my feelings! Humbly remembering that your slave's parents received marks of imperial goodness, how consequently is not honoured! How should I, then, neglect engaged on the important duty of making these outside foreigners, and strengthening against danger and difficulty, to strive after forbidden repose! From the moment that I came down to Canton have I been the pivot of the [illegible] and [illegible] I was preserving foreigners; in every instance my duty quite unexplainable, until that my heart [illegible] and my heart is true, and my [illegible]

[illegible] and the most [illegible] then requested that a consideration of divine majesty might be made in their constitution. But alas! the circumstances of the case and the wishes of my heart are really opposed! all these facts have I offered up to your majesty in reported statements, praying that your majesty would [illegible] Thirty glance. Now it appears that after these said foreigners had sent a [illegible] to Chekiang to deliver up Tinghae, and had restored all that they had captured in Kiangtung, and withdrawn their ships of war to the outer ocean, Elliot requested a personal interview with me, and as your slave had not yet in person inspected the Bocca Tigris, and as the troops ordered from the several provinces had not yet arrived, it did not seem proper to show any symptoms (of dislike to his proposal) which would have given rise to suspicion on his part, and thus prematurely brought on a collision, so your slave took advantage of the opportunity to visit and inspect the Bocca Tigris, and on the 23rd day (26th January 1841) left the city, and embarking on ship board approached Kaiyung (Hsin's anchorage) on the Canton river, whither Elliot came in a wheeled fire ship, and begged for an interview. He earnestly brought forward tens of pounds in his train, and on that day his language and demeanor were extraordinarily respectful. But he handed up to me rough drought of several regulations which he had planned, the most of which regarded the troublesome situation of commerce, and at the same time he agreed that afterwards, in relation to the bringing of opium, the looking out of opium, or smuggling, he was quite willing that ship and cargo should be confiscated. But among (the articles he proposed) there were some items quite impossible to be granted; your slave at the time pointed them out and rebuked him, when the foreigner immediately begged that they might be discussed and amended.—I consented that he might alter them, but (said Jesus) he must wait till they had been maturely considered and handed up to your majesty for examination (and approval).

Your slave after having parted with Elliot found that the fire ten yang (Bird bar) is distant from the Bocca Tigris about 30 li (20 miles); but even there the sea is vast, the billows boiling and the wind fierce; suddenly we came on the outer ocean in all it's majesty! no inland river can in any measure be compared to it! your slave immediately changed his boat for a vessel capable of navigating the high seas, and having arrived at the Bocca Tigris, made a most careful inspection of all the forts round about. If they may not be said to be utterly isolated on the four sides, and rising up alone in the midst of the ocean, yet are they situated beyond the extremity of our hills and quite approachable from the sea; supposing them to be surrounded and blockaded, even so much as provisions for the troops it would be found difficult to introduce. Your slave then proceeded to measure the depth of the water, beginning at the Bocca Tigris and sounding till he came to Canton, and found it at high water to be from one chang (two fathoms) and upwards to three and four chang, varying continually. Now we all know that the principal cause of these forts being erected, was as a barrier to merchant ships which draw more water, and which in time of peace when they submit to constraint dare not to pass the bounds or to go round about; but if they were to bring troops with intention to rebel, they may sneak in clandestinely thro' every hole and corner, there is no necessity for their passing before the forts, and then may they proceed straight up to the provincial city itself. Moreover, after having passed the Bocca Tigris, tho' we may add obstruction to obstruction, yet such is the nature of the country that there is no important point by which we may hold it.

In reference to the guns mounted on these said forts, their whole number hardly exceeds 200, hardly adequate to defend their fronts, while their sides are left quite unprotected. Moreover, among their number those which may be used at a moment's notice are not many, for in point of endurance as well as make they are alike defective. The bodies of the guns are immensely large, but the bore is very small and the sea in these parts is extremely wide, so that they cannot carry to the middle; thus, as regards their number, they are fewer than those mounted on the foreign ships, and if we speak of their power they are not equal to those which the foreign ships carry. Moreover, the embrasures on the forts are so wide as doors, almost large enough to allow people to creep out and in by; if we had to contain a broadside, they would offer no protection to our people, and they be killed as of course to be wholly without strength. Just now we are making enquiries after a man-of-war to be sent if we can cast guns upon an improved model, when we shall have such guns; but if we are in very fixed get them and according to this plan, that will only be to a preventive against the future, and not at all be in time for the present emergency; then there is nothing good in our military weapons that we may place reliance on them.

Again, in reference to the strength of our soldiers, I find that the keeping off the foreigners must be done by not fighting, and to fight well, we see we must have good marine troops. I have now to feel grateful to your majesty for specially sending land troops from the different provinces, this shows the great and sacred anxiety your majesty feels in the matter. But then these troops must go on board our war going ships before that they can give battle to the foreigners; and if they were not firm, or, if they were not accustomed to the winds and waves, it might result in the calamities of a defeat. Now they are not accustomed to go on board ships and handle them, so that we cannot but use marine soldiery. The marine troops of Canton province are drawn by invitation from the sea side, and their quality is irregular and uncertain. I had previously heard a report that on the 15th day of the 12th moon, (7th January 1841) after the battle the whole of these soldiers went to their Tu tuh or general, and under false pretences extorted money from him, otherwise they threatened to disband. And lately I went to the said Tu tuh and asked him face to face concerning it, when he said that it was quite true, and that he (the Tu tuh) having no remedy was obliged to pawn his clothes and things, by which means he was enabled to give a bonus of a couple of Dollars to each of his Canton soldiers and thus got them to remain at their posts until now. If then the disposition of these soldiers as it is, is greatly to be lamented, supposing at the most critical moment when we had actually joined battle, these marine forces were to be found weak and without energy, it might lead to the most fatal consequences! and also we might have veteran troops among them, yet there would be no means of imparting them with a portion of their skill and steadiness. Moreover, our war-ships are neither large nor strong, they are not capable of sustaining large guns, so that they are unable to repulse the foreigners, and these are the remarks I have to offer on the weakness of our soldiery.

I have also found by careful examination that the characteristics of the people of Canton province, are falsehood, ingratitude, and greediness; putting out of the question those who are already actual traitors, and whom there is no occasion to speak about, the rest have all been here and dwell in the same place mixed up with the foreigners, they are constantly accustomed to see them, and for many years have been on intimate with them as very brothers; they are not at all like the people of Ting hae, who having never been accustomed to hold intercourse with foreigners immediately discovered them to be a distinct species. But if we suppose that what they did there they had done here, if these said foreigners had deceitfully distributed their paltry gratuities, and set the machinery of their wishes to work, I really fear that the whole people (of the province) would have been enticed by them; they would certainly not have shown the unbending firmness of the Ting hae people; such are the observations I have got to offer on the flexible disposition of the Canton people, which circumstance gives us still more cause for anxiety!

On looking over the records of the past I find in reference to the putting down of the Indrawn, that there were but so many thieves and robbers; the ships they were embarked in were native ships, and the guns they made use of were native cast guns, and yet this affair was spun out for many years, and only put an end to by inviting them to surrender under promise of pardon; and under the present circumstances it is to be feared that this weapon's sting is much more deadly!

Your slave has again and again revolved the matter in his natural mind! in so far as in regards his own person it is unworthy of notice, but the consequences touching the vital interests of the country and the lives of the people involved in it, are vast and extending to posterity! But should your slave has erred in giving battle when he could not command destiny to give him the victory, and he has so been allowed to be unable to settle matters in unison with your sacred majesty's wishes! both of these are crimes which affect his poor life; but what is there in this worthy of pity or consideration! Still your slave, tho' he has erred in not being able to settle matters in unison with your sacred majesty's wishes, yet the territory and people of Canton still exist and look up to your most sacred majesty for his gracious support and protection, while your slave by having erred in giving battle when fate denied him the victory, has rolled the glory of his master and poured out the lives of his people, and still more left himself without a sensible plan to put in operation! Therefore it is that after having duly consulted with the Tartar general of the garrison and his adjutants, the Hoai governor, the literary chancellor, the judge and treasurer, the intendants of circuit, the chief magistrates of larger and lesser districts, and the ex-governors Lin Tsih tsun and Tung Ting shing chi, &c. we have unanimously come to the conclusion that our defences are not to be relied upon, & that in the ring of battle our troops will not stand their ground. Moreover, in regard to the troops which have been ordered by your majesty from the different provinces, time is still necessary for that object, nor can they all arrive at once, and the assembling of a large body of troops is not a thing that can be done quickly; the native traitors are sure to give timely notice of it, and the foreigners would in the first instance give loose to their madness and extravagance.

Your slave is vexed to death thinking of these things, even till he loathes his food and till sleep has forsaken his eyelids; furthermore, he does not shrink from the heavy guilt he is incurring in taking all these facts, the result of his diligent enquiries, and answering with them the case of heaven's son, and at the same time he takes every thing connected with the foreigners and all the foreigners letters, and hands them up for imperial inspection. He humbly hopes that the holy one will look down with pity and compassion on the black-haired race, and shower upon them an extra measure of clemency, in granting what is therein requested, so that the people of the land may not be turned to ashes. In times of difficulty to gain good government, victory is but a transient thing; in retaining the rule that is before our eyes, we ought carefully to consider the cause of it for after ages!

In reference to all the circumstances, contained in this, whether the result of my conference with the high provincial officers, or of my own diligent investigation, I only hope that your sacred majesty will condescend to enquire regarding them, and I beg that your majesty will specially appoint a high officer to come here to ascertain their truth. Your slave has been actuated by a desire to save the country and the people from first to last, and not swayed by the smallest atom of fear, and still more he dare not make use of the least glossing or deception.

Inscrutch therefore this respectful memorial is forwarded at the rate of 600 li a day, humbly hoping that the emperor's holy glance may be bestowed thereon.

A respectful memorial.

[illegible] moon's [illegible]

On the 26th day of the first moon of the 21st year of Tauhkwang (16th February 1841) the following remarks written with the vermilion pencil were received in reply.

We can no no moment calmly put up with the insolence and beholding of these rebellious foreigners as you have done. Blinded and unwilling to see as you see, dare you still have the hardihood to turn your back on our commands; to continue receiving the foreigner's documents, and even to beg favors in their behalf! Such proceedings pass the bounds of reason! Impudent and worthless that you are, what sort of heart is contained within your breast! Not only do you constantly take in their threats and insults but you even dare to hold up certain passages with intent to frighten us!! But know that we have no coward fears!—Besides this we shall again examine into the matter. Respect this.

A true translation, E. THOM,
Assistant Translator and Interpreter
to H. M's. Commissioner in China.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 6 do. do. do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. do.
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In the Canton Register

Transit for freight &c. ..... 5 do.
Advertisement, each insertion. ..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Contracted for 3 months, ... 6 c.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1841. NO. 17.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Captain Wills, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque LADY HAYES, 313 Tons Captain Bruckner, with early despatch.

This Barque can be sold to the owner of a suitable price if offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque YSABEL II, apply to

GABRIEL de YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons; apply to

GABRIEL de YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, capt. Clemes, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 10th April, 1841

At a meeting of the Committee of the Canton Insurance Office held this day, to take into consideration the increased risk arising for the season's Teas going home of a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on all teas going to sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, returned to 3 p. cent.		
" United States of America	do	3 "
" Holland or Hamburgh	do	3½ "
" Spain or Portugal	do	3½ "
" Ports in the River St. Laurence	do	7½ "
" Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
" Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only for the present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

Union Insurance Society of Canton 1841-42.

THE following will be the rates of premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the principal anchorages after the 20th Instant.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France one Port		3 p. cent.
" United States of America	do	3 "
" Holland or Hamburgh	do	3 "
" Spain or Portugal	do	3½ "
" Ports in the river St. Lawrence	do	3½ "
" Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 "
" The Australian Colonies	do	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only, but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the undersigned in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance will please give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 12th April, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

THE undersigned will continue to grant policies on Shipping at the usual rates.

MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just received a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pecul, do. Bearable in the roads. Master may be seen at

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of Superior Brandy. Apply to (Pearl) Innes. Month Cigars 4th supplies Gray drilling, Shirting, Homespun. Apply to

Macao, 20th April, 1841. Co. GONZAGA.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that on the first week of next month (of which due notice will be given) JOHN SMITH, has been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without limit or reserve, the

100	cases Holland Gin
20	chests due a cases of Superior Brown Sherry,
50	" " of English Brandy,
200	cases " " of French do
60	dozens (in cases of 1, 2, 3 & 4 dozen) Fr Claret: 'Lafitte' 'Latour' 'Lorette,' and 'St. Julien.'
15	baskets of Champagne,
20	kegs of English Dry Tongues,
	A Gun cases of Pickles,
20	(throwing a crate) of London bottled Porter,
18	barrels of Prime Beef,
20	" Pork
41	Hams,
21	Sacrings of Pork,
40	bales of Cayenne Nos 1 to 6.

ET Any portion of the above may be had on application at the sausage of the sale, or parties may send others, with brands

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE:

SUPERIOR London bottled Brandy.
Common dito in wood and bottle
Superior French Cognac Brandy the month of
years bottled carefully covered with lead.
4 puncheons Genuine, of forty superior quality.
Holland Gin
French Claret, La Rose, St Julien &c.
Brown and Pale Sherry
Superior Port Wine
Hennessey's and Innes's Wines.
Superior old Hock
Sparkling Champagne
Cider, in one dozen cases.
Bass Beer, in wood and bottle.
London bottled Pale Ale.
Dublin Porter.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Macao Rum.
Cordials.
Glass of the following Ware:
One Dozen Sherry
Do. Claret
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Malta and Havanah Segars.
Cheroots.
Manila Segars.
Two dozen Wine-coolers, with equipments complete.
Brown Mats.
Preserves
Stationery—Steel Pens.
Plenty Yeast and Worcestershire Sauce. (for sale at the original English cost).
A few Kegs Tamarinds
Fresh Sago, Tapioca Macaroni, dozen 5 lb 6 lbs.
Macao Beans
American Beans, in small kegs.
Do Sugar, in 50 to 25 lb boxes.
Do Pilot and Navy Bread
Do Flour
Do Beef and Pork, in barrels
Three one fifth, to will be sold one ounce only charge, or less on an equal
Smalley and Fine Cotton, &c. &c.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Jam and Jellies
Hunter Letter Scrapers, Gentlemen's cutlery and Iron thread Scraps
Also some of Beaumont, Fauconnier, to Gentlemen "Shades of the Mountains," "the shade of Cedar," "Young Wife," and "Young Husband," "Pressed Girl," "White Moss," "the Queen" "the Princess" "Queen of Lombardy" "Little red Riding Hood" "Sea Shore" "Lafayette," & "Hide and Seek," and Mossoms and Gold.

Apply to JOHN SMITH
Pier N E house on the Praya Grande.

Macao 20th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SCOTT & Co's Bengal Directory, & Register for 1841. Apply to

Macao, 21st April, 1841. JOHN SMITH.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Dromedary on moderate terms. The cash must will Jose bring to Macao Roads—In the Typhoon months at Hongkong.

For particulars enquire of Captain Hardy on board the British Brig "Adventure" or of Capt Sat Jean on board the Spanish Brig "Pueyo," or of

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 17th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr Tomlin Washburn having appointed Messrs Herman & Lane his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Kazan through Mr Washburn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr Washburn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao 9th April 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED

Calcutta Beer in bottle 66 per dozen, ex Prince Hodgson's Beer or Wood.
French and Taylor's PALE ALE $ 20 per Hhd.
do. do. Stout " 24 " do.
Port wine " 9 to 10 per dozen.
Sherry " 6 to 24 " do.
Claret " 3 " 8 do.
Hock ale " 8 " do.
Pale Brandy " 8 " do.
Champagne one dozen cases Sp. do. 18 per dozen.
Manila Cheroots in Boxes and half Boxes do and do.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE. Salt pork and Beef, at Jardine & Matheson's Hong. Pork in at eight cents a lb Beef, Glin, Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Europe and Manila cordage, Chain Cutlery different sizes, Brown, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to

Macao, 23rd March, 1841. ANTONIO J. de ROZAS.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Canton Register Office; the Canton Registers for 1839-40, bound in single volumes; at $12 each.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails, Yellow Lead in Sheets Manila. Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots de Superior Apply to

IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,
or J. V. Judge, Esq's Office.

Macao, 9th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Beers in the original packages, just landed ex Pallas:

7 cases	Black Currant cordial, 6 dozen each
20 do.	Currant do. 6 dozen each.
4 do.	extra dried Morello do. 6 dozen each.
8 do.	Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 12 lbs each.
2 do.	Tongues do.
100 Kegs	Butter do. 28 lbs each

A large assortment of Papers consisting of Duke of Gloucester's Numerous Marriages Sicilian, Hunter, Covenant, Stage Horse, &c. &c., in quantities and the cloth are sent in.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao 13th February, 1841

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Beer in Bottle. Apply to

BIRAM & Co.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The cash owned goods are now in the House and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 in. Standard Canvas Nos. 1 to 8.
24 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The Single Chinese Calendar for 1841—on a single sheet price per sheet 6d.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao 21 de Abril de 1841

O Governador de Macao como Dependencias tendo observado os prejuizos, relativos pesadumes por muitos negociantes, dos navios de Exercito como da Marinha de Guerra de Sua Magestade Britanica para entrarem em terrivel effeito do incendio infelizmente ocorrido no Porto chamado de Tonkim a noite de 19 para 20 do corrente, lança mão deste meio, para o poderem fazer a cada hum em particular, para regular a todos quanto acontecer os seus meio pecuniarios e bem merecidos pagamentos; e chamo assignado Infteria ao seu dever no por este occasiam dirigir-se de dirigir-se aos Portuguezes e todos os Portuguezes e todos os Estrangeiros que tiverem sofrido os seus trabalhos d'esta noite.

(Assignado) SILVEIRA PINTO.

Este conforme.

Jose Maria de Seguira
Secretario do Governo.

TRANSLATION.

Macao, 21 April, 1841

The Governor of Macao and its dependencies having observed the injurious effects of several officers of the army and navy of Her Britannic Majesty, to insure the terrible effects of the extinguishing fire near the factory called "Tower" on the night of the 19th and on the 20th inst; and all having put their hands to the work, and not being able to distinguish individuals, this serves to request all to receive his most particular and grateful thanks—and the undersigned would be wanting in his duty on this occasion should he have omitted to direct equal acknowledgments to all the Portuguese and strangers here resident who assisted in the labours of that night.

(Signed) SILVEIRA PINTO.

By order.

Jose Maria de Seguira.
Secretary to the Government.

PORTUGUESE NOTICE.

Macao, 20th April, 1841.

Notice is hereby given that all persons requiring passports for small craft proceeding up the river after this date, will receive the same on application at the office of the superintendents of trade.

The passports must be exhibited on board the senior officer's ship, off north Wangtung; and it is particularly notified that all small craft attempting to pass without examination will be liable to be brought to by the ships of war or their boats.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

PORTUGUESE NOTICE.

British Factory,
Canton, 17th April, 1841.

To prevent general and serious inconvenience to the trade, it is hereby given, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has applied to the senior officer in command of h. m.'s ships in China (and received his concurrence), not to allow any schooner or other small craft to pass towards Canton north Wangtung without producing on board of the senior officer's ship at that anchorage a passport signed by the plenipotentiary. And it is further notified that all small vessels without such passes will be liable to dismissal from the river by the commanding officers of h. m.'s ships.

To except vessels furnished with his own passports from visit or examination by the officers of the provincial government, upon the ground of protecting the revenue, or any other, the plenipotentiary has also granted licences having the seal of the *Kungchoufu*.

But the plenipotentiary has at the same time pledged himself not to issue his own or these passes of the government to any other than persons who shall afford him assurance to his own satisfaction that the boats shall only be employed in the conveyance of letters, passengers, or supplies of table provisions or comforts for the use of h. m.'s ships in the river. The passports, therefore, will be cancelled wherever the plenipotentiary shall see cause to determine that such a course is necessary in allowing other boats anchorage.

Subjects or citizens of foreign states desiring passports for boats to be employed in the above-mentioned manner, will be pleased to refer to their consuls or agents, upon whom applications for such passports they will immediately be issued.

And notice is further given that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will apply to the senior officer in command of h. m.'s ships to remove out of the river any ship or vessel proved to his satisfaction to be engaged in dangerous pursuits, calculated to disturb the trade, and injure the general trade.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

Notice to Gun. Dee and Damao.

We this day lay before the commercial community a most important document. It is a proclamation or an official ordinance (portaria) of the administration governor general of Portuguese India, which places the three ports of Goa, Diu and Damao (including the city of Goa) open.

How far this arrangement will affect the successful interests of Macao, we cannot undertake to divine; but it is evidently intended as a means of taking a portion of the trade from the great western emporium of British India.

Macao, Colonial.

No. 102.—The governor general of India of the [illegible] has determined upon the following:

Having taken into consideration how highly it is proper to protect the thriving commerce of the ports of Goa, Diu and Damao, by the diminution of their charges, and by granting to them the greatest possible liberty, in order to attract to the said ports, the goods and merchandize of all a[illegible], and more particularly of the neighboring countries; to which effect I have been solicited by persons of considerable experience and well acquainted with the affairs of India, and lately also by the governor and commandant of the fort of Diu; who all explained the prosperity of such measures, arising from the said measures of political economy; all which have been corroborated and strengthened by the judgment, and knowledge of the present director of the customhouse; and having moreover, first obtained before the council of government, in the presence of the attorney general of the crown and of finance, and also being in possession of the opinion of the board of finance; I have thought proper to make the following ordinance, provisionally and subject to the sovereign confirmation of her majesty.

1st.—From the 1st of July, 1841, are in future to be admitted in deposit in the ports of Goa, Diu and Damao, all goods and merchandise of every description (opium included) of whatever nature, and under what banner soever imported, on the sole payment of one per cent duty, and of the expenses incident on the carriage and the watching, until their removal from the said ports, either by exportation, reexportation, transhipment or transit.

2nd.—The warehouse dues shall be defrayed by the merchants or owners of such goods, either in private warehouses.

3rd.—In all other details, the arrangement are to be observed of the decree of the 23rd of March 1836 relative to the ports of Bahia and Oporto.

All authorities and persons, to whom belong the knowledge and execution of this official regulation, are hereby required to take due notice of it, and to attend to its execution.

Given at the palace of the governor general at Pangim, 20th January, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. Lopes de Lima.

—Bombay Courier, Feby. 6.

From the London Mail, June 4th.

The Mr. Commander Graham Speed, of the *Rover*, 14, was drowned in the waters of Vera Cruz on the 16th of September. The deceased left the *Rover* in a gig, on that day accompanied by Mr J Shaw, his master, one of the lieutenants Wray. When crossing the bar of the river, the surf was so high that the gig was upset; the captain and commander capsized the boat, and a seaman sprang to their assistance; during the interval the midshipman and the seamen reached shoalness and there, on a sandy bank, endeavoured to procure assistance; but no one could be induced to cross the bar. Captain Wray and the seaman now at last worked from the gig to a tremendous sea, and the seaman alone succeeded in reaching the shore alive; the captain swam a long distance before his strength failed him, and when about 4 from the shore he was making no progress. Two of his boat's crew went out to assist him; but they only found his cap, which they brought on shore.

Feb. 16.—Yesterday, at three o'clock, the ceremony of christening the Queen was performed, in her majesty's private chapel at Buckingham palace, by the prince the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present only the royal highness prince Albert the duchess of Kent, the lady in waiting, and the deputy clerk of the closet.

The child was formally received to have and to be [illegible] of the church, named by Queen Victoria, [illegible] from Paris, by the officers of the French day [illegible] during a voyage of discovery; at a depth of 2,670 yards, or nearly two miles, no bottom was found; the weather was very calm, and it plainly shewed that heaving to the lead with 30 yards upwards of an hour, in another place 20 fathoms depth was indicated, but found at the depth of 2,160 yards.

[illegible] commander-in-chief of Cape of Good Hope and commander-in-chief of North America and also to grant or recommend of public funds to that province, [illegible] the service.

The same gazette announces that the queen has appointed the following officers to be knights companions of the bath—

Captain Charles Grey Bulmer, of the royal navy; captain the honourable William Waldegrave, of the royal navy; captain Thomas Fortescue F Bouverie, of the royal navy; captain Edward Collins, of the royal navy; captain William Wilson Henderson, of the royal navy; captain Arthur Fitzgerald, of the royal navy; captain Hyacinth Rowand, of the royal navy; captain Thomas Bond, of the royal navy; captain Henry Ryan Martin, of the royal navy; captain Hon. John Carrington, of the royal navy; lieutenant colonel W Walker, of the royal marines; major Henry Hope, of the royal marines; and captain Hector Anchin, of the royal marines.

THE NAVY.

Promotions and Appointments.

Lieutenants.—Alexander Murray, of the Princess Charlotte, to Robert Duncan, of the Powerful, to the rank of commander.

Surgeon.—Stephen Jennings Swayne to be deputy inspector of hospitals.

Midn.—Hon. George D Bruce, son of lord Kenmare, to the rank of lieutenant, Charles B. Carter, commission dated Nov. 5, 1840 and to stand on the list for seniority immediately after F. E. Grandell.

Appointments.

Commanders.—Granville Loch, to Vesuvius (steamer); John Richardson (2), to Phlegethon (steamer); hon. Anthony Maclay to Wasp; Alexander Murray, to Hydra (steamer); Charles Hackett, to Bellerophon; W. H. Hall, to Benbow; W. Clark, to Edinburgh; Douglas Gerry, to Hastings; Walter Tony, to Powerful; Henry H. Bingham, to Princess Charlotte; Gower Lewis, to Revenge.

Lieutenants.—Thomas Beard and Francis Pulteney to Powerful; Edwin W. Sanders to Bellerophon, Charles E. O'Brien and F. H. Grandell to Benbow; G. E. Fanny, to Carnatic; Henry Stewart, to Castor; Samuel F. Short and G J B Snow, to Cyclops; John Blackmore, to Edinburgh; R D Stopford, to Gorgon; John A. Sturgis, to Hastings; Rob. H. Floyd, to Hazard; Marcus Knox, to Phoenix; Henry Warren, to Pique; A. Farquhar, Robert Jenner, Arthur Cumming, Richard Hoare, John Allen, John M. B. Smith, Richard D. White, George Johnson, Thomas G. O. D. Whipped, Lindsay P. Burrell, and G H O. Sunderland, to Princess Charlotte; George Wyke, to Revenge; W. C. Chamberlain, to Sappho; M. H. Rodney and W H. Genoys, to Talbot; R. Williams to Thunderer; James M. Bonge, to Vesuvius; W. F. O. Penn, to Wasp; Edward M. Kenney, to Excellent; W. G. B Estcourt, to command Lizard, steamer; W. F. L. Tollemache, to Pelican; W. S. Bloom, to command Plover, steamer; Edward N. Trenchard, to Southampton; hon. O. D. Keane, to Excellent; B. J. Sullivan, to the Powerful.

Chief Gunner.—Lieutenant—H. B. Gordon (1815) to be chief officer.

Master.—W Henry Walker (1831) & Charles E. Collet (1834) to be chief officers.

Royal Marines.—Lieutenants Alexander & F E Lawrence have been this week appointed to their royal marine artillery in consequence of the certificates of their high attainments in mathematical and other studies, awarded them by the professor at the royal navy college.

March 8. The *Alma*, which has just come in from Manchuria, reports that on the 7th of February, nearly the whole of the town of Hongkong was burnt down, and that thirty lives were lost on the occasion.

—10 Further particulars have been received of the late fire at Hongkong, the loss occasioned by which is stated at five lakhs of rupees. The servants of government made no effort whatever to arrest its progress, on the contrary people [illegible] to [illegible] during their [illegible] to spread it. Plunder was carried on to a considerable extent, and the police made no

[illegible] 15 per cent. It is said that the people have been forbidden to rebuild their houses until orders have been received from Ava.

Friday of India, March 12.

[illegible]

Dublin's Gazette announces the appointment of the right Honourable James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie to be Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and the appointment of Lieutenant general Sir Colin Campbell, to be Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.

The same Gazette contains the official announcement of the blockade of Canton, to commence from the 25th of June last.

Singapore, Nov. 21.

[illegible]

Canton, 28 March, 1841.

Messrs.

Dear Sirs,—We have for some time past discontinued our periodical reviews in daily expectation of the result of the deliberations of the government of the proposition of the Jourdain, tending to avert the evils of a crisis which at one time threatened the whole place if not the whole colony with indiscriminate ruin. That result is now known, the bank has been authorised to the shareholders, and this authority sanctioned by the government, to place each of the principal houses on its own cypher and release them from their reciprocal endorsements, giving them time to pay off their cypher with the interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The "old" New Year's Day involving the fall of others, which previously might have been, the result to an incalculable extent.

Some of the cypher are represented by landed property, and government contracts, on all the revenues of which these debts can by this measure be gradually paid off, whereas it would be impossible to realize such property at this moment at any thing like the real value, based on the revenues they yield.

We admit it is a strange measure, but believe, on the same time, it was the only one that could avert impending ruin, as the danger lay in the individual endorsements, which had lost their value from the conviction that in consequence of the general distrust caused by the late three failures, the fall of another would have occasioned that of the rest, and perhaps ended in a general bankruptcy, as the Java bank would also have fallen, whose paper forms the only representative of the other currency of the island.

The Tea time three months business has been almost entirely at a stand, but we do not doubt that conditions will now be gradually restored, and the revenue to complacence. Our stocks of imports however are generally very large, and it will take some time for our dealers to work them off. And as regards returns, the late contest with the Mandarinship, drives the future of monopoly still closer around us, and our prospect lies in the increased production of private produce, which is advancing apace.

We close no prices, as these can scarcely be said to be now established. We hope however soon to be able to send satisfactory intelligence on this head.

[illegible]

From the Sunday Times, July 20.

China Commerce.—Our readers will already, we doubt not, have very carefully perused the interesting letters published in our supplement to yesterday's issue, between the chiefs of the China expedition and the merchants at Macao on the breach of the blockade of the Canton river. On the subject whereof this correspondence we shall not enter for the present. The principles of the law of blockade will be found discussed with clearness and ability by the English residents at Macao. The defence of the infringement is not unworthy of the pilot of the author. Our readers must search out for merits for themselves. There are one or two matters apart from those not unworthy of remark. The first is a reference to the misunderstandings said to have existed from the beginning between the commander and the admiral, both now adverted to, but now first put on record. Sir Gordon Bremer was one of the three plenipotentiaries included in all the instructions from home. He (Sir) probably, however, did not accord with those of the diplomatising relatives, who always overrated the difficulties of the negotiation, for the commander seems to have been rarely consulted by the admiral and plenipotentiaries. They arranged all the main points without consulting the chief of the Pacific and Australia, and not for Gordon Bremer having the slightest knowledge of the matter. The consequence seems, from the general correspondence, to be regretted both a disunion of public and personal part. He avoids the arrangements of the Bonito to remain unfitted so at first, because a refusal to agreement in them would place the plenipotentiary "in a situation of infinite difficulty, considering with the temper of the country and good faith which ever could be furnished;"—but adds, that not the slightest responsibility can attach to him for so doing; and that in case any that he is left unassailable by the presence of the admiral, he will keep here 10 days longer, "this time to bring, to welcome the Wolf without relaxation." There accompanying and in the careful simple way in which each Elliot honorably adjusts the conduct of the American consul, shows we must quote his own words:—

"Upon his return from the Anthropoid I received a letter or private note by Mr Thomas Talbot, I believe, secretary authority from the government of Bombay, indicative, if I recollect, of the Bombay government, and bound thereupon into consideration I would use it in the same light, and do what I could in arranging it to the admiral's favourable disposal."—Capt. Elliot's letter to Sir G. Bremer, 23d Dec."

Brother Jonathan knew his pride. "He unquestionably aware that there was no one to trouble the naval officer matter, and who would and the Bombay and gives the reason at date was so clear, and therefore he waited for the return of the plenipotentiary. If an American could not manage these with the Chinese and without difficulty or ruffling thereof, he was unworthy of his country and of the character of a free and enlightened citizen. Captain Elliot told in his proclamation of the 27th June that "the power of England vindicate the honour of China and Chinese by restoring the 'ink' of the land;" and there the man that our country's government would never subject orientation the inhabitants of Canton. The idea of the chiefs of a blockade then goes that it is not to injure the people or invalidate the commerce of China—not to interfere with American vessels or Portuguese imports. Having this definition as the negative object, we should like to have Mr Webster's opinion on the contradiction. He looks on it as one the abrogation of the British trade alone? This is decisive argument, with proper treatment, very cold!!

[illegible]

CHINA.

Saturday, 17th, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jany.	Singapore	1st April
U. States	10th Oct.	Java	
Calcutta	12th March	Manila	4th April
Bombay	27th Feby	Austral-Asia	

April. ARRIVED FROM

21 Syme Kenn, Woodbrigh, Singapore and Cal
[illegible] Dean or Lancaster, Singapore, &c. &c. Bay.
24 Kenn, Woodrow, Singapore and Calcutta.
24 Ann Maggie, (U. S.) Weaver, N. York & Bat.
25 Kenna, Poole, Sing., Colombo & Calcutta.
25 Hope, ——, Manila

April. SAILED FOR

21 Blanc Swan, Fort, Sing. and Calcutta.
21 Hellen, Well, Leith.
23 Portland, Thoroughgood, Clyde.
22 Kennaway, (U. S.) Wadsworth, New York
22 Java, Pickering, London.
24 Jane, Grimes, Sydney.
24 Dragon, Wright, do.
24 Mullan, Jones, London.
25 Warrington, Mainington, London.
25 Nueva Carmen, (Port.) ——, Manila.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For London.—Dartmouth, Parsons.
For Liverpool.—Duncan or Gleneon.
For Calcutta.—Pepper.
For Bolinson.—Anerna.

VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS

For Bombay.—Cornwallis, Austen.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From London.—Tuscania, Palmyra, Prince George, [illegible] Barnett Junior, with bread and provisions, Greyhound, Albion.
From Liverpool.—Cheshire, Patmos, Penang, Gemini.
From Glasgow.—Queen, Sir Cowan, Portsmouth, Thomas Grenville, Montgomery, Portugalia, Sir E. Ryan, City of Derry, Isabella Watson, City of Palmyra, Boston.
From Bombay.—Mystery, Dyson, Sovereign, Brigand, Ariel, Wanderer, Bombay Castle, Mary Gordon.
From the Mauritius.—Sarah.
From Madras.—Apollos.
From Singapore.—Sherbrooke, Lemon, Lord Kingsdown (Port.) Australia (Port.) Portugal.
From Lisbon.—Sampaio, (Port.) Tejuca, (Port.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the mouth of China.

Blenheim	74	[illegible]	Sir G. [illegible]
Wellesley	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blonde	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Druid	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alligator	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volage	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleopatra	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyacinth	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearl	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulphur	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pylades	18	commander	[illegible]
Starling	18	commander	[illegible]
Algerine	10	commander	[illegible]
Modeste	18	commander	[illegible]
Serpent	16	commander	[illegible]
Sphinx	16	commander	[illegible]
Sappho	16	commander	[illegible]
Pluto	6	commander	[illegible]
Sterling Castle	8	Hired	[illegible]
Pilot	—	Hired	[illegible]
Hercules	—	Hired	[illegible]

(Exclusive of the Bombay Steamers.)

H. C.'s armed vessels.

Atalanta capt. Rogers, I.N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall

List of ships authorized to the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840—41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
*Amazon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Hellen Burton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Cornwallis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Thomas	351	Jacob	"
*Earl of Clare	310	Scott	"
*Fort William	1214	[illegible]	"
James Ewing	387	Watland	"
*Julius Cæsar	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
*Marcus		Wade	"
*Eliza		Dunning	Dent & Co.
Amity	370	Bell	"
*Ann Gale	305	[illegible]	"
*Recovery	401	Johnson	"
*Lord Ashley	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
*Ann Lang	[illegible]	Hudson	Mustow & Co.
Augusta	300	Vanking	"
*Sir Charles Huntly	1300	Reddie	"
*Duke of Sussex	581	Edmond	"
Hope	271	Simpson	"
*Mary Catherine	300	Galloway	"
Emma	378	Mann	"
*Thetis	400	Hoover	Turner & Co.
*Kingston	431	Maclean	"
Anna Maria [ter		Renwick	"
Duke of Fife		Hargreaves	"
*Orestes	600	Cameron	H. Rustomjee
*Sir Harry Gaude	227	Jamieson	"
*Charlotte	69	Pocket	Dent & Co.
Sesostris	200	[illegible]	"
Lusitania	300	Scott	"
*Helen Clarence	274	Brock	W. & T. Bennett & Co.
Jessica	374	Simson	"
Hannah	477	Gardyne	Russell & Co.
St. George	300	Wright	"
Coromandel	602	Ryan	Fox, Brown & Co.
Dawn	572	Mullens	"
*Prince	391	Ware	Gibbs, Hughes & Co.
*Minerva	637	Brown	Jones, Fletcher & Co.
*Bell's Marion	500	Wickham	Bell & Co.
*Mitford	412	Sherrie	Lindsay & Co.
*Kyle	642	Macarthy	"
*Monarch	473	Johnstone	R. Webster.
Jane	225	Woodberry	J. Nye, Jr.
Hyacin	394	Hannah	"
Prince Coburg	1000	Graham	Dent & Co.
Sarah Gary		Shortland	J. A. Moses.

[illegible]

Ann Mechin		Weaver	J. Mathewson & Co.
*Blue Peter		Hallet	Russell & Co.
*Lowell		Brownrigg	"
*Nottingham		Spurling	"
*Lyra		Bennett	"
*Hamilton		Hilton	"
*Argyle		Coleman	Wetmore & Co.
*Sarah		Silver	"
*Dunlin	430	Hunt	D. Nye, Jr.
*Florida	350	Pickard	"
Joseph Peabody		Gammon	J. E. Smith.
*Splendid		—	A. A. Sassoon.

[illegible]

Sydney		Wilson	J. Mathewson & Co.
*Scottish Chief		Hicks	Russell & Co.

[illegible]

*La Lydia		Hawkins	J. Shewan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

By the *Ariel* we have received the *Calcutta Courier*, *Englishman* to the 6th of March, the *Bombay Times* to Feby. 27, and Sunda papers and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 1st of April.

The lately received papers state that the cholera was raging in Calcutta, Malacca, and Singapore; it is said some Europeans have fallen victims to this awful scourge in Malacca and Singapore.

The independence of *Texas* has been acknowledged by England, although it is said that beautiful country is the promised future nursery of slaves for the southern states of the north American union.

MELBOURNE PRICE CURRENT.

Sugar, per ton,	20	0	0	to 24	0	0
Tea, per chest,	14	0	0	to 14	9	0

The Punjaub is in a very unsettled state, and a brigade under col. Wheeler had marched from Loodiana on the 23d of February; but the latest reports seem to hold out hopes that immediate hostilities will be avoided.

H. M.'s cutter *Louisa* left Macao on saturday to convey mr. A R Johnston, the deputy superintendent of trade, to Canton, and returned yesterday at 5 p. m. She did not bring any news of particular interest that has come to our knowledge, except that affairs are proceeding quietly in Canton.

The dates from Canton are of yesterday the 30th by the schooner *Paradise*; all was in a state of quietness; very high prices were being paid for teas.

Last week, in consequence of various rumours and information, Sir Ie Fleming Senhouse thought it prudent to move the *Modeste* and another smaller vessel nearer Canton, for the protection of British life and property; but they were forthwith ordered to retire by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Several days ago the grandson of Howqua, the senior hongmerchant, was struck by lightning in one of the late frequent thunderstorms in Canton; he died almost immediately. He was in the hong, under the hands of a barber who was shaving his head. The electric fluid was supposed to have entered at the back of the neck, where a black mark was seen.

Captain Elliot's notice to the people of Canton, published in our last number, was carried about the streets, pasted on some course linting, and copied by very many of the natives.

The public notices which are published in our present number, having reference to the passage bonds, are palpably aimed at one branch of British commerce; how justly or how expediently we will not now discuss; but we judge, from the tenour of the notices that so long as that branch of the trade is conducted to the southward of north *Wingtung*, the means employed in it will not be interrupted by h. m.'s ships.

A court of enquiry into the causes of the mortality of the troops in *Tinghae*, is now sitting in *Hongkong* bay.

The Chinese document containing an account of the death of *Keshen* and translated by the rev. *J Lewis Stuck* for the *China Press*, and published in that paper last saturday, is a forgery, and as such, we declined publishing it in our last number: Mr. Stuck also, intimated it as a forgery. But we have still great fears for *Keshen*, and think his release will be put in execution: we also early hope our apprehension may be disproved by the event, and we therefore sincerely hope that if his life is spared, he will not be appointed to treat with h. m.'s plenipotentiary—for we fear we then should hear back on the old terms & rest satisfied with the imperially-confirmed cession of *Hongkong*, and a promise of 6 millions of dollars: but it is too late for such an arrangement: we must now dictate our own terms in the imperial palace in Peking; one of which must be a free trade with all the ports and an unrestricted communication with the people of the empire: this, and this only, will now satisfy the people of England: it is this and this only measure that will relieve our manufacturers and fill the exchequer.

It should be *recorded*, because it is the simple truth and it is but bare justice to publish it,—that *five* English merchants generally found their factories in good order on their return to Canton. Mr. *Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee* found every article of furniture and stores exactly as he had left them; and it did not appear to him that he had been absent more than a few days from Canton instead of more than twenty months. But other individuals, we have been told, are not so fortunate.

Mr. E. Elmslie, the secretary to h. m.'s commission, returns to England on sick certificate in the *Premier*, captain Ware. Mr. Elmslie hopes to be able to return to his duty in about a year.

The commercial community in China will be glad to learn that, from the intended arrangements of the *Java* bank, as explained in a preceding letter from Batavia, commercial confidence will soon be restored in that island.

We have been often censured for the censure with which we have considered it our duty as a public journalist, to direct the attention of the people of England to the management of their affairs in China, to mark the course of h. m.'s plenipotentiary since about the middle of December, 1839; and *our* voice has been echoed by all the papers in India with the exception of the *Calcutta Courier*.

It is with sincere regret for us to assert now that to praise rather than to censure would have been a much more pleasing task to us; for who can think for one moment that the English community in China would not stand forward on all occasions in defence of the representatives of their country, if there had been even the narrowest ground to rest that defence upon?

But even that moderately toned paper, *The Friend of India*, the editors of which journal are, we believe, clergymen and missionaries, and who are said to often re-echo the sentiments of the supreme government, has adopted an expression of the most sarcastic censure of h. m.'s plenipotentiary. One of the Indian papers only, the *Calcutta Courier*, has seen anything to hope for, or can discover nothing to fear, from that officer's measures. In the language, then, of the high commissioner *Ibrahim* to *Hoo for our former faults*, we republish from the *Calcutta Courier* and the *Morning Chronicle*, the former's defence of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, and the latter's approval of the admiral's proceedings, as explained in his despatches.

Barring as we need to observe that we differ materially from most of our brethren of the press in opinion touching the peace which promises to be speedily concluded with China, yet we are, at present, no cause to modify our opinion. We acknowledge regretting it, nevertheless, and if the parliamentary enquiry proved to detract a good being but to all the world, now when the war was undertaken, we can see but little cause for complaint, so far as our people have been concerned—we require more information on some points, but so far as our present information reaches we can find no cause for dissatisfaction, and we are simply caught up to point out where we can, but to forbid us to pronounce our judgment. The war, it is remembered, had for its primary object an abatement of satisfaction for the national insult offered to our country in the seizure of our opium. Now, we have at the outset a name and fame only, as we heard the *Black Jobs* exclaimed, and rest on the opinion that the performance has not been chicanery? Were the demands made and enforced for Amoy, Chusan, Macao and Chinchow, so long? Is the stoppage of the whole commerce of the empire for seven months nothing? Is the cession of Hongkong, to whom it may concern the possession of Pottinger, so absolutely valueless for trade, nothing? Is the attempt to effect an arrangement on a footing of international equality nothing? Our contemporaries have judged so more decided than we (where if they allowed to be so glorious in the affair). We do not see any ground for the surmise of the *Morning* that what has been done is only sufficient to confirm the Chinese people in the opinion that they have had the best of the contest. Rather we may say in a practical way that we are now obliged to believe 'but one nothing' beside that all the proclamations of the Celestial world and exhortations to the people that following shame their force, strengthening their troops, and keeping possession of their territory is being observed. Our contemporaries seem to be amazed at the repulse of Keshen in the pass Bogue, and we think very unreasonably, for we consider it would be very hard to check a nation, and then to tell its government "You all and provide your people, you have the best of it—if you can." We feel much more liberally on this point, and will say as I heard the King of Sweden said when he heard that the Russians in their dreams represented him as flying before their troops. "Let them do it on the stage, I am content to defeat them only in the field."

The admiral home then having been vindicated let us see what some at present have the merchants to complain? Six millions of dollars have been obtained towards recompense them for their losses—we do not mean to say that this will be sufficient to indemnify them, but we are quite sure at one thing and that is, that whatever claim they can establish as equitable, will be honorably met by the British government.

Our commerce has never been renewed with Chinese—the trade of the port of Canton was to be reopened six ten days after the commencement of the Chinese New Year, close at hand at the time of signing the preliminaries. To say that Hongkong ought to be a free port to the ships of all foreign nations, and that Canton bought there ought not to be subjected to the "just charges and duties of the empire," is to say that China should have been made to submit to our having a depot, a emporium, the goods ready for smuggling into their empire just at the mouth of their principal port. It is true that if England had not been sufficiently urgent, and had employed a decisive naval force, China might have been compelled to submit to this opprobrious humiliation, but he who contends that it ought to have been done has no more sense of moral justice, than he has of delicacy who talks to the relations of a newspaper about the dirty linen of a gentleman's house.

At first, old associations and old arrangements will probably induce our merchants to return to Canton but we think when they observe the superior independence and security of residing under the protection of a British ex-colony, they will speedily fix their residence at Hongkong. At all events the knowledge that they can do so whenever it pleases them, will insure that the Canton authorities act more justly.

The *Englishman* complains that there are no strong assurances in ca. in 11 m's short circular that the honor and safety of British subjects will be protected at Canton. We think that last assurance would have been as much as derogatory. Our boundaries and hopeness have given a lesson to the Chinese, for the first time, that will not be easy forgotten, and which teaches that British honor and safety are not to be trespassed upon with impunity—and that who are forbear it is because we do not wish to injure others, but because we cannot protect ourselves.

The manly recommendation of captain Elliot that past injuries be forgotten now that they have been redressed, is misapprehended and scoffed at by the Englishmen, but we think no man of public spirit will adopt the contrary doctrine which our contemporary would inculcate—namely that past injuries are not to be remembered to obtain as soon as redressed, but are to remain a festering source of wrathful complaint and disagreement. We hold a totally different doctrine to be the one honorable and wise and good for long—and we think so Briton at heart will say with us rather than "when it is peace, let it be a hearty peace." We have thrashed the Chinese until they have given in and have come to terms, we are called upon by every generous feeling as well as by the dictates of self-interest to adopt "the conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country." To us we consider the doctrine that we will and have deference for Elliot himself "man was sent a prophet to point the gropers to the keys of Gibraltar and to bring them in defiance of the most new that combination of enemies that ever attacked the country." Lit. Gaz., Feby. 20.

ADMIRAL BARNET'S DESPATCHES.

From the *Morning Chronicle*.

"The despatches from rear-admiral Elliot and commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer will be found in our columns from the *Gazette* of last night.

Great care seems to have been taken on the admiral's government to avoid if possible the effusion of blood. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer states that the casualties of Chinese had but a greater loss of life than twenty-five. "This," he says, "may be ascribed to the fire of the ships being directed solely to the junks and batteries."

Already the style of communication has become more cordial on the part of the Chinese. The "orders" of the "Celestial" to attack a party of English seamen they recently had, detained in custody Bruchner's letter, the correspondence which took place, even the admiral, who treated us politely as equals, no longer calling us barbarians, but humble officers of the Emperor's nation." We may, in passing, observe that the notion was certain the Roman empire, considered the word barbarian honorable for an officer of the legate barbarian the military tribune for killing a Roman a much less than for killing a barbarian.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1841.

The policy which has been pursued towards the Chinese seems, of all others, the best adapted for bringing them quickly to their senses. They have a peculiar repugnance to such an occupation as that which has taken place. The conquest which placed the present dynasty on the throne was the result of an attempt to expel a tribe of Tartars who had obtained, about 200 years ago, footing in a frontier province. But we are in the vicinity of some of the largest cities of the empire. "The stoppage of the enormous trade," says Admiral Elliot, "which is usually passing on the coast cannot but create difficulties of a serious nature; and from a few expressions relative to Lin having been 'the cause of all their present distresses,' I trust a strong feeling may spring up against the policy pursued at Canton by that high officer." By ascending a large navigable river, we can interrupt the immense traffic of the empire. To have destroyed the towns of the unoffending people and taken their lives, would have generated the worst feeling without effecting the object in view; but interruption of the coasting trade, of the Chinese will soon bring them to their senses."—

Probably many of our readers will think with ourselves that the *Courier's* defence of h. m's. plenipotentiary is the most sufficient justification for our censure of that high functionary that we could desire, but we ever considered our censure as doubtful, and therefore requiring a justification.

As the *Courier's* defence is based on the intelligence of "PEACE," carried to Calcutta by the steamer *Enterprise*, the fallacy of which glad tidings of great joy the *Courier* must ere this have learnt, it is hardly worth while to notice his arguments. But as he has praised captain Elliot for what he did not do, the *Courier* will doubtless, blame him for intending to do that which the *Courier* thinks should not be done; we therefore think it necessary to offer two or three short remarks on the *Courier's* exculpatory article.

In the first place—war with China has never been mentioned; the affairs of Tykoktow and the Bogue, according to the public circulars were the consequences of *Keshen* not fulfilling his engagements—engagements which he had no power to form—with captain Elliot; and that *any* dependence, much less such a full measure of confidence as was granted by captain Elliot, should have been placed,—particularly as concerning the questions at issue,—by any person acquainted with the following long known and often quoted maxim of the poet, *Satangpo*—is the great wonder of our times.

"The barbarians are like beasts, and not to be ruled on the same principles as citizens. Wherever one is attempt controlling them by the great maxims of reason, it would lead to nothing but confusion. The ancient kings well understood this and accordingly ruled barbarians by morals. Therefore to rule barbarians by morals is the true and the best way of ruling them."

The above sentence is contained in Davis's China, and it is impossible to suppose that the writer of that interesting work did not impress on captain Elliot the policy of the Chinese government, of which he had had so many years experience.

With reference to the '*Black John*,' the foul murders' committed on board that vessel by a Chinese government cruiser, the *Courier* editors down to injuries!—yet it signifies but little—for we have never heard that her name even has been ever mentioned in the negotiations.

The *whole commerce of the empire* was never *stopped* for an instant; the Chinese shut their own ports, and the few trading junks that were seized, were almost immediately released.

The destructions and slaughters at *Amoy*, *Chusan*, *Macao* & *Chuenpee* were not a series of contemplated and combined operations, but accidents arising out of unforeseen circumstances, and the three first affairs occurred without the knowledge of h. m's plenipotentiary; that at *Amoy* was occasioned by the attack of the Chinese on the jolly-boat of the Blonde, carrying a flag of truce, the capture of Chusan is due to sir G. Bremer; the affair at the barrier at Macao, to captain Smith, of the Druid; there was nothing of *retribution* in all this: in two cases, the operations sprang out of the necessity of protecting British subjects, and the third case, out of the necessity of forming a camp for the troops, and placing h. m.'s ships and the transports in a safe harbour.

The cession of *Hongkong* is, indeed, nothing! The national honour has *not* been vindicated; six millions of dollars have *not* been obtained; and how can the editor of the *Calcutta Courier* "be quite sure of one thing, and that is, that whatever claim they can establish as equitable, will be honourably met by the British government." Has the government met captain Elliot's treasury bills in favour of messrs. Dent & co?

We now come to the cream of the defence. The editor of the *Calcutta Courier* contends that *Hongkong* ought *not* to be a free port, and that goods brought there *ought to be* subjected to the "just charges and duties of the empire." But what will the *Courier* say when he is informed "that h. m's plenipotentiary has officially declared that no duties can be levied or other official functions exercised by Chinese officers in a British possession, &c."? (*vide* C. R. Febr. 16).

The *Calcutta Courier*, very insolently, calls the British merchants in China—who surrendered 20,000 chests of opium, who have lost their trade for two years—we need not say how great that trade was—he impertinently calls the men who have thus suffered—*grumblers*: now we would ask the *Calcutta Courier* what cause have they for exultation? in the spring of 1841, h. m's plenipotentiary seeks for that which was offered to him and refused in the summer of 1839, namely: the trade *as usual*; the *hoad* is the only incubus that has been thrown off; and even that was lately proposed by the hongmerchants and backed by a U S merchant—who said he saw no reason why the English merchants should not sign the same bond as the U. S. merchants had signed! and this proposition was thus made and thus seconded in our own port!

As to the trade *as usual*: compare the consoo charges of 1840-41 with those of 1838-39: will the comparison convey any satisfaction to the mind of the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*? The *Calcutta Courier* is captain Elliot's best officious friend, and it may with truth be said that he has proved himself the best friend of the Chinese.

We now take leave of the *Courier* for the present; and we think both admiral and captain Elliot will,—the admiral with reference to the *Morning Chronicle* and h. m's plenipotentiary with ref rence to the *Calcutta Courier*—repeat the well-known proverb—'save me from my friends'—for

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget:

We learn, for the first time, from the Bombay Times, that commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer was joined in the commission with admiral and captain Elliot.

The following note of *Consoo charges*, &c. in the years 1840-41, will be interesting to our commercial friends. We first quote a few remarks from the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1839, to show the increase in these charges.

In 1838-39 an *additional* duty was imposed by the hongmerchants on the following articles.

IMPORTS.

		ordl. duty	addtl. do.
Cotton yarn	Taels	0 8 5 0	$2
red	"	2 1 0 0	

Long cloths. The way in which duties on *long cloths* were levied in 1838-39 was as follows:

On *all white*, $\frac{1}{4}$ first rate of duty and $\frac{3}{4}$ second rate of duty.

On *all grey*—the 3d rate of duty: i. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ths of the *bleached* cloths were assessed as of *first* and $\frac{1}{2}$ths as of *second* quality; while the whole of the *unbleached* cloths were assessed as of *third* quality; *in both cases without regard to actual texture*. (*vide*—hoppo's reply 11th Oct 1838.—*Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1839*).

On *Cambrics* half a dollar per piece *additional* duty was imposed.

On unwrought Iron	20 cents	p. picul
On Lead	25 do	
On Tin	28 do.	
On Broad cloth	$1 per piece.	
On Long ells	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	

EXPORTS.

On Silk, raw, Nanking	$10 addtl. duty or commission.	
" " Canton		
On Teas, black and green.	Taels 1. 4 mace	

The whole of the charges *in the season*—1838-39—levied on teas amounted to taels 5, including the charge which the hongmerchants *termed commission*, noted into the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* as *additional* duty. The sum *then* actually paid in the *consoo* treasury, to meet the foreign claims thereon, on every picul of tea, was 2 taels—being made up of the old consoo charge of 6 mace and the *additional* duty of 1 tael 4 mace=2 taels. The *actual* duty of taels 2. 5 mace and the *additional* duty of tael 1. 4 mace=3. 9 mace deducted from the *whole* amount of charges,—taels 5 per picul,—leaves tael 1. 1 mace to the hongmerchant to defray his disbursements, &c.

During the E. I. co.'s monopoly, and under the system of making advances to the hongmerchants on teas, the charges amounted to taels 6. 7 mace: thus the general English trade of the port is now benefited in a greater degree in the reduction of the *charges* on teas, than it is injured by the imposition of fresh charges on various articles of less importance. *Anglo Chinese Kalendar, for 1839.*

CONSOO CHARGES, &c.
last year and this.

IMPORTS.

White Longcloths	No. 1	$1 per piece.
do.	" 2	" 1 "
Grey do.		40 cents, before 1st
Cotton	tael 1,7m.	a 1.8.
Yarn	$4 per picul.	
Long Ells	$2 50 piece.	
Spanish stripes and all woollens.	$1 a 35 cents, per yard	
Lead	$1.23 picul.	
Iron	.75 "	
Tin	2 "	

EXPORTS.

Silk, Nankin	$37 a 38 per picul	
" Canton	Taels 17	"
Teas	" 7 a 8	"
Sugar Candy	mace 12	"
Rhubarb	$3	"
Camphor	$3	"
Vermilion	$3	box.

THE CHOLERA.—A few more cases of Cholera, in a very serious form, have within the last fortnight taken place among the Native and Portuguese inhabitants of the Town, particularly in the district of Teluk Ayer, where the mortality has been considerable;

and we regret to find that there is little abatement in the number of fatal cases.—*Sing. F. P.*, April 1.

"By the death of col. Henry Ogilander, commanding the 26th or old Cameronians, major Mountain will get the second lieut. colonelcy, lieut.-major Johnstone, a Corunna veteran, the majority; and lieut Maule, the vacant company in the regiment. Col. Ogilander originally served in the 43d.

The 18th, 26th, and 49th, regiments are to have "China" upon their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the first capture of a territorial possession made by a British military military force in the "celestial empire." *Morning Herald.*

If the capture of the defenceless,—as opposed against the attacking force,—and undefended city of *Tinghae* by an overpowering naval and military armament is considered of such importance that it is to be emblazoned on the colours of the above gallant and distinguished regiments, what marks of honour are to be bestowed on the navy, Bengal volunteers, and the detachment of the Madras native army?

Sir R. H. Dick has assumed the command of the Madras army.

TRANSLATIONS.

Imperial Edicts

On the 2nd day of the 3rd moon (24 March) the following imperial edict was received.

On the former occasion, when the English rebels attacked the forts of *Shakee (Tykokkow)* and *Takee (Chuenpe)* I repeatedly sent down my imperial will in propitious edicts to *Keshen* and *Elepoo*, to give increased attention to the defences; and if the rebels proceeded to attack, to exterminate them. Now in consequence of the want of skill, the forts at the *tiger's gate* have been ruined.

Now as the English rebels have entered far within the river and attacked *Woorkung*, killed my officers and destroyed my soldiers: such has been their wickedness: although all the dashing waves of the eastern sea should be used it would not exhaust—or wash clean their evil deeds

"All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

Keshen and *Elepoo* are charged with the care and management of that province, yet what have they done? what indeed are their hearts made of?

Now *Keshenhas* been guilty of receiving bribes, and an imperial envoy has been sent to seize him for trial.—The generals *Hotung*, *Hooey* the three *sze* officers, the superintendent of the grain department, the literary chancellor the magistrates of the *foo* and *hien* districts, I have already ordered to be degraded (lose their buttons), but to be retained in office; and it is most imperative that *Yikshan*, *Lungwan* and *Yangfung* exert themselves to the utmost in exterminating the English to atone for their former faults.

I have directed king (*wang*—regulus) *Wenfang* of the imperial blood, & the great minister, *Hoo-Sungeeh*, with 50,000 troops are to proceed night and day by forced marches to Canton, and there manifest the clear decree of heaven in the utter extermination (of the English), so that not a single sail of their ships shall return (to their country): thus sweeping clear our coasts, and tranquillizing and gratifying my imperial mind. *Respect this.*

The following imperial edict has been received.

The English rebels have repeatedly entered far within (the river), & have dared to take possession of the outskirts of the provincial city: their disorderly ingratitude is like that of the ele bird; and they regard the heavenly dynasty with the utmost contempt, killing my high officers and soldiers: conduct deserving of the last degree of bitter indignation.—The causes of all this originate with you (the officers whom the emperor is addressing) from your careless negligence and laziness, which has brought us on to this—he led to our defeat

I, the emperor, now order *Wenfang*, the great minister, *Ho Sungeeh* to head 50,000 troops; it is imperative that they utterly exterminate the rebels, that the minds of the people may be tranquilized If they dare to look to self preservation and fear the tanks (battles), and selfishly soothe or conciliate (the English), decidedly death will not be a sufficient expiation for their crime.

Keep not, then, in your minds, from this time forward, the two characters *tow foo*, to use means of conciliation towards the English—see above), neither let them appear in your reports. If you do not implicitly obey my imperial intentions, then you are not my ministers. If you presume to delay, or fall into the measure of *tow foo*—soothing and conciliating the English—I, the emperor, will head the six *sze* divisions: and I will most assuredly remove this supernatural and evil pragmaticism. The troops at *Keshin*, the black-dragon-river (*Amour*) & *Solon* are to repair to the imperial camp, and all together go forward to exterminate (the English), so that not an inch of their planks shall return—and thus dissipate my imperial anxiety *Respect this.*

Ke, a guardian of the prince, a chungshoo of the military board, governor of the two *Kiang* provinces, moves a prospectus edict concerning business of the last importance.

It is generally known that I am appointed to the supreme control of these provinces My first and most imperative duty is to give repose to the people.

Now, because the English barbarians have made a scene near the provincial city, the trading community within and without are deprived of quiet and tranquillity

In the last month the said English barbarians begged most earnestly for an open trade—already the assistant great minister, *Yang*, and the lieut Governor *E* have made a report to the emperor on this subject

Now I have met in consultation the generalissimo pacificator of the rebels *Yikshan* the assistant great minister, *Lung*, and we respectfully wait for the day of the arrival of the imperial will, when we shall respectfully proceed to act in obedience to the imperial orders.

Now being particularly apprehensive that you, the trading community, being the corps of the grand army collecting like clouds that you imagine it is necessary that they for lawful attack & exterminate the English, and that your dwellings and families will be involved in trouble, which has induced many of you to remove to other parts. On this account it is right that I immediately issue a proclamation (as follows)

All of ye should remain quiet in your houses without any fear And those who have already removed to other places should forthwith return; for your bodies and families I consider as my own body and family, as it is proper for me to make laws for your entire safety; decidedly there need not be the least fear of deception, to involve us in a late repentance.

A special proclamation. 3d moon, 25 day (April 16.)

By J. R. ed. C. R.

TYNGATOW AND CHUSHIN.

THE Official Gazette of Sir H. Pottinger We are to the supreme government commencing the capture of the forts, and the reports Major Pratt and captain Jones Scott to Sir H. Bremer on the performance of the services committed to their charge, are published in the Calcutta *Englishman* of July 25

The documents are too long for consideration in one small and hurried sheet; and the accounts of the capture we have already published in part. It is only to add to present now from the official dispatches, whose We shall confine ourselves to a few short extracts from the English letters on the behaviour of the Chinese, and quote the report of the wounded English and the number of guns captured and destroyed.

Having previously spoken of the [illegible], under commander Belcher arrived [illegible] Hill, of the Sterling mounted by the boats of the Calliope under lieut. Watson, [illegible] of that ship, attacking [illegible] junks to admiralty strike, setting them on fire and blowing them up, Sir G. Bremer's dispatch proceeds as follows.

"Hon. Captain the naval commander-in-chief [illegible] high admiration of the gallantry and [illegible] every officer and man in the force, [illegible] Captains Sir G. Bremer, of the [illegible] and the honorable H. Hardinge of the "Pylade" and Major of the "W. Bady" Captains Nelson and [illegible] their distinguished [illegible] with their great [illegible] and their [illegible] to [illegible] Blake and commanders Warren [illegible] under their immediate orders. The commanders [illegible] and Pearl, and Director of the "Sulphur," Mr. [illegible] "W. Bradley," the commander of the steamer [illegible] and every officer and man employed [illegible] the highest praise for their [illegible] every trial. Major Pratt of the 26th, conducted the operations on shore in the most able and gallant manner [illegible] the highest terms of the conduct of every officer and man employed."

* A list amounts of 12,000 men.

"The service has been performed with trifling loss on the part of H. M.'s forces although it will be painful to the Chinese to say that they defended the [illegible], especially in the batteries, with the greatest spirit and determination; they have suffered severely from [illegible] the slaughter [illegible] was considerable. (Sir G. Bremer's dispatch.)

"After advancing a mile and half, on reaching the range of a hill, we came in sight of two upper forts, and a very strong entrenchment, having a deep ditch [illegible] and breast work round it, with one [illegible] connecting it with the upper fort, [illegible] the fire [illegible] for the purpose of shelter, but which was strongly lined with Chinese soldiers who [illegible] on seeing us, opened their fire [illegible] and opened a fire from their batteries, two guns were [illegible] on the crest of the ridge and commanded [illegible] which were duly returned by the Chinese [illegible] and indeed [illegible] with them, it is but just to say they behaved with courage."

WOUNDED.

Officers none.—2nd Lieut. and Wales of Madras, slightly; one staff surgeon Mr Pherson 5th Madras Light Cavalry, severely; one seaman, Mr. Arthur Vance, Madras, R.N. H. M. S. [illegible], severely, [illegible] A. Lefroy, 1 Gunner & Driver, slightly, Royal Artillery, 2 [illegible], 1 Private severely, 2 [illegible] slightly.—18 Royal Irish, 2 Pensioners slightly—37 Madras Native Infantry, 1 Havildar, 1 Naique, 70 Privates, severely.—Total 80.

3 officers, 2 Sergeants, 11 Privates, 1 Gunner and Driver, 2 Havildars, 1 Naique, and 10 Privates.—Total 30.

(Signed) A. B. STANNARD, Ac. Brigade Major.

'Cassiopeia' 1 seaman severely, 'Samarang,' Lieut. Bowers severely, and 1 [illegible] slightly, 'Hyacinth,' 2 seamen severely, and 3 slightly—Total 6.

Of the Chinese employed on shore 60—36 grand total wounded (Major Pratt's dispatch.)

Return of cannon mounted in the fort and intrenchment at Chuenpee which stormed and captured on the 7th January 1841

In the upper fort.—Guns, long, 8—Lower Fort—Guns long, 19—In two intrenchments—Guns long, 15.—Total 43—Guns, long, not mounted, 23.—Grand Total 66

The guns in the forts were nearly of the same calibre as the British 18 and 12 pdr Those in the intrenchments 6 pdr.

The guns were all rendered unserviceable and the carriages destroyed.

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commg Royal Artillery.

On Ty-cock-tow [illegible] 23.

The guns were of the same calibre as those on Chuenpee, also rendered unserviceable.

On the Junks about 30, from 12 to 4 pdr

Recapitulation.—On the fort and intrenchments 66, on Ty-cock-tow 23, on the Junks, 30—Grand total 119.

"In obedience to your instructions of yesterday, I proceeded with the ships placed under my orders off Ty-cock-tow The fort commanded the fire upon us at twenty minutes past [illegible], which I did not reply to until I took up my old bearings two minutes after eleven of it, about two hundred yards distance which was near to the depth of water would permit of our approach The 'Modeste,' 'Druid' and 'Columbine' anchored in succession, and in a few minutes poured a murderous and well thrown shot the fire of the ships, that that of the enemy was silenced, with the exception of an occasional gun or two, [illegible] 11.30 A.M. observing that we had effected a practicable breach in the outworks of the fort I directed the boats manned and armed to proceed to storm it.—Lieutenant Reeves (first of the ship) most gallantly headed, supported by the boats of the 'Modeste,' those of the 'Druid' and 'Columbine' under the commands of Mr. Goldsmith (first of that ship) proceeded to the north end.

An attempt at resistance was made by the enemy at the breach against Lieut. Reeves party, but was instantly overpowered by the distinct and determined rush [illegible] which he opposed the garrison then [illegible] and [illegible] over the hill wall, leaving [illegible] the fort.

The guns mounted in the five forts of different calibre were thoroughly [illegible] knocked off, and the weapons mounted on the [illegible] were hurled down the cliffs, and they then threw into the sea their ammunition and [illegible] the [illegible] and carriages [illegible] as well as the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] all the wooden [illegible] the fort, the [illegible] judging from the number of killed the loss in every direction must have been severe.

We had to thank our [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1841.

The original of the following translation we only received yesterday; and as it carries the latest publicity from Peking, and the last words of the great emperor, we have hastened to sub-mit it to our friends in no extra, for despatch to Calcutta and Bombay by the *Cornelia Family*, *Poppy*, and *Cornwallis*.

Our readers will observe that the distinguished punishment heaven showered upon *Chin-Lun-shing* and his devoted son, are the strongest possible indications of the emperor's belief in the sincerity of the best governor, *Ki-Lunar*, and the other high officers, against the slanderer *Kishen*, who reported that *Chin* was his threat in despair on his incompetency for the great trust reposed in him. We, therefore, consider that the reports of the military board in a further condemnation of *Kishen*, and heaven his chance of escape from the doom already passed upon him by the emperor. Probably a few more days may relieve our anxiety as to the fate of this Chinese Tallyrand.

The tone of the last edict is certainly not so truculent as those which breathed nothing but extermination of the English barbarians, or the downfall of pop of the mighty empire. China, or Great Britain: is it, then, the task of the British expedition to fulfil the ambiguous Delphian oracle—

A mighty empire to destroy—

It must be remarked that the alteration in the tone of the emperor's edict in the result of the gratifying but false report of *Yingfang*—that he is pacifying *our rebellion*; and that we are to be managed and tranquillized, provided we become respectful and obedient; as to the attacking us, when they consider themselves equal to the task,—there cannot be a doubt that the time of readiness will be postponed *sine die*; and *Yingfang* will sooner retain the deprecated words *tow fan* (side, but wash's register), than adopt one a mode expressive of his sentiments shortly ago lost the English rebels, the words—*ngoyer pangtse!*

But the tone of the dragon emperor is less haughty, so and criminatory of his great officers in 1841 than it was in 1840; when the *Imagem* and *Andromache* passed the *Bogue*; then the imperial displeasure was sent down in such terms as the following:—

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain; they cannot beat back two barbarian ships: it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that outside barbarians regard them slightingly."

But now the edicts run in a tone of whining complaint: *It is, it became the English barbarians have attacked and laid in ruins the forts of Shakee and Tokoo and the Bogue gate!*

The emperor's praise of *Yingfang* is unbounded—and he well deserves the emperor's praise; for he has preserved the seat of his government, he has granted to the English to trade as usual, by which intercourse he is *fast* filling the provincial coffers: his assuming credit to himself for maintaining the city, results to mind the heart of h. m.'s superintendent, that he had sent home 30,000,000 lbs. of tea in the season 1839–40: both assertions are equally true, and if we may judge from events, both assertions have been equally successful in the desired results: *Yingfang* is rewarded with the *lang* of imperial favour and h. m.'s superintendent has been pushed up to the post of plenipotentiary.

But with reference to the temporary renewal of the English trade, under a sort of armed truce, we beg to subjoin the following scale of prices for imports and exports, and then to ask on which side the balance of trade will be?

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Bombay Cotton	Taels 8 2 to 14.	Congo middling	Taels 30 a 90
Bengal & Do. Sykees and Bandes	" 10.2 to 10.6	" fine	" 36 a 40
Madras Do.	" 10.7	Souchong fine	" 36
Long cloths, fair quality, white and grey	$1.25	Lower grades, not under	" 26
Cotton yarn, Nos. 10 a 40	$ 62 a 90	Twankay	" 26 a 31
Long ells	$7 a 8	Gunpowder and Imperial	" 45 a 65
Spanish stripes	$1.25 a 1.40	Hyson	" 60 a 70
Iron rods	$4 a 4½	Young-Hyson	" 32 a 50
Do. Bar	$2½ a 2¾		
Lead	$6		

With these prices inwards and outwards, was the renewal of the British trade, under a dorogatory system, in any way desirable?—will there be cause for exultation in the final outcome?

But we would warn our distant readers against any total facility in believing the emperor's edicts or other official reports. The trade in Canton, such as it is, will most probably be interrupted immediately h. m.'s ships commence the contemplated movement to the northward; which, it is said, will be in about a month—and then the struggle must be, if not for empire at least for the imposition of our own terms on the Chinese emperor; namely: the establishment of political and unrestricted commercial relations with the whole empire. Let the English manufacturers contemplate the demand of nearly 400,000,000 customers, whose temperament for them to be the most desirable as well as the most numerous customers in the world: or rather, *China fund*, will be much more to England in the 19th than the discovery of America was to Europe in the 15th century. In the continent of north and south America a new world was discovered; but it was a world but thinly peopled by savages and half-civilized communities; but in *China fund* we shall discover 400,000,000 of the most ancient, the most industrious the most self-enjoying race in the world; without prejudices of religion or caste; the various climates requiring clothing of all descriptions, from the warm fur to the finest cambric; an immense extent of country, where the art of mining is but partially known, and where but few mines are worked, and, consequently, where the skill of the artificers in brass and iron must be but mediocre.

China fund,—at a time when the old continent and the two Americas are trying their utmost, by commercial leagues and enterprising, skilful competition to impede and to destroy the demand for all English manufactures—*China fund* will be a new world to England; but to free China as it ought to be freed is a mighty task; yet until that task is accomplished, there cannot be any sound safe, stable commerce with the country.

Before the expedition sailed from England, lord Palmerston told the deputations of merchant's—"*that no prudent merchant would, under the then circumstances, send goods to China.*"

But this cautious warning has been forgotten; and hastily its small still voice has been utterly drowned in the roar of fallacious hopes which were poured into the greedy listening ears of England and India by the official despatches sent by the *Cruiser* and *Enterprise*.

May we now be allowed to repeat the warning? and if we be, we would say most emphatically—consign not to China, until the terms of peace are dictated in Peking, and promulgated to the empire by the emperor's vermillion pencil: nothing short of such consummation should be now granted to the emperor; nothing but this can enable us to recover our *lost*, *fame* in the China question; nothing but this will appease the people of England, or acquit h. m.'s ministers of having trifled most ominously and ruinously with the best interests of the British empire: nothing but this will ever be a sufficient security for the property and lives of foreigners in China: wanting this, the old, cheating, tricky, oppressive system would be again re-established in fearful vigour and power: imposed first by imperceptible degrees, silently, tenuously, but with the most certain and final effect: and what will be the inevitable results? constant anxiety and quarrels; ever-recurring losses; and fresh wars—or rather massacres; shall the present opportunities again be trifled with and lost? shall the result of the expedition to China be matter for one of the most disgraceful pages in our national history. For, hitherto we have been completely foiled, at present all is doubtful we are wanting to the chapter of accidents for the future, instead of controlling events by our valour and wisdom:—

Mighty power about, at all probability.

TRANSLATIONS.

Imperial Edicts.

On the seventh 10th day (7 April) the (following) imperial edicts were received.

Formerly because the rebellious barbarians attacked *Tinghaiher* and *Chinhaie* the *Ho-tai* * of the province of the three rivers (*Kiangsu*, *Hyangsu* and *Ganhwey*), *Chin Lunshing* and his son *Chin Kunping*, died a voluntary death in the service of their country.

I sent down my imperial will to the military board, that the strongest marks of respect and compassion should be shown (to their memory); to day the said board have reported as follows:—

"The said *Chin* died in the ranks at the head of his soldiers, according to law; seven hundred taels of silver should be bestowed (on his family), and the hereditary rank of a *gun ly wei*,† be conferred. His son, *Chin Kunping*, should have fifty taels of silver bestowed on him: such is the report." I order that it be done as reported.

The said *Chin*, when a soldier, with determined devotion risked his life in the service of his country; and his son, *Chin Kunping*, with high public spirit died rather than retire; both fell in their country's cause observing an unbending adherence to the law of their duty: this is a mark of a loyal and manifestation of filial (in the father to his country) and of filial piety (in the son to his parent). It will be proper in the first place to spread my favours over them like abundant waters, to illustrate my high consideration. *Chin-Lun-shing* and his son, *Chin Kunping*, are both to receive equal sacrificial honours in the temple dedicated to faithful ministers, by which their heroic spirits will be consoled, and other ministers stimulated to a like degree of self-devotion.

I order the district officers to enquire whether the said *Chin* has left any sons or grandsons, and to make a clear report on the subject.

Again, an imperial edict has been received.

It is authenticated that *Yangfang* has reported, saying, that "as to the rebellious barbarian's difficulty disturbance, I am at present devising schemes of management."

Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Hear had it not been for my *lang* (and of *Ko-yang*—to *Yang-fang*—oh a clear has been equal to the task (the provincial city would have been lost); and has proved himself a worthy *lang* or minister, who has achieved discomfiture

THE

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Canton, 19th April, 1841.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Canton Insurance Office held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising for the season's Teas going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to		3 p. ct.
„ United States of America	do	3 „
„ Holland or Hamburgh	do	3½ „
„ Spain or Portugal	do	3½ „
„ Ports in the River St. Lawrence	do	3½ „
„ Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 „
„ Australian Colonies	do	3 „

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only for the present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON 1841–42.

THE following will be the rates of premium at the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

		premium.
To Great Britain or France	one Port	3 p. cent.
„ United States of America	do	3 „
„ Holland or Hamburgh	do	3 „
„ Spain or Portugal	do	3½ „
„ Ports on the river St. Lawrence	do	3½ „
„ Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America	do	3 „
„ The Australian Colonies	do	3 „

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the undersigned in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance will please give timely notice to the undersigned at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped may be surveyed, (free of expense,) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 12th April, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

THE undersigned will continue to grant policies in this office at the usual rates.

MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomas Dickens and Robert Thomas, of Calcutta, have to-day admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Between the 10th and 16th Inst. JNO. SMITH will put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, and sell to the highest bidders:—
200 cases Gin, 3 Hide, & 3 puncheons of Brandy—10 kegs of Tobacco—Pilot Bread in 1 Hide and barrels, Flour in 100 lb barrels, large quantity of Beef and Pork, Lisbon wine in 3 dozen cases, Manila cigar Rope, a quantity of damaged Cotton, Lama Cloth and American Drill, Cherry Brandy in 3 dozen cases, a few pipes of Blankets, quantity of market Plants, a quantity of Fine Tea, and white Sugar.

Macao, 3rd May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Rough cover Spars, of 30 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of Liqueurs for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted cordials 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Club Cordial
" Bal-ume of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tiger's essence, for curry, pickles and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime-juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Beef Soup in ½ lb and 1 lb canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs
Do Spiced collared beef, in the canisters packed tin lagged
&c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong

Macao, 1st May, 1841

FOR SALE
BY EDWARD BONTEIN,
Just arrived ex Ann McKim.

Mess Beef in half and quarter barrels
Smoked Beef
Keg's of Tongues
Hams
Berkley and Pine Cheese
A quantity of Almonds
do. Raisins
Filberts
Mustard
American Crackers
Sparkling Champagne
Champagne Cider in one dozen cases
Kits of Salmon
do. Mackarel
Sardines and Tongues
Smoked red Herrings in tin and wooden cases
American Butter in large and small kegs
A quantity of Cavendish Tobacco
Tins of Thrift
Pickles of different sorts
Sauces
Capers
Cayenne Pepper
Pickled Oysters in ½ lb. tins
Shaker Powders
Bengal Towels
do Boots and Shoes
Bottled Fruits
French Claret, St. Julien &c.
Also a Patent Washing Machine, by Mangnall, Bennett Street, London.

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pecul, deliverable in the roads. Master may be seen at

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of English Brandy. Sago (Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th superior. Grey domings, striped. Whangees. Apply to

Macao, 26th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

NOTICE.—Some time in the first week of next month, (of which due notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH, has been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without limit or reserve—
100 cases Holland Gin.
20 three dozen cases of Superior Brown Sherry,
20 do do of English Brandy,
100 do do of French do
60 dozens (in cases of 1, 2, 3 & 4 dozen) Ft Claret "Lafitte," "Latour," "Lavalle," and "St. Julien,"
15 hogsheads of Arrowroots,
20 bags of English Oz Tongues,
A few cases of Pickles,
20 (three dozen cases) of London bottled Porter,
25 barrels of Prime Beef,
do Pork,
41 Hams,
21 Barrels of Pork,
40 bales of Canton Nos. 1 & 6.

☞ Any parties of the above may be had on application at the storage of the sale, or parties may send others and decide.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

SUPERIOR London bottled Brandy.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French Cognac Brandy, the mouth of every bottled carefully covered with lead.
Cherry Cordial, of very superior quality.
Holland Gin.
French Claret, *Le Rose, St. Julien &c.*
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Superior Port Wine.
Arrowroots and Dessert Wines.
Superior old Hock.
Sparkling Champagne.
Cider, in one dozen cases.
Rum, in wood and bottle.
London bottled Pale Ale.
Bass Porter.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Manila Rum.
Cocoa.
Glass and Crockery Ware:
One Dinner service.
Do. Breakfast do.
Superior Eau de Cologne.
Manila and Havannah Segars.
Oilman's Stores.
Marine Stores.
Two brass six-pounders, with equipments complete.
Beaver Hats.
Perfumery.
Stationary—Gum. Pens.
Plump York and Westphalia Hams, (*for sale at the original English cost*).
A few Kegs of Tongues.
Patent *Self Acting* Tape Measures, from 3 to 6 feet.
Elastic Braces.
American Butter, in small Kegs.
Do Soap, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.
Do. Pilot and Navy Bread. } These are fresh, & will be sold uncommonly cheap, to clear an account
Do. Flour.
Do. Beef and Pork, in barrels.
Berkley and Pine Cheese, &c. &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:
Fresh Jam and Jellies.
Hosiery. Ladies Stockings; Gentlemen's cotton and linen thread Socks.
One case of Beautiful Engravings, in frames: "Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "Shepherds Grave," "The Young Wife" and "Young Husband," "Peasant Girl," "White Mouse," "the Queen," "Promise," "Prayer of Innocence," "Little red Riding Hood," "Sea Shore," "Lotterer," & "Hide and Seek" and "Madonna and Child."

Apply to JOHN SMITH.
First N. E house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 26th April, 1841

FOR SALE.—SCOTT & Co's Bengal Directory, & Register for 1841. Apply to

Macao, 23rd April, 1841 JNO SMITH

NOTICE.—Mr Thomas Waghorn having appointed Messrs. Hooker & Lane his agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Spanish Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Spanish Rupees weight and so on in proportion to the weight of others. Mr Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao 26th April, 1841

FOR SALE.

AT THE GOODOWN OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Calcutta Beer in bottle 36 per dozen, *ex Pekan*
Hodgson's Beer in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's Pale Ale 9 10 per Hhd.
do. do. Stout " 21 " do.
Port wine 9 8 to 10 per dozen.
Sherry " 6 to 14 " do
Claret " 9 " do.
Rochelle " 9 " do.
Pale Brandy " " do.
Champagne one dozen cases 8p. doz. 16 per dozen.
Madeira Cheese in Boxes and half Boxes 8c. and 6c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Barrels at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in bales, or single pieces. Europe and Madeira cordage. Chain Cables of different sizes. Sewer, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to

Macao, 23rd March, 1841. Antonio J. de Bettencourt.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails. Felter. Lead in Sheets Handle. Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots in Superior. Apply to
IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,
at J. V Jorge, Esq' Office.
Macao, 6th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.
At the Godowns of the Undersigned; the following Goods in the original packages, just landed ex Cassandra.
9 cases Barrel Currants equal. 9 dozen each.
20 do. Cayenne do. do 8 dozen each.
4 do. extra dried Raisins do. 4 dozen each.
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Thurso Hams.
100 Kegs Butter do. 20 lbs. each.
A large assortment of Sauces, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Harpurel Mayellots Bucellas, Raggoo, Cucumber, Pyrah Sauce, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 10th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Butts in Cases. Apply to
DIRON & Co.
Macao, 1st March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undermentioned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
27 „ White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 „ do. do. „ 7
Superior White Bell Cloth, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5
White Duck.
White Drill.

Report of ships since the commencement of the trade.

Date.	Ship's name.	Destination.	Rates.	Capt.	Hong-kong	H. Macy.	Pilots.	Orange Pilots.	Ashes.	Teaship	Sailed.	Arrived.	Cap.	Imperial.	Bill.	Bank.	Dollars.	Total.
April 23	Lord Lyndhurst	Liverpool																
28	Wellington	Liverpool																
28	Duke of Bedford	Liverpool																
28	Cleopatra	Liverpool																
28	Plymouth	Liverpool																
28	Kingston	Liverpool																
28	Duke of Clarence	Liverpool																
28	Orleans	Liverpool																
28	Mary Catherine	Liverpool																
28	Prosper	Liverpool																
May 4	Mary Catherine	Liverpool																
1	Ann Lang	London																

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Captain William Caine, of her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong, pending her majesty's further pleasure, and all persons repairing thither are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the annexed warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

(True copy) J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

WARRANT.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, esquire, her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Caine, esquire, captain in her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, to be chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong; and I do further authorise and require you, to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace, and the protection of life and property, over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbors thereof.

And I do further authorise and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese law, shall [illegible] punishment and penalties exceeding the following scale in severity, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the government for the time being.

Scale:—Imprisonment, with, or without, hard labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties exceeding [illegible]
Corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes.
Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases [illegible] sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record, containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorise and require you, to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatever (other than natives of the island, or persons subject to the mutiny act, or to the general law for the government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace, on shore or in the harbors of this island, or branches, of any regulation to be issued from time to time by this government, according to the customs and usages of British police law.

And I do hereby authorise you, for the police purposes herein before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish such offender, according to the principles and practice of general British police law.

And all persons subject to the mutiny act, or the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorise and require you, to detain in safe custody any persons whatever, found committing crimes and offences within the government of Hongkong, amounting to felony, according to the law of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings herein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal office at Macao, this thirteenth day of April, in the year 1841.

(Signed) Charles Elliot.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND DECLARATION.

Arrangements having been made for the permanent occupation of the island of Hongkong, it has become necessary to declare the principles and conditions, upon which allotments of land will be made, pending her majesty's further pleasure.

With a view to the reservation to the crown of as extensive a control over the lands as may be compatible with the immediate progress of the establishment, it is now declared, that the number of allotments to be disposed of, from time to time, will be regulated with due regard to the actual public wants.

It will be a condition of each title, that a building, of a certain value, hereafter to be fixed, must be erected, within a reasonable period of time, on the allotment; and there will be a general reservation of all her majesty's rights.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, the lands will be offered according to the principles and practice of British law, upon the tenure of quit-rent to the crown.

Each allotment to be put up at public auction, at a certain upset rate of quit-rent, and to be disposed of to the highest bidder. But it is engaged, upon the part of her majesty's government, that persons taking land upon these terms shall have the privilege of purchasing in freehold (if that tenure shall hereafter be offered by her majesty's government), or of continuing to hold upon the original quit-rent, if that condition be better liked.

All arrangements with natives for the cession of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, to be made only through an officer deputed by the government of the island; and no title will be valid, and no occupancy respected, unless the person claiming shall hold under an instrument granted by the government of the island, of which due registry must be made in the government office.

It is distinctly to be understood, that all natives, in the actual occupancy of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, will be constrained to establish their rights, to the satisfaction of the land officer and to take out titles, and have the same duly registered.

In order to accelerate the establishment, notice is hereby given that a sale of town allotments, having a water frontage of yards, and running back yards, will take place at Macao on the instant, by which time, it is hoped, plans, exhibiting the water front of the town, will be prepared.

Persons purchasing town lots will be entitled to purchase suburban or country lots, of square acres each, and will be permitted, for the present, to choose their own sites, subject to the approval of the government of the island.

No run of water to be diverted from its course without permission of the government.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
(True Copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

CHINA.

The year 1840-41 must be always remembered as the birth-time of a strange revolution in the status of our intercourse with China. Two years have not elapsed since Englishmen were only allowed to make known their wants by presenting humble petitions through the hong-merchants; we were barbarians only permitted to tabernacle within a restricted space at Canton, and even there were "cribbed, confined" and starved when it pleased the mandarins to consider us contumacious; and finally after being insulted, baffled and imprisoned, our representative and merchants were banished from the celestial shores and our trade declared to be extinguished "*for ever.*" Now after battering down their fortifications at Macao, Amoy, Chusan and the Bogue,—after taking possession of part of their territory; blockading the whole coast; forcing our way to within sixty miles of Pekin, where European troops never were before seen; after establishing their trade, whilst our own merchants passed in their goods at a greater profit than before—after doing all this, instead of being treated with greater indignity, and our banishment being more rigorously enforced, we find that future negotiation—future official intercourse—is to proceed in the course pursued by civilized countries; millions of dollars are to be paid to us as an indemnity for past losses, and we joined at the mouth of their chief commercial port in ceded to the British crown!

This is about an actual embarrassment to the relationship existing between two countries, as we ever remember to have occurred in a period so brief; and the end of the change has not yet arrived, we opine. The treaty of peace provides that in future "direct official intercourse between the two countries (is to be) upon an equal footing." How can this be effected but by means of an English Ambassador at Pekin, and by a Chinese ambassador at London? We think it must come to that shortly, if not at once, and we think our government at home think so too, for in a most just published three, entitled *Abstract of the trade with China*, and which is printed by order, there is this passage:

"They (the Chinese) refused lord Napier with his limited powers; they must now receive another more fully accredited. We have planted outposts in India, and must now do so in China. A "hongsa" will serve our turn no longer. Wherever may be sent, and whatever

his life—commissioner, should *Sufficient*, or ambassador—the wildest discretion should be left him constantly with prudence, and the point of his destination be Peking. After the demonstration about to be made on their coast, we may safely reckon upon hearing a seriously troubled Lord Amherst had not so many reasons before or followed in his train, and had no fixed line of policy to view. In they will not receive him, let him remain—but some other, the stated future preparation of for that or other purpose, until our presence on their shores may become inconvenient to them, and induce them to make this primary concession to foreign power. Every thing has a logical idea, and the time appears to have arrived for the Celestials to break up the exclusive system they have adopted towards the rest of the world. The people themselves are in no way interested in preserving this line of demarcation for they have no hostile feeling towards foreigners, if left to do in our business, and no objection to visit other countries, as is proved by the many thousands that fill their way annually to Java, Java, and the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca. They are highly commercial and require only encouragement to make them enterprising."—Calcutta Courier, Feby. 17.

"It is with very sincere regret and sympathy that we record the death of John Forbes, Esq., the eldest son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. and a director of the east India company: although at the period of his decease he was out of office for a year, under the operation of the usual rule of rotation. Mr Forbes was here at Bombay; and it is his highest praise that in public and private life he walked in the footsteps of his honoured father, and did not forget his countrymen, the natives of India, but was forward to defend them from oppression, to claim redress of their grievances, and to promote measures for their improvement. His minute as a director, in the case of the rajah of Satara, contained in the volume of papers printing to that prince, is the best act of his public life known to us; and it will be a permanent memorial of his sound judgment, honourable feeling, and his independent character. Among the colleagues whom he has left behind him in the direction, we to vain look for one entitled to this same confidence to this disinterested friend of India."—Feby. 27.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Malta Times, Jan 11)

The Queen is to reinforce the Levant fleet in the Spring. —The *Phœnix* is refitting for the Mediterranean.—The *Athol* and *Apollo* troop ships are immediately to bring troops to the Mediterranean.—It is rumoured that the *St. Vincent* 120, is to be the flag ship of Portsmouth.—The sad suspicions respecting the fate of the *Foley* have been realized. This brig is lost, 'with all hands'. Great blame is thrown upon the admiralty for continuing to use these inefficient vessels, which have been nicknamed coffins (*From the London papers*)

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following are some of the promotions of the Levant fleet. The Naval Service Gazette comprises that these honours are bestowed in comparison with the niggardly system adopted towards the other branch of the service.

Commanders.—To be captains, by commission, dated 4th November, 1840:—Wm. Lockyer, of the Bellerophon; Thomas Henderson, of the Vesuvius, steamer; Francis Davison Hastings of the Edinburgh; Geo. Hathern, of the Benbow; Lewis Tobias Jones of the Princess Charlotte, Francis Liardet, of the Powerful; Sackett Hope, of the Revenge; Robt. F. Shepherd, of the Phœnix, steamer.—To be captains, by commissions dated 5th November, 1840:—Henry John Worth, of the Hastings; Robert Spencer Robinson, of the Hydra, steamer. —The undermentioned commanders are specially noted for promotion to captains when they shall have completed the time required by regulation.—Thomas Lake Moore, of the Thunderer; Woodford John Williams, of the Strombolo, steamer; the hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot of the Hazard.

Lieutenants.—To be commanders, by commissions dated 4th Nov., 1840:—William Clark, first of the Edinburgh; Henry Hope Bingham, of the Princess Charlotte; Charles Cornwall Bickett of the Bellerophon; George Lowe, of the Revenge, William Hayburst Hall, of the Thunderer, Joseph Bell, of the Vesuvius, steamer; William Maitland, of the Benbow; William Hamilton Granville, 2nd lieut. of the Princess Charlotte; Robert Bilby Elliot, first of the Powerful; Thomas Stuart, do of the Hazard; Douglas Curry, do of the Pique; Francis Thomas Brown do. of the Gorgon, steamer; John Pollard, do of the Talbot; John Hurst of (2) the Strombolo, steamer; George Nathaniel Burke, of the Wasp; William Knighton Stephens, of the Carysfort; Charles George Edward Percy, of the Cruiser. To be commanders by commissions dated 5th Nov., 1840:—Charles Thompson, first of the Hastings; Henry Grenfell and George Oldfield, of the Cyclops; Edward Philips Charlewood, of the Benbow. The undermentioned is specially noted for promotion to commander, when his regulation time is completed:—James Samuel Akhl Bennis, first lieut. of the Phœnix.

Mates—E. H. Chamell, to the Bellerophon; W. C. Wills, to the Albion; F. Robinson, to the Cyclops; F. Martin, of the Phœnix, to the Forest; C. G. Hallowstone, to the Imperieuse. To be lieutenants by commission, dated 4th November, 1840:—George Wylie, Charles O'Brien, George J. B. Shaw, John A. Shaw, Richard Williams, George Johnson, Ashley Le Breslin, Thomas Heard, Edwin Wm. Sandoes, Thomas C. O'D. Whipple, George Edwin Percy, Robert D. Bennett, Henry Warren, Lindsay, Peter Burrell, John Sandoes, Charles John Watson, Charles Gray Norman, Arthur Forsyth, Willoughby J. Lake, Arthur Wellington Ward Martin, S. Kirkes, George H. C. Sandoes, Sam. M. Pinel, Henry Stewart, John Blackmore, James Michael Bauer, Mortimer H. Rodney, William C. Chamberlain. To be lieutenants by commissions dated 5th November, 1840: —Douglas Reid; William T. Storey, Richard Brown, Samuel F. Short, John Somerville, John Allen (2), Francis Henry Stanfell, J. H. D. Smith, W. W. Pridham, R. B. White, Charles Battine, James H. Cockburn, Wm. Butler. The two last the capital mention in the 'Gazette'.

Assistant Surgeons.—R. W. Baker, from the Serpent, to the Lizard; W. M'Dermott, M. D., additional, to the Cambrian; J. Peters, from the Sylph, to the Pluto. To be surgeons, by warrant dated 5th November, 1840: —William Houghton, Peter Nicolas, M. D., Joseph Pimont, Henry Baker, Alfred Baker Cutcliffe M.

Clerk.—W Stanway, from the Spitfire, in charge, to the Lizard, vice Bate gone, whose appointment has been rescinded.

Master's Assistant.—C. E. Maddland, of the Athol, to the Pluto.

Boatswain.—C. Boley, to the Athol, vice Covey, to the Victory.

Carpenter.—J. Watson, of the Ariadne, to the first class.

Volunteer 1st class.—W. Bightington, to the Indus.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is to be increased to 25 (twenty five) ships of the line.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MAY 4TH, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jany.	Singapore	8th April
U. States	12th Dec.	Java	3rd March
Calcutta	13th March	Manila	8th April
Bombay	27th Feby.	Austral-Asia	9th Jany.

ARRIVED FROM

April.

28, Rosamagan, (Port.) Ramos, Lisbon, Rio and Batavia.

SAILED FOR

April.

27, Dartmouth, Jacob, London.
—, Premier, Wave, do.
29, Kingston, Maclean, Dublin and Liverpool.
29, St. Gennan, Wright, London
—, Clifford, Sharpe, do.
—, Argyle, (U. S.) Codman, Baltimore.
—, Duchess of Clarence, Birch, Liverpool.
30, Bernardo, (Sp.) Mercado, Manila.

May.

1. Anne Lazen, Hudson, London.
2. Minerva, (Dut.) Lange, Singapore.
2. Poppy, Cole, Singapore and Calcutta.
3. Orbaza, Cameron, London.
4. Mary Catherine, Galloway, London.
—, Isabella II, (Sp.) ——, Manila.
—, Cornwallis, Clark, Bombay.
—, Cowasjee Family, Durham, Sing. & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per Dartmouth, E. Elmslie, and P. Dudgeon. Per Cowasjee Family, M. Larrabeta, esq.

VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS

For London.—Amay.
For Bombay.—Charles Forbes, Augusta, Ardmeer, Sir H. Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Palmyra, Prince George, Barretto Junior, with bread and provisions, Greyhound, Albion.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Futtum, Penang, Genini.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Fortershire, Thomas Grenville, Moulmein, Harlequin, Sir E. Ryan, City of Derry, Isabella Watson, City of Palmyra, Medina.
From Bombay.—Myram Byram, Sovereign, Brignal, Atlas, Revenna, Bombay Castle, Mary Gordon.
From do via Manila.—Sultana.
From Madras.—Apollina.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Lorne, Lizin, Sampaio (Port.) Amanda (Port.) Hortinger.
From Lisbon.—Vigante, (Port).

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.

[senior officer 1st.

Bellerophon	74	captain	Sir H. F. Bouchenay
Wellesley	74	captain	T. Maitland.
Blonde	44	captain	F. Scarlett.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	28	captain	A. J. Kuper. (ship)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	28	captain	C. D. Robinson.
Herald	28	captain	J. Hine.
Nimrod	20	commander	C. Barlow.
Hyacinth	20	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Byam.
Pylades	18	commander	T. V. Anson.
Cruizer	16	commander	H. W. Gabbet.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	lieut.	T. S. Pearse, commdg.
Sulphur	6	commander	S. Stubber.
Starling sch.	6	lieut.	H. Kitson, commdg.
Hebe sch.	—	lieut.	R. R. Quin, commdg.
Louisa cut.	—	lieut.	T. Carmichael, do.

Bentinck (Troop Ship) or. Beadle, (commdg.)
H. C.'s armed steamers.

Atalanta capt. Rogers, I. N. Memnon, capt. W. H. Hall.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

BRITISH.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
*Ann	380	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Charles Forbes	969	Wills	" "
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	" "
*Fort William	1214	Hogg	" "
James Ewing	285	Maitland	" "
*Julius Cæsar	610	Mitchell	" "
*Neptune		Moore	" "
*Adam		Pomeroy	Dent & Co.
Amity	380	Bell	" "
*Ann Gales	398	Iles	" "
*Bussorah	494	Johnson	" "
*Lowjee Family	925	Ayres	" "
Augusta	350	Vaulking	Overlaar & Co.
*Castle Huntly	1350	Reddie	" "
*Francis Smith	541	Edmond	" "
Hope	372	Simpson	" "
Emma	574	Ross	" "
*Chetor	400	Reeves	Turner & Co.
Anne Mark (for Duke of Lancaster)		Fenwick	" "
		Hargreaves	" "
Swan		Mellum	" "
*Sealeby Castle	1274	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
Charlotte	69	Pickett	Dixon & Co.
Sanderson	380	Shipley	" "
Ladmanse	380	Scott	" " [Co.
Ivanhoe	374	Simson	W & T Connell &
Hannah	471	Gordyne	Russell & Co.
Coromandel	652	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Minerva	377	Brown	James, Fletcher &
*Bella Marina	564	Wickham	Bell & Co. [Co.
*Eliza	648	Moorthy	Lindsay & Co.
*Monarch	440	Robertson	R. Webster.
Jane	335	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hycoin (jun)	370	Hannah	" [Co.
Frances Cowan	1010	Graham	D & M Rustomjeeh
Soondrapoory		Silverthorne	J. A. Mercer.

AMERICAN.

Ann Mockin		Vanner	L. Methewson & Co
*Eben Preble		Hallet	Russell & Co.
*Lowell		Remmonds	"
*Narragansett		Crocker	"
*Lama		Endicott	"
*Hamilton		Kilham	"
*Argyle		Codman	Wetmore & Co.
*Sumatra		Silver	"
*Oneida	430	Swift	G. Nye, Jr.
*Florida	390	Falcand	"
Joseph Peabody		Dommes	J. P. Sturgis.
*Splendid		——	A. A. Ritchie.

DANISH.

Sydon		Mölbye	L. Methewson & Co.
*Danish Oak		Rahe	Russell & Co.

PORTUGUESE.

*La Lydie		Morlock	J. Stevens

SPANISH.

Emoyo	200	San Juan	James, Fletcher &

* At Whampoa.

The only arrival since last Tuesday is the Portuguese vessel Resolução, Ramos, from Lisbon, Rio, and Batavia. She has made a long passage, and does not bring any news.

To the tribute to the memory of the late Mr. John Forbes, of the Eastindia direction, we would willingly add by recalling to the remembrance of our readers his manly and generous dissent from the report of the court of directors on the scale of compensation to be awarded to the maritime officers of the E. I. company. *Vide*, esp. to C. R. March 1, 1838.

Our readers will observe that Mr. Morrison, Chinese secretary and interpreter, has succeeded to the office, during Mr. Elmslie's absence on sick leave, of secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

This office has hitherto been a mere sinecure; but we suppose Mr. Morrison will be expected to be treated with that confidence by h. m.'s plenipotentiary which is so much his due both on account of the confidential office he now fills and his own merits.

The inconsistencies of h. m.'s ministers are most singular and altogether irreconcilable. They, in their place in parliament,

patronise and encourage the opium trade; yet here we have in China, a plenipotentiary opposed, tooth and nail, both to moral and religious grounds to the trade, and a secretary whose sentiments on the subject are well known from his own declarations: this is a *mistake*: what good end can such incongruous machinery work out?

The public notices and declarations printed on our second page we received only yesterday; and they embrace matters of too great interest and importance to pass without a careful analysis; which want of time and space obliges us to postpone until our next number.

We shall only remark, firstly; that to retain *Hongkong*, capture and retain *Amoy*, recapture and retain *Chusan*, for encampments for our troops, and shelter for h. m.'s ships and merchantmen, would be measures, the utility and propriety of which no one would dispute: but to put up an acre of the lands to public auction on account of the crown, seems to us to be a premature and undigested measure; and is probably considered—if any confidence is to be placed in *Yang's* proclamation, in reply to h. m.'s plenipotentiary's communication, "*requiring the trade to be allowed as usual*," in which he acceded to h. m.'s plenipotentiary's request,—to probably considered by the Chinese as a breach of faith:—and secondly:—that the clause which states that the natives will be constrained to establish their rights to lands in cultivation, or substantially built upon, appears to us to be unusually and unjustifiably harsh. Why, their *rights are evident in the cultivation* or in the *substantial buildings*; in their payment of the grain-tax. But by what means are they to produce the *Chinese* records to the foreign barbarian government of *Hongkong*? It is well known that on leasing new lands in England, there is alway a clause in the lease that the lessor's title shall not be enquired into: but for this proviso the right to crown grants &c. would be constantly disputed, and occasion endless litigation.

TRANSLATIONS.

Imperial Edicts.

3rd moon 16th day (7 April) the (following) imperial edicts were received.

Formerly because the rebellious barbarians attacked *Tykoktow* and *Chusan* the *hit-tai* *, of the province of the three rivers (*Kwangtung*, *Kwangsee* and *Gankuey*), Chin *Lesuking* and his son *Chin Keuping*, died a voluntary death in the service of their country.

I sent down my imperial will to the military board, that the strongest marks of respect and compassion should be shown (to their memory); to day the said board have reported as follows:—

"The said *Chin* died in the ranks at the head of his soldiers according to law; seven hundred taels of silver should be bestowed (on his family), and the hereditary rank of a *gun ko ssui*.† be conferred. His son, *Chin Keuping*, should have fifty taels of silver bestowed on him: such is the report." I order that it be done as reported.

The said *Chin*, when a soldier, with determined devotion risked his life in the service of his country; and his son, *Chin Keuping*, with high public spirit died rather than retire; both fell in their country's cause observing an unbending adherence to the line of their duty: this is indeed an united manifestation of fidelity (in the father to his country) and of filial piety (in the son to his parent). It will be proper in the first place to spread my favours over them, like abundant waters, to illustrate my high commendation. *Chin-Lean-Shing* and his son, *Chin Keuping*, are both to receive equal sacrificial honours in the temple [illegible] to faithful ministers, by which their faithful spirits will be consoled, and other ministers stimulated to a [illegible] degree of self-devotion.

* A military title.
† An order of nobility.

I order the district officers to enquire whether the said *Chin* has left any sons or grandsons, and to make a clear report on the subject.

Again, an imperial edict has been received.

It is authenticated that *Yangfang* has reported, saying, that "as to the rebellious barbarian's disorderly disobedience, I am at present devising schemes of management."

Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Now had it not been for my *hsu* (earl) of *Ko-pang*—to *Yang-fang*—who aloft has been equal to the task (the provincial city would have been lost); and has proved himself a worthy *King* or minister, who has achieved the most extraordinary and greatest merit.

I order in the first place that plans be considered upon and matured; and if the result be that you are able to attack the English—then attack them; but if you are only able to maintain the city, then restrict yourselves to maintaining it only. And if the said barbarians can indeed be respectfully obedient, then it is right that you should all meet in consultation to devise means means of managing and tranquillizing them. *Respect this.* By *J. S* m. C. R.

Our readers will observe that the distinguished posthumous honours showered upon *Chin-Lean shing* and his devoted son, in the foregoing edict, are the strongest possible, indications of the emperor's belief in the accusations of the lieut. governor, *E Leanr*, and the other high officers, against the slanderer *Keshen*, who reported that *Chin* cut his throat in despair at his incompetency for the great trust reposed in him. We, therefore, consider that the report of the military board is a further condemnation of *Keshen*, and lessens his chance of escape from the doom already passed upon him by the emperor. Probably a few more days may relieve our anxiety as to the fate of the Chinese *Talleyrand*

The tone of the last edict is certainly not so truculent as those which but lately breathed nothing but extermination of the English barbarians, or the downfall of one of the mighty empires, China or Great Britain: is it, then, the task of the British expedition to fulfil the ambiguous Delphian oracle—

"A mighty empire to dissolve—"

It must be remarked that the alteration in the tone of the emperor's edict is the result of the gratifying but false report of *Yangfang*—that he is suppressing *our rebellion*; and that we are to be managed and tranquillized, provided we become respectful and obedient; as to the attacking us, when they consider themselves equal to the task,—there cannot be a doubt that the time of readiness will be postponed *sine die*; and *Yangfang* will sooner retain the detested words *tow fan* (*vide*, last week's register), than adopt as a motto, expressive of his warlike alacrity age inst the English rebels, the words —*semper paratus?*

But the tone of the dragon emperor is less haughty to and less criminatory of his great officers in 1841 than it was in 1834, when the *Imogene* and *Andromache* passed the *Bogue*: then the imperial displeasure was sent down in such terms as the following:—

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain: they [illegible] beat back two barbarian ships: it is ridiculous, detestable. The military proprietors being reduced to such a state as that, it is not surprising that outside barbarians regard them slightingly."

But now the edicts are written in a tone of whining complaint: it is, "because the English barbarians *have attacked and laid in ruins* the forts of *Sh-hao* and *Tubee* and the *Bogue gate*."

The emperor's praise of *Yangfang* is unbounded—and he well deserves the emperor' laudatory gratitude; for he has preserved the seat of his government, he has granted to the English to trade as usual, by which intercourse he is fast filling the provincial coffers.

But with reference to the temporary [illegible] of the English trade, under a sort of armed truce, we beg to subjoin the following [illegible] all but nominal prices for imports, but of actual money prices for exports, and then to ask on which side the balance of the trade will be?

IMPORTS.

Bombay Cotton	Taels	8.2 to 10.
Bengal Do. Jahore and Bonds	"	10.2 ch 10.3
Madras Do.	"	10.7
Long cloths, fair quality, white and grey	$	5.25
Cotton yarn, Nos. 18 a 40	$	22 a 28
Long ells	$	7 a 8
Spanish stripes	$	1.35 a 1.40
Iron rods	$	4 a 4½
Bar	$	2½ a 2¾
Lead	$	3

EXPORTS.

Congo middling	Taels	26 a 29
" fine	"	32 a 40
Souchong fine	"	50
Lower grades, not under	"	23
Twankay	"	24 a 26
Gunpowder and Imperial	"	45 a 5 5
Hyson	"	60 a 70
Young Hyson	"	30 a 50
Raw Silk, Taels, fair to good	$ 460 a 510	

At these prices about 900 bales have been bought.

And to show at one view, the disadvantages of *rates* and *charges* under which the British trade is now suffering, we republish from last week's *Register*, the

Canton charges &c., last year and this.

IMPORTS.

White Longcloths	N°. 1 $ 1	per piece.
do.	" 2 " 7	"
Grey do.	" 40 cents. before 15	
Cotton	tael 1.7m. a 1.6.	
" Yarn	$ 4 per pecul.	
Long Ells	" 2.50 piece.	
Spanish stripes and all woollens.	34 a 35 cents, per yard.	
Lead	$ 1.25	pecul.
Iron	" .75	"
Tin	" 3.	"

EXPORTS.

Silk, Nankin	$ 27 a 28		per pecul.
" Canton	Taels	18	"
Teas	"	8	"
Sugar Candy	mace	12	"
Rhubarb	$ 2		"
Camphor	" 2		"
Vermillion	" 3		"

With these prices inwards and outwards, was the renewal of the British trade, under a derogatory system, in any way desirable?—will there be cause for exultation in the final outturn?

But we would warn our distant readers against any fatal facility in believing the emperor's edicts or other official reports. The trade in Canton, such as it is, will most probably be interrupted immediately h. m's. ships commence the contemplated movement to the northward; which, it is said, will be in about a month—and then the struggle must be, if not for empire at least for the imposition of our own terms on the Chinese emperor; namely: the establishment of political & unrestricted commercial relations with the whole empire. Let the English manufacturers contemplate the demand of nearly 400,000,000 customers, whose temperament fits them to be the most desirable as well as the most numerous customers in the world: or rather, *China fraud*, will be much more to England in the 19th than the discovery of America was to Europe in the 15th century. In the commencement of north and south America a new world was discovered; but it was a world but thinly peopled by savages and half-civilized communities; but in *China fraud* we shall discover 400,000,000 of the most ancient, the most industrious the most self-enjoying race in the world; without prejudices of religion or caste; the various climates requiring clothing of all descriptions, from the warm and costly fur to the finest cambric: an immense extent of country, where the art of mining is but partially known, and where but few mines are worked, and, consequently, where the skill of the artificers in [illegible] and [illegible] must be but mediocre.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1841.

China freed,—at a time when the old continent, and the two Americas are trying their utmost, by commercial leagues and enterprising, skillful competition, to impede and to destroy the demand for all English manufactures—*China freed* will be a new world to England; but to free China, as it ought to be freed, is a mighty task! yet until that task is accomplished, there cannot be any sound, safe, stable commerce with the country.

But the unaccountable delays that have been conspicuous in the movements of h. m.'s plenipotentiary since the arrival of the admiral in June last, have, doubtless, been improved by the active industry of the Chinese—by their own activities; the ready hands of obedient millions unwearied in labour may ere this have constructed new channels of transit to the capital, and even the possession of the great canal this summer may not be the opening blow to the empire as it would have been if earlier struck; the generaries have, it seems, proved before it filled from *Fêhwoo*-to in every way and at every point the country will be better prepared for defence than ever it was before—and how is ourselves, that is of all things the most important—after this intermixture of trade and slaughter, after this pause in war—this wire-drawn protraction of existing difficulties and the creation of new—this bothering of a plain question—for the case was clear—the imprisonment of a public officer and a number of British subjects, the forcible spoliation of 20,000 chests of opium, the foul tragedy of the *Black Joke*, since repeated—and was so clearly explained by h. m.'s majesty's ministers, the objects of the expedition were, *in the first place*, to obtain reparation for insults and injuries; *in the second*, an indemnification for the spoliated property—*and in the last place*, to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce *be maintained on a proper footing*. We ask, has any one of these objects been attained?

But how has h. m.'s plenipotentiary acted to attain these desired objects?—This question will be more satisfactorily answered when h.e.'s instructions from h.m.'s ministers and his correspondence with *Keshen* &c. are laid before the house of commons; and until then, we can only draw conclusions from what we know and from what we have seen: and of all possible events the least likely to happen in this present age of the world,—such as the pope proposing the canonization of *Luther* and *John Knox*, or the convocation of Oxford divines proposing the removal of all disqualifications from the dissenters and their unrestrained admission to the university,—we should much sooner hope that both pope and doctors should thus forget their cunning, than that the Chinese government should give way to our demands through the '*bit-by-bit*' war which has been carried on in manner so desultory.

Leaving out of the question that the Chinese government thinks itself to be in the *right* in this matter, let any unprejudiced person ask his self—what have we done that we should except the emperor should bow down to our terms?—and why should this great emperor succumb to a nation represented as England has been since December 1839? It must be apparent to all Chinese statesmen that on England's side, theoretical honour and interests have been sacrificed to personal vanity and individual profit: the very anxiety to regain the trade is sufficient proof of this conclusion: the willing submission to the gross exactions and the selfish system of the hong merchants is a spiritless abandonment even of the true mercantile spirit. In the superintendent of the trade. Our conduct has only aroused two passions generally supposed to be incompatible: *fear and contempt*! the Chinese fear our military power, but they despise us for the use we make of it; they perceive, they laugh at it, as do all the world: even the reverend editor of the *Repository* cannot restrain a sarcastic sneer.

"The lid fourth date outside of the expedition seemed to have stopped at the right point. It must have been hard, when at the gates of the delectable metropolis, the battle to be cut short with honour, to stop short of actual possession. The possession however would most assuredly have led to placed the provincial government, and thereby the whole of this part of the empire into anarchy—a state of things as much to be deprecated by the foreigner as any other Chinese Repository for April.

'*Hard*,' was it thought to be?—not *hard* at all: not the slightest breath of ardour was checked: possession of the provincial capital by a *coup de main* is far too vigorous a measure for those who venerate the celestial emperor: it is of the earth earthy:—we always differ with regret from the Repository; but we cannot agree with the reverend editor in his prognostics of what would follow the occupation of Canton by the English; merely military possession would have been held of the province and capital—the district magistrates, and probably even the superior officers, might have been retained in the exercise of their duties: our administration of the affairs of the two *Kwang* provinces, under the military commander in chief, would have been vigorous and just: the imperial tariff would have been the commercial code, the consoo fund and the hong monopoly would have been swept away, and the people, freed from the exactions of the officers, would have been contented and quiet; industry would not be impeded by anxiety or oppression, life and property would be secure from legal cruelty and spoliation:—to be it seems a far more likely result that anarchy will reign in the province of Canton in consequence of the distraction attending on two opposing governments, for h. m.'s plenipotentiary claimed to be a part of the government when he told h. m.'s subjects that Canton river, from its mouth to above the city, was in the possession of h. m.'s forces: anarchy may ensue in many provinces of the empire, but it will be the consequence of *our timid rashness, our cruel timidity!*

Before the expedition sailed from England, lord Palmerston told the deputations of merchants—"*that no prudent method would, under the then circumstances, and possible China.*"

But this cautious warning has been forgotten; and latterly its small still voice had been utterly drowned in the roar of fallacious hopes which was poured into the greedy, listening ears of England and India by the official despatches sent by the *Cruizer* and *Enterprize*.

May we now be allowed to repeat the warning? and if we be, we would say most emphatically—consign not to China, until the terms of peace are dictated in Peking, and promulgated to the empire by the emperor's *vermilion* pencil: nothing short of such consummation should be now granted to the emperor; nothing but this can enable us to resume our *lost place* in the China question; nothing but this will appease the people of England, or expect h. m.'s ministers of having trifled most wantonly and ruinously with the best interests of the British empire: nothing but this will ever be a sufficient security for the property and lives of foreigners in China: nothing but the old, cheating, tricky, oppressive system would be again re-established in fearful vigour and power: imposed first by imperceptible degrees, silently, tortuously, but with the more certain and fatal effect: and what will be the inevitable result? constant anxiety and quarrels; ever-recurring losses; and fresh wars—or rather commencements: shall the present opportunities again be trifled with and lost? shall the result of the expedition to China be matter for one of the most disgraceful pages in our national history? For hitherto we have been completely foiled: at present all is *doubt*: we are trusting to the chapter of accidents for the future, instead of controlling events by our valour and wisdom—

Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia.

Except that the interests at issue are too important to be lightly regarded,—they being no less than the honour, the political good faith, and the immense trade of the U. K. and India, with China,—the triumphant exultations of the *Calcutta Courier* would simply excite a smile; but when that paper, in its worship of the powers that be, circulates statements which the editor must know to be false, it is the duty of every other editor to disabuse the public. To do this in the present instance is so easy, that without saving a word of our own in refutation of, we only request our local readers to peruse the fabulous paragraphs and out-of-time, and out of time *In pace* of the *Calcutta Courier* of February 17, in a preceding column.

Letters were received on Sunday evening and Monday morning from Canton conveyed the unpleasant intelligence that the foreigners there began to feel anxious, uneasy; there was a disquietude felt, but no one hardly knew why; the Chinese evinced a sudden, an unusual eagerness to sell and a disinclination to buy: these symptoms of alarm occurred about Friday, the 30th ulto. One letter says that great numbers of troops were in & around the city, which assembling caused great excitement among the natives, and this sensation, consequently, reacted on the foreigners, and thus caused their anxiety.—However, letters of the 1st instant say these disturbing symptoms have subsided, although there is a report that some of the foreigners have left Canton for the ships in Whampoa reach. Yesterday, in consequence of a communication from h. m.'s plenipotentiary, sir Hugh Gough and sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, came to Macao from Hongkong; and returned thither last evening. These tantalizing reports had also reached Hongkong by the *Atalanta*, steamer.

As in some degree explanatory of the above described state of affairs in Canton, we can state that *Yangfang* has written an unofficial note to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, stating that his colleagues, *Yihshan* and *Langsiun*, are highly dissatisfied with the present conventional state of things, that it is with some difficulty he succeeds in prevailing upon them to observe the terms of the truce, or from attacking the English; and he therefore invites h. m.'s plenipotentiary to Can-

ion: when he says matters may possibly be arranged *if trade is all* he, h. m.'s plenipotentiary, wants: but to secure that great desideratum the men of war must leave the river, and *Wangtung, Hongkong* &c. be restored to the Chinese government. Of course this unofficial note is but *a feeler*, and as such, we presume h. m.'s plenipotentiary will not notice it; but we would, notwithstanding all the protestations of the commissioners in Canton, very respectfully endeavour to impress on h. e.'s mind a due caution for the safety of his person while he is Canton; think will be safer on his own charger, attended by a mounted guard, than boxed up in a Chinese sedan; which mode of moving his person is adopting the custom of Chinese civil officers, and in acting which h. e. must appear to the natives as one foreigner, on whom at last the beneficial effects of *prescription* through Chinese *mandarins* is apparent: for if he were once seized... we will not dwell on his probable fate!

The letters from Canton state that over 20,000 troops are in and around the city; yet the emperor, in his last edict, says the number does not amount to 2000! We believe in the greatest number.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the statistics of the capture of *St. Jean d'Acre*; and we cannot introduce them with a better preface than the following article from the *Morning Herald*; previously stating that the ministers were first aroused from their unaccountable apathy to the state of the navy by the letter, of a flag officer to the duke of Wellington, which was published in the *Times* of the 10 and 11 January, 1840.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

[From the Morning Herald, December 1]

The fall of St. Jean d'Acre is an event of no ordinary moment.

In the first place, the feelings which that brilliant achievement is fitted to call forth, differ from the mere effervescence of national vanity. The military renown of a great nation is a portion—and heirloom—in the fortune of its wealth and power. The fame of our Nelsons and Wellingtons is, in itself, equivalent to the possession of fleets and armies. In this sense, England has gained much by the capture of St. Jean d'Acre. England has proved to the world that the breed of her heroic commanders is not worn out—that she yet possesses naval commanders, who are no unworthy successors to him who conquered at the Nile and at Trafalgar—and that while the spirit of her navy has not degenerated, the proficiency of her seamen in the art of offensive warfare have wonderfully increased. The efficiency with which our guns were "served," at St. Jean d'Acre, has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of naval warfare.

The recent exhibition of England's prowess has been made at an unfavourable time. We, standard-bearers, have been marked with grief and dismay, the neglect, with which our navy has, for many years, been treated. While France and Russia have been silently adding formidable forts into existence, the navy of England has been neglected, not by the care of government, than by the historical world-whose wish which the English navy is identified. We make this statement, in no spirit of party; and our statement is proved to be correct, by the fact, that thirty-thousand of the navy both of our seamen have been for many years serving in the ships of foreign powers. They have left the fleet of England, because England has refused to pay for their services at as high a rate as foreign governments have been willing to do. The impolicy of such a course on the part of the English government is obvious enough:—the injustice is equally manifest. It is the policy of England to engage in her service the best seamen where the world and supply:—it is contrariety, the policy which permit such seamen, the offspring of the soil of England, to wander from our shores to rival powers. It is unjust, moreover, for England to refuse to such seamen, higher wages than any other country can afford to pay—unjust, because England is the richest country in the world, and can, better than any other country, pay a high price for seamen of the first class.

That the navy has been for many years past, neglected, is proved moreover by the circumstances, that at the period such-is, the government is making great and praiseworthy efforts to import increased efficiency to our fleet. If, however, the sums spent on previous neglect of the true sources of England's strength and security, the benefits that is now apparent in all her majesty's dockyards would have been unnecessary.

The decay—or the impaired decay—in the naval strength of England was gradually generating in this country a sense of insecurity. The sense of insecurity in our part was counteracted by the celebrated, on the part of foreigners, of a spirit disposed to be aggressive. The feelings that would attend an invasion of England were fearfully discussed in Paris. They were so low frequently, it was by proposed equivalent in St. Petersburg. The results were anticipated. Our dockyards were exposed to attack. Gibraltar were nothing to ordinary, or were employed on service of doubtful policy. In reality, whatever, of the states, England, in short, should what had allowed them to devolve in such hands, to prove weak.

In the exhibition of weakness was dangerous to England, as the recent demonstration that the navy of England is still the same navy to which Nelson owed his doubtless triumphs, is calculated to add to the solid powers of this country. As the bombs fellied on the British flag—affixed and firmly cemented to—in the Black Sea, and of the coast of Mexico, tended to bring out into exhibition with our least formidable opponents, the storming of St. Jean d'Acre must tend to inspire our enemies with a strange desire than some of those have recently manifested, to estimate the solidness of peace with this country.

So far, we think it impossible to regard the recent achievements of our navy with other than feelings of unmixed satisfaction. Whatever may be thought of the ruinous policy of lord Palmerston, his lordship is unjust, at all events, to the "praise that may never be withheld from meritorious success." Had the English fleet been repulsed, or destroyed, at St. Jean d'Acre, the "secretary for foreign Affairs would have been held responsible for that disastrous result. The English fleet having "come out of it all with glory," it were unjust to deny to his lordship some portion of the reflected lustre of the good cognizance.

STATISTICS OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE

OF SAINT JEAN D'ACRE.

1.—*Naval forces engaged.*

Princess Charlotte, 104, (flag-ship of the admiral the Honorable Sir Robert Stopford, commander in chief) captain Paschaw.
Powerful, 84, (vice-admiral) Commodore Napier.
Thunderer, 84, captain Berkeley.
Benbow, 72, captain Acton.
Revenge, 76, captain Walbanke.
Bellerophon, 74, captain Hewlett.
Edinburgh, 74, captain Henderson.
Castor, frigate, 36, captain Collier.
Pique, frigate, 36, captain Boxer.
Carysfort, frigate, 26, captain Martin.
Talbot, frigate, 26, captain Codrington.
Hazard, sloop, 18, commander Elliot.
Wasp, brig, 16, commander Montreal.
Gorgon, steam-frigate, 6, captain Henderson.
Phoenix, steam-frigate, 4, commander H. Stopford.
Stromboli, steam-frigate, 4, commander W. Williams.
Vesuvius, steam-frigate, 4, commander Henderson.

Turkish flag-ship, 84, rear admiral Walker.
Small Cutter, (eagle of 18.

Austria, Austrian flag ship, 60, admiral V. Bandiera.
Guerriera, Austrian frigate, 46, h. r. h. Arch Duke Frederick.
Corvette, 26.

2.—*The cutter.*

The cutter took place on the 3rd November, 1840.
The firing commenced at 3½ hours p. m.
The cutter was general at 5 hours p. m.
The cutter was exploded at 6 hours p. m.—and 1700 men, 20 dockeys, 20 cannon, 12 guns, and some horses, killed.
The firing of the south division ceased at 6 hours p. m., and that of north west division at 5 hours 3 p. m.
The town was evacuated during the night and at 3 hours a. m. the troops of the allies occupied.

3.—*The dead loss.*

The British and Allies, 18 killed and 42 wounded.

The Egyptians.....
- 1,700 by the explosion of the magazine, and
- 200 on the ramparts, killed.
- Wounded unknown.
- 3,000 prisoners.

4.—*The booty.*

On the walls of Acre, 111 mounted guns and 42 not mounted—20 cannon.
In store and ready, 30 brass 8-11-pieces and 60 cannon, guns.
Ammunition.
Shot.
Shell.
Stores of all kinds.
Military chest, supposed to contain £ 5,000.
Hospital stores.

In addition to the above interesting details, we have to add that on November 6 another explosion occurred in the arsenal by which some English seamen were blown up, amongst whom was captain Collier, of the *Castor*, whose leg was broken, and he was also severely cut and bruised. The *Worcester Journal* has the following note respecting this officer.

"Captain Collier, who commanded the Castor at the late siege of Acre, and who displayed so much gallantry on that occasion, is a magistrate of this county. When at home he resides at Blockley, and is well known in lord Sugrove's hunt as a fine-hearted sportsman.

The *Princess Charlotte* fired 4100 shot—which is a fraction more than 24 every minute; the *Bellerophon*, in the 3½ hours fired away 180 barrels of powder and 20 tons of iron shot.

Admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford, k. c. b., has been appointed governor of Greenwich hospital; and it is thought the peerage must be offered, to him by the ministers.

Commodore sir Charles Napier has been made a k. c. b.

Mr. George, mate of the *Carysfort*, was promoted into the *Talbot*, vice *Lieut. Le Mesurier*, who died of his wounds the day following the action.

The broadsides of the whole fleet may be reckoned to have been discharged nearly twice in a minute: and when the physical force is calculated that could enable to fire these tremendous discharges from the heated, cranky decks for three hours and upwards, with a precision in the aim not or before equalled—for after practice proved that shots were accurately thrown from the ships into a block-house a castle wall but more than four feet in diameter—it may confidently be said, without any boasting, that no 25 foreign ships of equal force would stand longer before the 25 sail of the line now bearing the British pennant in the mediterranean,—than did the *Impregnable*—but no so in a British force—destroyed of *St. Jean d'Acre*.

The latest reports from Canton are that *Lin* has received commands to go to the province of *Chekiang*, there to wait for other commandments from the imperial will.

Kehung, on the 20th ulto., received an imperial edict to investigate charges against the *Kwangchowfoo*, who is accused of being a traitor to his country.

The superior officers have given special orders to the *Pusaqua*, and *Nanhoi* magistrates; with an intimation that of they suffer the enemy to land out, it will be required of them.

It is said the triumvirate of commissioners, the lieut. governor, generals &c. have put be-medalled to their banners: this ceremony is supposed to be preparatory to an onslaught—but the bankers are not Hebon eagles.

Under the lowering aspect of affairs in Canton, we do not think the squadron will sail to the northward as soon as it was intended; orders, as we have been told, having been given to the ships to prepare for sea in ten days.

The emperor's younger brother has not yet arrived; some high tartar officers linger on the road as long as possible, in order to harass the officers and oppress the people of the provinces through which they pass: the officers disgorge their illgotten gains in order to stifle enquiry into their malversation, and again prepare to plunder themselves by additional exactions from the people.

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THE

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Vessels for freight for ..... $ 5.
Advertisements, each insertion ..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... $ 5.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1841. NO. 19.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast Ship EARL OF CLARE, 750 tons, captain Lee, Senior, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will receive freight at Whampoa, whence she will be dispatched on the 15th May.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Portuguese Brig "AMIZADE," captain L. de Encarnagao, will not be dispatched for the above port until the end of the present month. For freight apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 5th May, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Captain Wells, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

THE undersigned will continue to grant policies in this office at the usual rates.

MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomas Brown and Robert Thomas, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted Partners in our firm.

FERGUSSON, BRIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for sale,

Superior Wines and Liqueurs, and articles of every description for Table use, &c., which may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.

One plate chest containing, one Tea service, Tulloo urn, Cutlery, Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cup, Sauce tureen, Egg stand, Forks of sizes, Spoons of do., Ladles of do., &c. &c. &c., all of modern patterns, also one English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, encased with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by

F. P. DA SILVA.

Rua da Sacoma para grande Mandarim.

Macao, 10th May, 1841.

FACTORY AND SHIP STORES.

Cable Rope; Hawsers Pack; Paints, white lead in oil, black do. in do., green in do.; Linseed oil; Spirits of Turpentine in tins; Sherry Wine in cases three dozen bottles each; Bass's, Alsop's and Hodgson's Bottled ales; one do. bottles each, Hennessy Cognac in half and quarter casks; Glass shades and chimneys for lamps; Sandwich island sandal-wood, for sale at the undersigned

F. P. DA SILVA.

Rua da Sacoma para grande Mandarim.

Macao, 10th May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Consignment on moderate terms. The undersigned will have being in Macao Roads—in the Typhoon Supplies at Hongkong.

For particulars enquire of Captain Shannon on board the British Brig "Adventure," or of Capt. San Juan on board the Spanish Brig "Ernesto," or of

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 7th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) MOOKEE & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, without reserve,

40 Barrels Salt Beef.
20,000 lbs. Ship Biscuit.
2000 ,, Soap.
24 Jars Manila Confitura.
20 ,, do. Guadaloupe.
20 Tubs Spanish do.
100 Ounce of Gin.
6 Casks ,, do.
100 Boxes of Brandy.
20 Casks do.
10 Barrels Spanish Brandy.
10 Do. Manila Rum.
20 Boxes Sparkling Champagne.
20 ,, Superior Sherry.
20 ,, Madeira.
20 ,, Port.
20 ,, Beer.
120 ,, Porter.
16 Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Gloucester Cheese, pipes, and various other articles.

Macao, 10th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Between the 10th and 20th Inst.; JNO. SMITH will put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, and sell to the highest bidders:—

300 ounce of Gin, 2 Hhds. & 3 pouch-ons of Brandy—10 boxes of Tobacco—Pilot Bread in 1 Hhds and barrels, Flour in 100lbs barrels, large quantity of Bo'f and Pork, Lisbon wine in 3 dozen cases, Manila cure Hams, a quantity of damaged Co ton, Long Cloth and American Drill, Cherry Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, a few pairs of Blankets, quantity of mouldy Flour, a quantity of Fast Tea, and white Sugar.

Macao, 2nd May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork, in Barrels Rough square Bows, of 20 Jars and under, just landed on Ann Hallen, apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz.

Payne & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 3 dozen opens
,, Bengal Chutney between
,, Essence of Chillies
,, Curry paste
,, Curry powder
,, Tapp's essence, for curries, game, chicken and fish
,, Milk punch
,, Lime juice
,, Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
,, Chilli vinegar, in pints
,, Plain vinegar, for quarts
,, Beef Suet do. 1 lb and 1 lb containers
,, Veal Broth do. do.
,, Mutton do. do. do.
,, Dried herbs
,, Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 2 dozen and 1 dozen each
,, Do. Pork Hams, in kegs
,, Do. Spiced collared Beef, in the containers packed for keeping
&c. &c. &c.

Apply to MOOKEE & LANE,
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841

FOR SALE.
BY EDWARD BONTEIN,
Just arrived on Ann Hallen.

Hams Beef in half and quarter barrels
Smoked Beef
Rig's of Tobacco
Hams
Barley and Pine Canisters
A quantity of Almonds
do. Raisins
Tamarinds
Mustard
American Crackers
Sparkling Champagne
Champagne Cream in one dozen cases
Kids of Salmon
do. Mackarel
Sweet and Tamarind
Smoked and Hamburgh in barrel quarter casks
American Butter in kegs and small kegs
A quantity of Cavendish Tobacco
Tier of Tiers
Pickles of different sorts
Sauces
Carrots
Cayenne Pepper
Pickled Oysters in ½ lb. tins
Sweet Potatoes
Bengal Tamarind
do. Sauce and Sauce
Stuffed Tongues
Pickled Tongues
French Capers, 24, 24lbs, 24.
Also a Patent Wrinkle Remover, by Hamilton, Pall Mall, London.

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just received a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pound, for Provisions in the roads. Master may be seen at

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of English Brandy. Bags (Pearl) in bottles, Manila Cigars 6th expedition. Gray drillings, striped. Whampoa. Apply to

Macao, 28th April, 1841. C. GONZAGA.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas Wadsworth having appointed Messrs. Hoskins & Lane his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKEE & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SCOTT & Co's Bengal Dividends, Register for 1841. Apply to

Macao, 23rd April, 1841. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED

Calcutta Beam in bundles 64 per dozen, or Palmer Hodgson's Beam in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's rope 8 10 per 28lb.
do. do. Sheet ,, 24 ,, do.
Port Wine 8 6 to 10 per dozen
Sherry ,, 6 to 14 ,, do.
Claret ,, 4 ,, do.
Hochheim ,, 8 ,, do.
Pale Brandy ,, 8 ,, do.
Champagne one dozen cases Sparkling, 10 per dozen
Manila Cigars in boxes and half boxes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Hawsers in eight coils of 25 fathoms. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in bales, in single pieces, Europe and Manila cordage, Chain Cables of different sizes, Bower, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to

Macao, 23rd March, 1841. ANTONIO J. DE SOUSA.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, with Copper nails. Potter Lead in Sheets Manila. Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots de Superior. Apply to

IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.' Office.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Stores in the original packages, just landed on Palmyra.

9 cases Bass's Contract ale, 8 dozen each.
30 do. Cheroots do. do. 9 dozen each.
3 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 score each.
3 do. Spiced Bacon do. 35 to 37 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces Hams.
100 Kegs Butter do. 28 lbs. each.

A large assortment of Sauces, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Worcester, Harvey's, Reading, Kennedy, Cayenne, Steak Sauce, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 10th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Burr's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Barrels in Cases. Apply to

DIRCK & Co.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods now on the Roads, and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—61 lb. Standard Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
21 ,, White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 4
17 do. do. ,, 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
White Duck.
White Drill.

From the Hongkong British Government Gazette.

Hong Kong, May 1st, 1841.

A gazette will be published under the authority of the government of this island, at half monthly periods from this date, with a view to afford greater publicity to the general orders that may from time to time be issued by the officers of the British government.

The sheet will be filled up, when it is found necessary, by the insertion of such editorial reports and other public documents as shall be deemed relevant or interesting.

Of the Chinese Merchant Shipping.

The following rules and regulations for the superintendence of the Chinese and the British merchant shipping now at anchor in the port of Hongkong, are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

Section 1.

Of the duties of the masters of British ships.

Rule No. 1.—To enter forthwith on board any British ship, without an authorized pilot, or some other competent person, or without the consent of the master, under a penalty of not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

Rule No. 2.—Masters of British ships are on no account to receive any Chinese on board their ships, except for the protection of the ship, or one of the crew, till the magistrate, or the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the consuls or officers shall have carefully and respectfully made the following proclamation for words to the effect:

"Our sovereign lady the queen commands all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse and return to their dwellings and to the protection of their duties. God save the queen."

Rule No. 3.—The magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them in safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

Section 2.

Of the offences cognizable by the magistrates, and the penalties thereunto annexed.

Rule No. 1.

Offences.	Penalty.
1. Drunkenness, with riot, either on board a ship, or on shore.	1. Imprisonment with hard labor, not exceeding one month, according to the particular gravity of the offence, & its frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate in any exercise of his duty.	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedience of any lawful order of the magistrate.	3. Confinement in the stocks.
4. Rioting in the street, attended with violence towards others, or any provocation, or insult to the magistrate.	4. Confinement in the stocks, not exceeding [illegible] or a penalty not exceeding [illegible] dollars, or both, according to the circumstances of the offence.

Rule No. 2.—A double fine for a second offence, involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d rules, needs the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of the deputy, or president, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magistrate, till that sanction has been received, the prisoners remanded after the taking of the evidence on the subject.

Rule No. 3.—All other offences of a more aggravated nature, or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government, or the deputy, or president, and the offenders to be left to the government according to the customs and usages [illegible] under his bond, or to be committed to jail.

Rule No. 4.—All prisoners to be maintained during the half allowance of provisions, or (if not [illegible]) for which authorities, a sum of 5d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

Rule No. 5.—If the prisoner shall have been employed on board the ship to which he belongs, [illegible] shall be made for his maintenance.

[illegible] according to three rates and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to assist, without placed charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

Rule No. 7.—In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may thus be made a ground for detaining beyond the period originally determined.

Rule No. 8.—Commanders of ships, who have been called upon as prosecutors, or witnesses, or bailsmen, to be [illegible] to be indemnified by the government.

Rule No. 9.—Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the commanders of any ship from executing the same, by merely taking [illegible] to the [illegible] on the [illegible] responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

Section 3.

Of the signals to be made by British ships, [illegible] by British ships in the Chinese seas of the union.

Rule No. 1.—In day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted whenever [illegible] convenient, and a musket to be fired [illegible]

In the night time, three or four lights in the rigging, at its [illegible] heights, and firing of single musket, to be repeated at intervals till [illegible] arrive.

Section 4.

Of the rate at which payments are to be made, [illegible] of penalties.

Rule No. 1.—All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 6s the Spanish dollar.

Rule No. 2.—All penalties, levied agreeably to these regulations, to be for the use of the majesty, in part payment for the police expenses of this government.

Section 5.

Of the manner in which complaints or others on [illegible] are to be received.

Rule No. 1.—Any person having a complaint of ill usage or [illegible] against the commanders or officers, and refusing to be allowed to report to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the head of the government, in order that such place of inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. Charles Elliot.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

BANK OF ASIA.

(Under a charter of incorporation, [illegible] the [illegible] of the East Indies.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

In 10,000 shares at £100 each.

Directors:

Thos. Holdsworth Bradshaw, Esq.
F. C. Brown, Esq.
Sir John Campbell, K.C.B.
R. Gillingham Copley, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq.
James Cockburn, Esq.
Stephen Barton Cornford, Esq.
Thos. Chapman, Esq.
Thos. Chitty, Esq.
John Hope, Esq.
[illegible]
John Roberts, Esq.
Alexander Rogers, Esq.
[illegible]
Sir John [illegible] (Lord Gardner of Gairlochy).

Auditors:

[illegible]

Standing counsel:

J. Edwards, Esq.

Bankers:

[illegible]

Bankers:

[illegible]

[illegible] the general management of the bank will be [illegible] Bombay, Calcutta, [illegible] Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Java, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Sydney, New Zealand, and other [illegible] in the [illegible] direction connected [illegible] in the [illegible] of the bank of Asia, and appointed to the agency of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and only endorsed bankers [illegible] of shareholders in the [illegible].

VII. Any one share [illegible] for registered [illegible] on application for [illegible] must be paid previous to the [illegible] registration.

[illegible] Forbes & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch of the Bank of Asia.

The Lasting Resentment of Miss Keson Lund.

[illegible] with [illegible] Translated from the original by R. Thom, Esq. Printed at the Canton Press Office, London, British [illegible]

The lately worth [illegible] with [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] is anxious to get married. While enjoying the [illegible] in her father's garden, she is seen by a Chinese student, who looks through the [illegible] and [illegible] her acquaintance. After a [illegible] interval of [illegible] the young couple [illegible] in a letter at the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] years of age—and yet, sir, were you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

foreign countries. As for the students—*Le Jeune France*—Bonaparte would have regarded their extravagancies with infinite contempt. He had no predilection for mysticism, or conspiracies, such as these young men delight in. He would, in all probability, have given their ardour a new direction, by drafting them into the ranks of his army.

Amongst all the classes which we have enumerated—the republicans, the socialists, the desorganisés, the parnassiens and the students—there existed less—also than the affectation of reverence for Bonaparte's memory. Yet these classes have been chiefly instrumental in getting up the recent demonstration. The republicans—the stickler for the divine right of the old line of monarchs—would not, of course, be expected to respond to a procession in honour of Napoleon, with especial fervor. Let the classes, however, which we have specified, be delighted from the numerical strength of the procession which so recently excited Paris, and need we wonder at the failure of that procession to produce those results, which some persons expected from it?

The truth is, that the Bonapartists are a feeble party in France. Circumstances have utterly changed within the last quarter of a century. Such ty has assumed new forms, and is acted on by new sentiments, or, if by old sentiments, put by them in new modes of operation; the subtrens of policy, therefore, which were more or less suitable to the emergencies of forty years ago, are unsuitable to existing necessities and relations. If, besides, the political system of Bonaparte might, forty, he deemed of the very perfection of wisdom, still the energy and the genius of Bonaparte would be required to sustain it in operation. France will, however, find it more easy to produce another revolution, than another Napoleon.

The great procession was, in short, an utter failure—a failure, the cause of which is not difficult to divine.

ORDERS.

H. M. S. Wellesley,
off Anjengoy, 21st Jan. 1841.

The commander in chief having received a communication from his excellency, h. m.'s plenipotentiary acquainting him that a treaty, of peace has been entered into between the Chinese imperial commissioner and himself, desires to make the same known to the fleet and force.

The commander in chief sends himself of the occasion to repeat, that his best thanks are due to the captains and commanders, and h. e. officers, together with the officers here, commanding every arm of the force, for the ability in general, and alacrity which they have displayed during the period of the operations.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER.
Commander of the 1st class and commander in chief.
Malcolm Stapleton, H. Ship.

Hongkong is to be given up to us immediately, but Keshen has told captain Elliot that he cannot make over to him in a formal manner that part of the main land opposite the harbour of Hongkong, never with him to do; that he says that we may go over and take it, which will prevent the necessity of his having to inform the emperor that he has given up any part of the main land. Ibid.

NEW KNOX ACCOUNT VS THE MURDER OF DAVID RIZZIO.

Mr Tytler, in the 7th volume just published, of his history of scotland, throws new light on the conspiracy which terminated in this savage act, and involves several parties in it not previously implicated. He not only shows that Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, Cecil and Leicester, were made aware of the plot against the life of the poor Italian and approved of it, but that it was known to and sanctioned by John Knox—in other words, that the great Scottish reformer was an accessory before the fact to a murder! The first movers of the conspiracy were Darnley himself and his father the Earl of Lennox; but its execution was organized by the famous Earl of Morton, afterwards regent of Scotland; and it was he that succeeded in securing the countenance and support of queen Elizabeth and her ministers, and of the standing protestant clergymen in Edinburgh. 'They', says Mr. Tytler, 'were in the deepest alarm at this moment. It was known that Mary had signed the papish league; it was believed that some measures for the restoration of the Roman catholic religion were in preparation, and only waited for the parliament to be carried into action. Having these gloomy prospects before their eyes, Knox, and Craig, the ministers of Edinburgh, were made acquainted with the conspiracy, Bellenden, the justice Clerk; Maitlaid, the clerk-register, the lords of Ruthven, Calder and Cranston, and other leading men of that party were at the same time admitted into the secret.' Of this fact, now stated for the first time, the evidence brought forward by Mr Tytler leaves no doubt. That Knox was prompted entirely by religious zeal, unmingled with the worldly and selfish motives of those who must be called his associates in this transaction, cannot be questioned, but it affords a melancholy picture of the age, that a christian pastor, of christian character, combined virtue, and sincere piety—men whose name his country will never cease to venerate—should have shared in a dark intrigue and an atrocious crime, his detested participation in which has fixed on indelible stain on his memory.—*Globe*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MAY 11TH, 1841.

LATEST DATES

England	6th June.	Singapore	28th April
U. States	12th Dec.	Java	3rd March
Calcutta	12th March	Manila	6th April
Bombay	25th Feby.	Amoy	6th June.

ARRIVED FROM

May.
6. Thomas Sowerby, *Graham*, Sydney.
7. Ambassador, (Pur.) Encarnacion, Singapore.
8. Cambridge, *Miller*, Bombay.
10. Sesostris, (Pr.) *Gimbert*, Manila.
10. Island Queen, *Smith*, Manila and Sydney.

SAILED FOR

April.
—. Ontario, (U. S.) *Sulgt.* New York.

May.
1. Rose Pearson, (U. S.) *Sulgt.* New York.
3. Sylphides, (U. S.) ——, New York.
3. Danish Oak, (Den.) *Rodes*, Copenhagen.
7. Hope, *Simpson*, Australia.
9. Nereyda, *Brown*, Clyde.
10. James Evans, *Maitland*, Cook and the Clyde.
10. Nelson, *Moore*, Australia.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Julius Cæsar, Rosevery, Elm.
For Bombay.—Ardaseer, Sir Herbert Compton.

VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS

For London.—Amby.
For Bombay.—Charles Forbes, Augusta, Ardaseer, Sir H. Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Palmyra, Prince George, Barrosse Junior, with bread and provisions, Greyhound, Albion.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Fatima, Penang, Gemini.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Fortescue, Thomas Grenville, Minerva, Harlequin, Sir E. Ryan, City of Derry, Isabella, Wanem, City of Palace, Medina.
From Bombay.—Myrtum Dyman, Sovereign, Brigand, Ariel, Bahamas, Bombay Castle, Mary Gordon.
From do via Manila.—
From Madras.—Apollos.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Lucas, Lizzie, Sumphin (Port.) Harbinger.
From Lisbon.—Vigilante, (Port).

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Blenheim	74	captain	Sir H. P. Cockburn
Wellesley	74	captain	T. Maitland.
Blonde	44	captain	F. Reynolds.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alfreston	20	captain	A. J. Kuper. (acty.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	28	captain	C. D. Sullivan.
Herald	28	captain	J. Wise.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Pylades	18	commander	F. V. Acton.
Grecian	16	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Columbine	10	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Alacrine	10	lieut.	T. S. Mason, commdg.
Sulphur	6	commander	E. Belcher.
Sterling crk.	6	lieut.	H. Elliott, commdg.
Hope tch.	—	lieut.	R. R. Quin, commdg.
Louisa cut	—	lieut.	T. Carmichael, do.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) mr. Brodie, (commdg.)
H. C.'s armed steamers.
Atalanta capt. Rogers, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, **1840–41.**

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
		ARRIVED.	
*Amazon	342	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Charles Forbes	969	Wills	"
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	"
*Fort William	1214	Hogg	"
*Julius Cæsar	610	Mitchell	"
*Adam		Pomeroy	Dent & Co.
Amity	300	Bell	"
*Ann Gales	300	Hill	"
*Recovery	494	Johnson	"
*Lowjee Family	600	Ayres	"
Thomas Henry		Graham	"
Augusta	300	Vaulking	Shearlaw & Co.
*Castle Huntly	1020	Reddie	"
*Francis Smith	561	Edmond	"
Emma	370	Moore	"
*Cambaier		Miller	"
*Chetah	400	Rennie	Turner & Co.
Anne Maria [for Duke of Lancaster		Jeavreck	"
		Sharpeneer	"
Simon		Mulhens	"
*Stanley Castle	1274	Johnston	H. Hutchinson.
Charlotte	60	Pochett	Dent & Co.
Gaudeamus	300	Bishop	"
Lucadia	374	Scott	" [Co.
Hannah	471	Jenson	W. & T. Bousfield &
Commodore	662	Gordyne	Russell & Co.
*Bella Mariana	364	Wickham	Fox, Russell & Co.
*Eliza	625	Moverty	Lindsay & Co.
*Hannah	400	Robertson	R. Webster.
Jane	325	Woodbury	A. Ryn, Jr.
Hyacin [Jun	370	Hannah	" [Co.
Francis Cowas	1000	Graham	Duff Russell &
Sarah Lowry		Abercrombie	A. A. Hanson.
		DEPARTED.	
Ann Mackie		Turner	J. Richardson & Co.
*Lowell		Tomlinson	Russell & Co.
*Torrington		Parker	"
*Lima		Gabriel	"
*Hamilton		Wilson	"
*Argyle		Cadman	Wetmore & Co.
*Hornsey		Silver	"
*Phœnix	300	Pickard	G. Nye, Jr.
Joseph Peabody		Dunnan	J. P. Haugh.
		SAILED.	
Spitze		Milligan	J. Richardson & Co.
		DEPARTED.	
*La Lydia		Herbert	J. Stevens.
		SAILED.	
Sampo	300	Sun Jacob	Jessen, Fletcher & Co.
At Whampoa.			

The only papers that have been delivered to us during the week, are the New York *Journals* of September, October, and November; and one of the 12th of December, which contained the president's message; but as we only received the papers yesterday, we cannot in our present number pretend to discuss the merits of this most important document.

By the latest accounts up to noon of yesterday the greatest uneasiness prevailed among the British community in Canton, from undefined apprehensions originated by continued arrivals of troops, of whom at least 2000 were seen to pass on the river in front of the factories on saturday, more military looking and better appointed than any who had been previously seen; the *Algerine* has in consequence been moved up in sight of the factories, and two armed guard boats are stationed every night alongside h. m.'s cutter *Louisa*, in front of the factories, and the guard of marines has also been increased from 12 to 20; with these precautions it is hardly possible to suppose the Chinese authorities will be so infatuated as to recommence hostilities or commit any treacherous act, and, in justification of the expression of these hopes, they have also been formally warned by h. m.'s plenipotentiary that orders have been given to the commanding officer to retaliate such acts by the immediate destruction of the entire city of Canton.

There is a singular report that *Keshen* is ordered back to Canton, but in a few days we hope to inform our readers more certainly on this point.

Teas have increased in price three tails—and shipments of tea and silk are going on with great activity. The *Sovereign*, which vessel has a great part of the January overland letters on board, was at Singapore by the last accounts.

Captain Elliot left Macao for Canton yesterday afternoon in the *Nemesis*.

The Chinese have a report that *Yangfang* will stop the trade five days hence.

We have much pleasure in relating the very proper behaviour of Mr. A. R. Johnston, the deputy superintendent, to the *Kwangchowfu*, on a late occasion, when the latter exhibited the usual insolence of Chinese officers.

The *Kwangchowfu* had sent a message to Mr. Johnston, saying that he wished to to see the deputy-superintendent, and would call for that purpose on such a day at two o'clock. The messenger was told the visit would be received, and on the day appointed Mr. Johnston remained at home from 2 till 4 o'clock; when he went out to fulfil an engagement to dinner. Very shortly after Mr. Johnston had left his residence, the *Kwangchowfu* arrived there, and sent one of the linguists to require Mr. Johnston's attendance. Mr. Johnston desired the linguist to tell the *Kwangchowfu* that he had waited for his meeting from 2 to 4 o'clock, that he was now at dinner, and could not see the *Kwangchowfu* until he had dined at his leisure. By and by the sergeant of marines came with a similar message as the linguist had brought from the

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 13TH MAY, 1841.

Kwangchowfoo: Mr Johnston asked the sergeant if he had made the guard present arms when the *Kwangchowfoo* arrived; the sergeant replied —'yes.' 'Very well,' said Mr. Johnston, 'observe the same ceremony when he goes away.'

After Mr. Johnston had to'ver to dined, he returned to his residence, where the *Kwangchowfoo* had been waiting for him, when they held their high debate.

It should never be forgotten that the whole demeanour of Chinese officers towards foreigners, every word, look, and action, is intended to express their superiority and the foreigner's inferiority: it is their incessant study to place foreigners in a ridiculous position—such as will excite laughter and contempt. Politeness—until exerted—they never think of observing, and their barbarous behaviour is easily accounted for: *they* are the *porcelain* and all foreigners are the *pottery* of the human race; they are the cream and regard the skimmed milk of the world with unutterable contempt: to mislead into awkward positions, to induce foreigners to commit blunders and be guilty of *costrisms*, —and too often and too fatally have they succeeded—is their delight, and ever will be, until they are brought down to their proper level.

We have no doubt that the circumstance, as related above, was one *affaire arranger*—and that immediately Mr. Johnston left his residence, his movements were communicated to the *Kwangchowfoo*, who then so timed his visit that he might prove to his co-rascals the abject docility of the *English barbarian rebels*, whose officer would leave the table of his host at his, the *Kwangchowfoo's* summons; *but, for once and once only*, he was treated to be and all of *his order deserve*.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the *Bank of Asia*, of which the most prosperous and liberal private foreign merchant that ever left the shores of China is the chairman of the direction.

We have republished from "the Bombay Monthly Magazine of selections from the British periodicals", a review of Thom's translation of the Chinese tale, "The Burning Sensations of wine Wang-fow-cow-hwa."

We have no doubt that the industrious translator, who rejoices in the self-chosen sobriquet of *Shih*, —the amplitude of which has been so fully proved by the translation in question, and *Esop's fables*, published last year, will be pleased with the reviewer's notice, however slight, of the amusements of his leisure moments.

Mr. Thom's knowledge of the Chinese written language and provincial dialects, has, we are happy to add, led to his appointment as an assistant translator and interpreter to h. m.'s commission in China. The appointment was offered to him when he was in *Tinghai*; and we think we have noticed it before: but it is always a grateful task to dwell on the encouragement and rewards earned by and granted to praiseworthy exertions.

With reference to captain Elliot's warrant to captain Caine, substituting that officer chief civil magistrate of *Hongkong*, we can only conclude that the said warrant has been issued in conformity to the 5th paragraph of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation dated the 20th of January.

In the supplement to the Register of the 23rd of February, we expressed our opinion that the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction alluded to in that paragraph did not exist in China; and we still doubt h. m.'s plenipotentiary's authority to found a *civil* government in *Hongkong* and to *sell* the land: no one can yet say whether h. m.'s government will retain the island; and if the final adjustment of our difficulties with China is managed as it ought to be, remember all the ports of the empire and even the interior of the country, on an improved and enlarged basis of the legal trade; and all islands and towns taken will, we presume, as were the French and Dutch colonies, be restored at the conclusion of the war.

Now should h. m.'s plenipotentiary's warrant to captain Caine not be strictly legal, will not that officer be involved in grave responsibilities? h. m.'s plenipotentiary secures captain Caine, but who will secure h. m.'s plenipotentiary?

——— Shd said commdr? [illegible]

But we have yet to learn that h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamations possess the force of English law: yet if even so, what becomes of the rights of freemen, what of the boasted liberties of British subjects.

In short, we are altogether in a most inexplicably mysterious and anomalous state, occasioned by the management of *an unparalleled case by previous analogous practice*.

We were lately surprised to receive a number of the *Hongkong government gazette*—a publication of unknown parentage, having been brought into the world without any ostensible parents—neither father nor mother own the bantling, which, it is said, was turned out from a hospital. Its *imprimatur* contains not either the names of the editors or printers; the government of *Hongkong* owns the proprietary.

It has been established for the purpose of giving publicity to the general orders, and will be issued at half monthly periods: we are glad to see this hapless stranger, and give it a hearty welcome; but how are the natives to inform themselves of its contents! —should it not be printed in Chinese, it is E. I. company's Chinese types being in the charge of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, who is also the company's agent?—we have been lately thinking that the publication of a newspaper in the Chinese language, under the control of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, would be a felicitous stroke of policy; and as no less than four interpreters are now attached to h. m.'s commission in China, the task could not be *very* difficult.

Vast numbers of natives are now employed at an extremely high rate of wages, in making roads on Hongkong: we have heard their numbers and exertions described

Chinese are [illegible] work pic down road.
Dymock sah who labor—
Pervert opun—

It is said that even a *slop-hong* shop has been opened, where, at the sign of the government arms, swinging in glory to the breeze, which are *argent*, (and emblem of our state) a Chinese pencil and a pocketquill quartered party per pale, crest, a bell of Pekin opium; supporters, a shroff and an armed slipper; motto, *per fas et nefas*—may be seen the following blood invitation, to be chanted to the tune of *Poh and Tare*:

"Victoria contempt rich and poor,
Exists Khow! Shah-quillow, no [illegible] look.

A few days ago the cargo boats were stopped in Canton through some misapprehension in the hoppo's office; in about three hours 700 troops made their appearance under the orders of captain Herbert, and the mistake was immediately rectified by the Canton authorities and the boats allowed again to run.

There is still a great degree of uneasiness felt by the English in Canton, and their anxiety in ship off their property is increased by the high rate of freight, which has advanced to £8 a ton.

Any justification of the system under which the trade has been removed is beyond our humble powers; it should not be forgotten that sir Gordon Bremer, in his at the time; we thought we had here a superintendent for the protection and promotion of the English trade!

The Canton authorities begged h. m.'s plenipotentiary to spare the city, and the city was spared, but on what conditions? *that the trade should be carried on as usual!* these easy terms are highly disinterested and magnanimous on our part; but would not the interests of England have been better and so easily protected if the following conditions had been imposed:—the trade to be at once removed to *Hongkong*; or if continued in Canton, the hong monopoly to be abolished, and the consoo tax to be repealed; no goods to be warehoused or delivered to the Chinese until export cargo of equal value had been shipped off; the trade to be a barter trade, which would only be in accordance with numberless imperials edicts; the duties to be paid only those established by the imperial tariff. There is nothing overbearing or harsh in these terms to a conquered foe: they are barely just to the English merchant. But, in aid of the Chinese police, our passage-boats are subjected to search—objectionably and illegally in our opinion—by h. m's. ships, while the Chinese smuggling boats laden with opium are allowed to traverse the river unmolested.

Had the trade not been resumed either in Canton or Hongkong, we are confident that the same quantity of tea and raw silk would have been smuggled out of the river by the Chinese themselves, at a much more favourable rate to the English merchants, while at the same time they would have obtained better prices for their cotton.

Much sickness has lately occurred amongst the English in Canton, several having suffered from bilious fever and cholera, partly induced no doubt by mental anxiety and apprehension and the coinage system of the trade.

The transports *Thetis* and *Sulphur* are to be discharged; the *François Cornegliano* has been taken up by h. m's. plenipotentiary, without any public notice for tenders having been issued.

The emperor is fortifying *Tientsin*; the proclamation of the imperial commissioners, though not of recent date, has been industriously circulated lately amongst the Chinese in Macao. From the imperial edicts in a following column it would appear that the emperor is preparing for the inevitable future struggle for empire.

It is said the British force will proceed to Amoy on or about the 12th instant.

The engineer's estimate for fortifying *Hongkong* against all enemies amounts to £[illegible]. It is to be hoped that the fears of Epsilon as to the unhealthiness of [illegible] site of the intended town of *Hongkong* will be proved to be unfounded.

We have republished from the *Madras Spectator*, sir Gordon Bremer's announcement to the fleet and force of the treaty of peace entered into between the Chinese imperial commissioners and h. m's. plenipotentiary, which has not been published in the Register; as well as an extract of a private letter, describing the little engagement of *Keshen* to put us in possession of the heads of the mandarins opposite *Hongkong*.

Sir Gordon an enemy, we met with one,
Find we a disorder fractured peace to part,
And [illegible] short-sighted [illegible]
[illegible]

with, as to intermingle in grande route.

The following French officers went out in the *Belle Poule* and *Favorite* to St. Helena, to receive Napoleon's remains; lieut. general count Bertrand; lieut. general count Gourgaud; baron Emile de Cases; count Rohan de Chabot; M. Arthur Bertrand; M. Pierre Orsin, Archambault, Novarrit, Pierret, and Marchant.

The steamer *Queen* with Sir Gordon Bremer on board, arrived at Singapore on the 5th ult. having made a passage of 9 days. The *Madagascar*, steamer, had sailed the previous day for Calcutta. We believe Sir G. Bremer is expected back about the end of this month.

This morning H. M.'s ship *Columbine*, commander T. J. Clarke, with a flag on board. It has been stated that capt. T. F. Abel, the captain of the transport *Pottinger Boatfine*, who held a lieutenant's commission in the navy, was murdered by the Chinese of *Ningboo* (*vide* C. R. March 30 and April 6) on the 20th of March; it is said he was stabbed to death.

The Chinese officers at *Ningpo* would not receive a dispatch addressed to better air city forward.

The *Columbine* made the passage up in 16 and down in 8 days.

TRANSLATIONS.

Wuchanshan, a naval officer from Fukien, has been ordered by the military board to succeed the late admiral *Kwan*.

Seggaun, the Chieftain of Tsingpoo, has been drowned in *Sanshanghoo* (*Chinkiangfoo*) is appointed to succeed him.

Imperial Edicts.

Report from the *Fooyuen* of Shantung begging for supplies.

Tuhangoo, first governor of Shantung, begging reports, and looking up bags for the imperial glance.

It is known that as regards the defensive measures against the English rebels, last year in the province of Shantung, of which I have already made a lucid report. After consultation I took from the provincial treasury 20000 taels, which the provincial treasurer disbursed, for the use of the different chiefs and been districts. I have ordered the different officers to report each item of expenditure, but the fates have not yet been ascertained & reported; but about [illegible] taels is yet to be required to cover the whole expenditure; yet it is not excessive. I have consulted with the treasurer that all the officers throughout the province should, to meet the expenditure, return their * *Yang* [illegible] to the treasury; and if every one life his head it will be easily managed and there will be no necessity to open the imperial treasury.

If what is required to repair the walls of the city, to increase the number of the village militia to keep watch and guard against the English rebels, and to hold possession of the city, is again borrowed from the people's substance, as the people are less and the land sterile, in the whole of Shantung and its dependencies, I fear their strength will not be equal to it; and disturbances and confusion may occur.

Let year the expenditure from the treasury was not raised from the people; but now the treasury is empty—there are no available funds, and to provide for defence against the rebellious barbarians will require large outlay.

I dare not in the smallest affair be hastily obstinate, which would impede future operations. I have again and fourth time bowed on the matter; and can only look up and entreat the Imperial favour to grant that 20000 tails be advanced from the treasury, when we shall have time to clearly on our preparations of defence without hurry; & when the affair of the English rebels is over and finished, the different heads of expenditure shall be verified; & should there be no exception, it shall be returned into the treasury to alleviate the country's retrenchment.

On this account I have made this duty prepared report. The imperial edict has been received.—It is recorded.

Proclamation [illegible] from the Imperial commissioners.

[illegible] of the people and [illegible] mutually dependent on they should regard each other with mutual good feeling.

The province of Canton has always been regarded as a rich and extensive department, a district friendly for learned and wealthy men.

Our dynasty has fed and nourished (the black-haired people) for more than two hundred years and have kept the empire in peace and tranquility for a long period, and the people have never seen a red coat; and so, if one person acts disgracefully and opposes the laws, the whole people are alarmed as at the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork—thinking soldiers are coming. But our emperor, to cherish his people from their difficulties, orders his officers to lead forth their troops.

When I (Yehshen) first entered myself in my chariot, I heard that when the rebellious barbarian's first boiled into the river of the city, great numbers of the trading community have removed themselves. Now that troops are assembling from all quarters, the strength of our forces cannot be said to be slender; nor can the city and the surrounding land be said to be undefended; grain and provisions cannot be said to be scarce; our military weapons cannot be said to be out of order; therefore, ye traders, you must rest in tranquillity without any apprehension, and all of ye in the city be of one mind. On this account we issue these imperial orders. After this proclamation is issued, the citizens who have not removed dwell in tranquillity, rejoicing in their occupations, and those who have removed must forthwith go out, and all peacefully pursue their different callings.

The corps of public officers have hitherto been the people's hope and dependence; and more especially now they cannot lightly desert their village walls.

Hitherto the barbarians have been respectfully obedient to the empire, and already have they been permitted to open their lands and domestic trading; therefore it is essentially requisite to preserve tranquillity, and not give way to anxiety and fear. As to the soldiers, they have strict prohibitory warnings; yet if they cause agitation and trouble, the people are permitted to rather had early them to the camps, where they will be ruled by military law; decidedly no indulgence will be shown them. And ye people be not illusory nor stand gaping about through suspension. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29 day (April 29.)

The (following) imperial edict has been received.

At the present time the military affairs of the provinces of Kiangsoo and Chekiang are matters of the greatest importance; and it is absolutely necessary that all the public despatches be forwarded at the rate per day written on the envelope; for this rate of speed not a moment is to be lost. I direct that the governors and lieut. governors of all the provinces have strict orders throughout all the class and have directors, that all important military despatches be forwarded with flying speed. If, on examination, there is any delay or disruption, the name (of the offending officer) is to be immediately indicated, he is to be dismissed, and his crime branded with the greatest severity. Respect this.

As military is now being conveyed to Tuntsin, I order that the keepers of the hair cloth (or felt) store houses immediately prepare 100 pieces of felt for covers for the guns; I further order the fan engineers of Shantung to send officers and men with ropes to lift the guns into the carts. Let all the said officers obey accordingly, without the least delay. Respect this. 1st J. S. m. C. R.

Dear Mr. Editor or Recorder,—I call to your classic recollections that the ancients used to offer many sacrifices to avert the destructive powers of the goddess "Nemesis."

It appears to me that our steamer Nemesis proceeds in her course as the [illegible] you will have the Chinese in their temples offering myriads of sacrifices, and supplicating [illegible] to interpose, beyond bounds, to avert the destructive powers of the steamer "Nemesis," and which vessel in her destructive capacity so far as regards Chinese, seems perfectly to shower her descent from the celestial goddess.

Macao, 10th May, 1841. Benzon.

To the editor of the Canton Recorder.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Those who know Hongkong have no doubt[illegible] on being the main passage in all China. Besides, this passage contains within itself, one of the most perfect harbours for war and safety in the world, even against typhoons. Yet, by much the most convenient portion of the passage, either, for anchorage of ships or for building on the shore approximating to them is on the northern continental side. That this will be the British anchorage, is quite certain; as these things follow wealth and power, but it certainly would be desirable that this splendid anchorage on the bight opposite Hongkong, should not be occupied in the midst of our shipping, by millions of low-born Chinese, driven from all other places, on the rescrapes of the earth. No Chinese police—no English police. This is one objection to the present position. The following one is of a graver nature. England has been proverbial in all her settlements for a total disregard of health—she sends out her heroes, and best soldiers—she raises ramparts around them without regard to money, more than if it had been of no worth; but she forgets that by placing these brave men in the neighbourhood of some marsh, or in the focus of some burning glass, she brings above their heads the pestilence which no ramparts can protect against and no courage stand. The practical way to arrive at a healthy position, is no doubt difficult and it is generally got at by high medical skill, or by the local knowledge of the inhabitants of the country. I should doubt if these have been well consulted in the present proposed site at Hongkong city.—In the first place, the natives evidently avoid it, and any settlement of them in numbers, is upon the continental side of the passage—and following forth the analogy, any considerable numbers of natives who do exist on Hongkong, live on the southern, not the northern shores of the island.—Any one accustomed to pass the hot months of July, August, and September, must have noticed that the breeze coming from the sea, and giving life to all nature, struck in the bight before described, and on the land behind it, in the hottest days as early as 10 to 11 o'clock—whereas on the site of the proposed city, it was 3, 4, and 5 o'clock before a breath of wind was available. No doubt H. M.'s plenipotentiary's medical advisers, have looked at the site, and considered it healthy—that is, it may be very healthy from January till April, yet it may be very unhealthy from May till December—let them try both seasons before they tie down unfortunate men, to die under their verdict. As to the British settler, having money in his pocket to build for himself, give him protection on both sides of the water and then the chance be on his own head. With respect to the right of possession, it is already one of conquest, and it is one of the few conquests that can be justified by the law of God, and by the usage of men as one of self protection.—The local authorities of Canton have broken all faith both as to person and as to property, and the seizure of a secure residence, without attempt to acquire territorial possession, is strictly an act of self preservation; but in doing this act, as a wise man should make it complete, and complete and useful it cannot be, without the possession of at least three [illegible] continental shore, and I can conceive no difference in point of justice, in seizing the one and seizing the other.

I have been informed that a military survey of the point and bight in question, has been made, and the engineers declare that the making it effectually defensable, would cost a sum far beyond the worth of affairs at issue. I am ready to grant this, although I know nothing about the matter—still, until the Americans or French come out to cope with us, in an attempt to gain our trade in the east, I hold that a well chosen site of a battery, protecting water, and with a few guns, 12 well found guns inside; 200 Europeans, and communication with our shipping, is just as impregnable to the whole Rebels of China, as Gibraltar is. Why not give us one of these at each end of the debatable land, and when English shipping get down there, let me tell you, sir, either, they will do something to protect themselves.

An encouragement of land is given out with regard to this settlement—men have tried low sinking since the days of Manco, and before him, and they generally have turned out very short-sighted in their provisions. In the present case, it is all well that is unchallenged; I myself should doubt the legality of most of them, but no one can deny their humane tone; and that is at least a saving feature.

Benzon.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MAY 18TH, 1841. NO. 20.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A1 British Barque "SULTAN," 297 Tons Register, daily expected. Apply to
INNES FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
THE A1 British Barque "CLARINDA" 240 Tons Register, daily expected. Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR SALE,
FOR CHEY, OR CHARTER.
THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner "JOVEN GORINA" of 90 Tons. Apply to J. V. JOSSE.
Macao, 17th May 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.
THE Portuguese Brig "AMIZADE," Captain L. de Encarnação, will not be despatched for the above port until the end of the present month. For freight apply to PEREIRA & Co.
Macao, 8th May, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE CHARLES FORBES, Captain Willis, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—THE interest, and responsibility of Tom Fun, esq. in our establishment ceased this day.
STRALHAN & Co.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

BILLS FOR SALE.
THE Calcutta Union Bank's promissory notes, payable on demand at 30 days sight, bearing interest from 15th January until paid at 4 per cent per annum, in sets of Company's Rupees 1000 to 5, Rs. 25,000, apply to
CHARLES DRAKE.
Macao, 17th May, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY
THE undersigned will continue to grant policies in this office at the usual rates.
MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomas Dowson and Robert Thomas of Calcutta, have from this day admitted partners in our firm.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Hindostan, Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Red and White Port, Claret, Madeira, Malaga. Apply to
BERNARDO DE LEMOS,—at Goodman or B. BARROS,—Praia Grande.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Thursday next, the 20th Instant,
JNO. SMITH
will sell, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve, in the Godowns of J. P. Bennett, Esq. Praya Grande.
A large quantity of Damaged Cotton Cloths, 60 bales of Damaged Bengal Cotton, A few half pieces of Linen, &c.
ALSO
200 ounces of Gold, 2 Dollars, & 3 quarterones of Brandy—10 bags of Tobacco—Pilot Bread in Bags and barrels, Flour in 100 lbs barrels, large quantity of Beef & Pork, Lisbon wine in 2 dozen cases, a quantity of Red wine and Manila Cigar Rope, Cherry Brandy, in 2 dozen cases, a few pieces of Sheeting, quantity of market Flour, a quantity of Fine Tea, and white Sugar; 100 bales of Cotton Canvas; Fancy Brandies, in cases; a quantity of Pickles, Sauces, &c. a few bags of Brandy, Marsala, and Brickets.—Do Pork, &c. &c.
The Sale will commence at 11 a. m.
Terms—Cash.
Macao, 15th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for sale,
Superior Wines and Liquors, and articles of every description for Table use, &c., which may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.
JNO: SMITH.
First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 6th May, 1841.

SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.
Gilt plate chest containing, one Tea service Coffee Urn, Castors Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cup Sugar tongs, Engraved Forks of above, Spoons of do, Ladles of do, &c. &c. &c., all of modern patterns, also one English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, covered with West Indies Mahogany; and several pieces of other valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by
F. P. DA SILVA.
Rua da Barata para praia Mandarim.
Macao, 7th May, 1841.

FACTORY AND SHIP STORES
Coils Rope; Hawsers Pitch; Paints, white lead in kegs, black do. in do., green in do; Linseed oil in jugs; Spirits of Turpentine in do; Sherry Wine in cases three dozen bottles each; Rum's, Alsop's best Madeira Beer in cases six dozen bottles each; Havana Cigars in half and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimnies for lamps; Sandwich Island sandal wood, for sale at the godowns of
F. P. DA SILVA.
Rua da Barata para praia Mandarim.
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Passage on moderate terms. The exchange until June being in Spanish Dollars—in the Typhoon months at Hongkong.
For particulars enquire of Captain Hooper on board the British Brig "ANTARTOS," or of Capt. San Joze on board the Spanish Brig "ESTATE," or of
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which day notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,
40 Barrels Salt Beef.
40,000 lbs Ship Biscuits.
20cwt „ Soap.
24 Jars Manila Cheroots.
20 „ do. Cheroots.
20 Tons Spanish do.
120 Cases of Gin.
2 Casks .. do.
200 Boxes of Brandy.
20 Casks do.
12 Barrels Spanish Brandy.
10 Do. Manil. Rum.
20 Boxes Sparkling Champagne.
20 „ Superior Sherry.
20 „ Mad ira.
20 „ Bucy.
120 „ Porter.
16 Jars Hog Lard.
Macao, Gunpowder Chinese pipes, [illegible] orders.
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Pork in Barrels Russia Sheeting, of 30 feet and under, just landed on Alex McKim. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A new selection of Sideboards for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent up by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:
PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
„ Mango Chutney
„ Curry paste
„ Curry powder
„ Tupp's sauce, for [illegible]
„ Mild pickle
„ Lime juice
„ Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
„ Chilli vinegar, in pints
„ Plain vinegar, in quarts
„ Do. Sherry, in 1/2 and 1/4 [illegible]
„ Veal Broth do. do.
„ Mutton do. do.
„ Dried herbs
„ Delicious pickles on account for Bags of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Elegant Pulp Sauces, in bags.

The Spice-stuffed Beef, in the sundries packed the Angelina
Apply to MORARES LANE, Macao,
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BY EDWARD HONTEIN,
Just arrived on Ann McKim.
Mess Beef in half and quarter barrels
Smoked Ham
K g's of Tongues
Sago
Hockley and Pine Cannon
A quantity of Almonds
do. Raisins
Pickles
Mustard
American Cheese
Sparkling Champagne
Champagne Cider in one dozen cases
Kids of Salmon
do. Mackerel
Sperm and Tallow
Smoked red Herrings in tin and wooden cases
American Butter in large and small bags
A quantity of Cavendish Tobacco
Tins of Tea
Pickles of different sorts
Sauces
Capers
Cayenne Pepper
Pickled Oysters in 1/2 lb. tins
Shelled Peppers
Bengal Towels
do. Sheets and Sacks
Bottled Porter
French Claret, St. Julien &c.
Also a Patent Wooden Mangle, by Magnewell, Bennett Street, London.

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in boxes of about half a pound, the Brunette in the roads. Master may be seen at
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of English Brandy. Sago (Pearl) in boxes, Manila Cigars 4th superior. Grey drillings, striped. Whangees. Apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas Westmore having appointed Messrs. Hooker & Lane his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.
HOOKER & LANE.
Macao 5th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Beer in bottle 60 per dozen, or Pelosi Hodgson's Beer in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE $ 30 per 36lb.
do. do. Stout „ 24 „ do.
Port Wine $ 8 to 12 per Dozen.
Sherry „ 6 to 24 „ do.
Claret „ 5 „ do.
Hollands „ 5 „ do.
Pale Brandy „ 5 „ do.
Champagne and dozen cases Sp. do. 14 per dozen.
Manila Cigars in Boxes and half boxes do. and do.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Barrels at eight rents a lb. Flour, Oil, Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Bengal and Manila cordage, Chinese Cotton of different sizes, Boxes, Small anchors, for further particulars apply to
Macao, 22nd March, 1841. Antonio J. da Rocha.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails, Potter Lead in Sheets Bundles. Bags of different sizes. Manila Cheroots in Superior. Apply to
SEBASTIÃO PERES DA SILVA.
or J. V. Josse, Esq' Office.
Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE
AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Wines in the original packages, just landed on Amazon.

[illegible] cases Brown Cognac Brandy, [illegible]
[illegible] do. Cognac do. do. do. [illegible]
[illegible] do. extra fine Hennessy do. [illegible] each.
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] do. Pineapple Rum.
100 Kegs Butter. [illegible] each.

Large assortment of Bengal, exclusive of Dukes of Gloucester's, Hampton Cheddar Cheese, Hungary, Germany, Swiss Cheese, &c. &c. &c. quotation and have them now down.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1851.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Butts, in Cask. Apply to [illegible]

Hongkong, 1st March, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Hongkong market and Canton. Nos. 1 to 6

DUNBAR, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—[illegible] Canton. Nos. 1 to 6
37 „ Wind Duck Light
(Guaranteed superior quality)
[illegible] Nos. [illegible] 7
Superior Wheatsheaf [illegible] Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
White Duck.
White Duck.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru Extra, March 29.)

The Overland express arrived at Marseilles [illegible] and has brought a few copies of the 'Times' extra of the 4th February. We have extracted the most interesting items, which we subjoin:—

COURT.

The queen and prince Albert visited the princess royal, arrived at Buckingham palace from Windsor, on the 23rd January.

Her majesty opened parliament on the 30th January, and was most enthusiastically received on her progress to and from the house.

Several foreigners of high distinction, who attended present at the royal christening, are [illegible] to Windsor with her majesty, to participate in the festivities. The king of the Belgians, with the duke of Saxe Coburg and the duke of Nemours, will be the godfathers of the princess royal) is expected to arrive at Buckingham palace about the 7th or 8th. The godmothers will be her majesty, the queen dowager, her royal highness the duchess of Kent and it is believed, the duchess of Gloucester. It may be pretty confidently stated, that the names to be used for the infant princess are Adelaide (after the queen dowager). Victoria (after the duchess of Kent), and, it is confidently, Louisa (after the queen of the Belgians). It is mentioned very generally, that amongst the honours which will be dispensed by her majesty immediately upon the christening of the princess, viscount Hardinge will be created a viscount, and that an English earldom will be conferred upon lord Palmerston. It is still [illegible] that other five or six months ago, it was stated that her majesty was then about to present to lord Melbourne a [illegible] of the value of 1000 guineas, in testimony of the high respect and esteem in which the noble premier was held by the sovereign. It is now stated that the presentation of the plate will not be deferred beyond the 10th.

The princess Sophia is under the affection of total blindness. The only surviving son of her late sister, the duchess of Gloucester, is under the guardianship of the H. Holland, to present a memorial of complaint of her treatment during the [illegible] of her mother.

It is said that when the earl of Carlisle had an interview with prince Albert at Windsor, some months ago, arrangements were made during the three days the [illegible] remained at Windsor, for his lordship from the lieutenant colonelcy of the 16th hussars; in the expectation that, when the vacancy shall have been [illegible], it is the wish of the prince that prince George of Cambridge should receive the appointment.

PARLIAMENT INTELLIGENCE.

PEEL.—Colonel Sir J. Dwyer and sir Ralph Abercrombie are mentioned as the [illegible] in the direction in the east India company.

We are sorry to say that very great doubts are entertained up to the [illegible] of the measure intended to be introduced by government, for an equalization of duty on rum. This, to some degree, arises from the immense influence of the west India interest in both houses; but it is chiefly to be attributed to the prejudice which exists with regard to what is so [illegible] termed "slavery in India."

A memorial from manufacturers and chemists, in [illegible], in the course of signature, most distinctly shewing the employment of slave labour in the production of any of the great staples of India; but we think that it will not have the effect of at once disabusing the public mind.

The east India and China Association have presented petitions to both houses of parliament for equalization of duties on E. I. produce.

The sugar, Indian and other, planters and [illegible] merchants in England, have presented the [illegible] and are [illegible] their prayer, which we think reasonable. After all, our free trading will be effected, beyond opening the colonies to east India produce.

[illegible] the grievances [illegible] mentioned, of which a [illegible] is attributed to [illegible] not merely to the application of particular [illegible] of taxation, but generally to that of the [illegible] of Ind in [illegible] which [illegible] to [illegible] in every [illegible] a [illegible] advantage [illegible] and prevent the [illegible] number of the [illegible] of industry upon [illegible].

"That your petitioners therefore [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] to be extended; that the [illegible] be allowed to [illegible] freely with the other parts of the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible], capital and industry, and be [illegible] to an equal share in and the advantages and [illegible] of the blessings of commerce among subject and [illegible] people."

Our foreign news is not of the best interest.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

"The overland mail" of the 1st [illegible] reached Marseilles, [illegible] the 8th Jany., with intelligence to the following dates:—

China	7th October	Bombay	7th Nov.
Singapore	[illegible]	Ceylon	18th [illegible]
Calcutta	[illegible]	Bombay	[illegible]

The portion of the mail via Portugal reached [illegible] on the 13th January.

The steamer 'Great Liverpool,' which has sailed with the mail of the 30th Jany. for Alexandria, [illegible] her voyage from Malta, was compelled to put into Lisbon, having experienced a heavy gale off cape St. Vincent.

A second vacancy has occurred in the direction of the East India company by the death of Mr. [illegible].

We are sorry to announce the suicide of A. Grant, of Carnoustie, formerly of the country service, committed suicide a few days since, in consequence, some accounts say, of domestic affections, others of unfortunate [illegible] speculations.

According a report that the *Belle Poule* will shortly sail to the China seas, under command of the Prince de Joinville.

H. M. ship *Endymion*, 50, capt. the hon. W. R. Grey, is to proceed to India, there to be at the disposal of the earl of Auckland, should his lordship return to his country via the cape.

The queen has been pleased to appoint sir Henry Roper, now a puisne judge of the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, to be chief justice of that court, on the resignation of sir John Awdry; and Erskine Perry, esq., to be a puisne judge, on the promotion of sir Henry Roper.

The earl of Bellingham will shortly [illegible] the altar the young and beautiful widow of captain R. M. Cockerell, R. N., who died at Calcutta some time since. This lady is understood to be in possession of an annual income of £8,000 or 7,000, which at her death reverts to her three children, the issue of captain Cockerell.

Mr. Labouchere's bill for the equalization of the duties of east and west Indian rum will be introduced into the house of commons on the 8th. It will be seen from our parliamentary report that it does not propose to substitute the import duty on east India sugars, manufactured, in lieu of that from other British dependencies.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated in Dec., says "Lieut. Shakespeare, Bengal artillery, has lately arrived here with the remainder of the Russian prisoners 400 in number, from Khiva, and intends returning immediately to Herat via Khiva. Lieut. Shakespeare was formally presented to the emperor on the 29th of November.

The Glasgow east India and China association, have addressed her majesty's government upon the manner in which the Dutch east India trade is conducted, bringing forward facts which [illegible] interest.

It is said that 1000 chests of tea, that portion of the cargo of the *Westminster* lately on shore off Margate, which was damaged by salt water, has been sorted and sold by permission of the lords of the treasury and advertised by public sale.

The following advertisement has appeared in several papers:—"A splendid and powerful steam-ship, belonging to the eastern steam navigation company, burden per register 1,500 tons, with engines of 350 horse power, commanded by captain Henry Thompson, will be despatched from Southampton in August, touching at Madeira, St. Helena, Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, & Madras. This vessel is built expressly for carrying passengers between Calcutta and Suez, and is elegantly fitted up with every regard to comfort and safety."

Mr. A. Graham, of Glasgow, has published a pamphlet in which he submits the following suggestions to lord Palmerston on the basis of our commercial ports with China. 1. Admission of the rights of British subjects, with protection of persons and property, to travel and trade at Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, and other leading ports. 2. The [illegible] of [illegible] with liberty to [illegible] all persons. 3. The abolition of the consular fees, and the establishment of the fixed import duties. 4. The recognition of grounds at all these ports, and the permanent residence of a recognized British ambassador at Pekin.

A very able article, from the pen of E. D. Maughan, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, appeared in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "wrongs and claims of indian commerce." Notwithstanding the great length at which this subject has been recently discussed in the *Times*, *Examiner*, *Edinburgh Review*, and elsewhere, Mr. Maughan contrives to put forward some new claims, and better still, he has placed many of the arguments already advanced in a clearer and more popular form. Independently of the circulation of the *Review* (in a article will be very extensively read, as several thousand copies of it have been purchased and distributed throughout the country by an enterprising gentleman long resident in Calcutta.

Paris.—London, Jan. 3, 1851.—A report prevails in military circles that lord Hill is about to retire from the guards, and that the post of commander-in-chief will happen in consequence. Recent circumstances, which [illegible] matters of public notoriety, and to which lord Hill has been severely exposed, have been mentioned as grounds of the report. The *Standard*, alluding to this rumour, doubts whether there is any real foundation for it; but adds, significantly—"If anything should induce this lordship to resign the post which he has filled with so much honour and credit to the country, it will be the state of his health, which has, we regret to learn, been indifferent for some time past."

Jan. 31.—The debts and liabilities of Messrs. Wright & Co., appear to be about one million.—The great north of England railway was opened a few days since.

A letter from Mesopotamia says—"On Easter's arrival, the men received with cheers from the ships, that echoed through the mountains far and wide. He led the storming party at Sidon in a round hat, round jacket, trousers much the short for him, with a cudgel in his hand, and accompanied by his inseparable companions—a dog between the bull-dog and terrier breeds, called 'Poo,' in honor of the ship."

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened on the 30th Jany., by her majesty in person, with the following speech from the throne:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The government of Portugal had long [illegible] a state of [illegible] and a source of danger to the general tranquility. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the queen, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

"I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have adopted in consequence of those engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

"In the course of the transactions my general officers have conferred with those of the emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the [illegible], and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

"It has been deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force to demand reparation and redress for the injuries inflicted upon some of the subjects of the emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my crown. I do not come prepared plenipotentiaries to treat upon these rights of British subjects, with protection of persons and property, to travel and trade at Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, and other leading ports. 2. The [illegible] of [illegible] with liberty to [illegible] all persons. 3. The abolition of the consular fees, and the establishment of the fixed import duties. 4. The recognition of grounds at all these ports, and the permanent residence of a recognized British ambassador at Pekin.

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"It has been deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force to demand reparation and redress for the injuries inflicted upon some of the subjects of the emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my crown. I do not come prepared plenipotentiaries to treat upon these

matters with the Chinese government.

"The plenipotentiary sent, by the Imperial mandate, to negotiate with the government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring those matters to a speedy settlement, on an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Brazil and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1826, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. My both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between those powers, upon terms honourable to both.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you.

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principle of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the establishment of the public service.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Matters of the utmost importance to your interests occur, which will engage their attention, and require mature and effectual consideration.

"The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

"The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to measures which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

"It is although with serious concern I have to state that the success and assistance of my parliament, I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty and patriotism, and humbly implore of divine providence that all your councils may be directed to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote the enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The speech throughout was delivered with which distinct intonation, that not a syllable was lost in the most remote corner of the house, even when her majesty, with peculiar feeling adverted to the satisfaction it would afford her, should our degrading with China result in an amicable arrangement.

In the subsequent proceedings of both houses, the state of affairs in India and China was especially alluded to, the overwhelming importance of the Turco-Egyptian question throwing all other matters, whether of domestic or foreign policy, completely in the shade.

In the peers the address was moved by Lord Bacon, who, in the course of his speech, said the blessings of peace, he believed, would be speedily restored to us; and he great say that, in his opinion, they would owe that happy result to the Lords of the Admiralty and the zeal that had attended the operations of Chusan. He had every reason to hope and believe that our differences with China would be brought speedily to an end; although perfectly aware of the dilatory nature of the Chinese, he hoped that the occupation of the island of Chusan would act as a spur upon their diplomacy. In India there was every prospect that the late important events would operate most beneficially, and tend to establish yet more firmly our power in that country, which then seemed in tranquillity.

Lord LONDON, in recording his address, said that he had separated from the very first the policy of the British expedition to the coast of China. It was impossible that the many injuries which the queen's subjects had endured could be longer submitted to. It was impossible that further forbearance could be shown, when so many aggravated outrages were inflicted. The Indian tribes than to have a war-like, and those tribes, unfortunately, had, as a consequence having such chiefs, in case, not in favour the general opinion of the British nation; and it was this consideration, the conduct of the British had that other tribes. He did think that the evacuation and the forbearance that had accompanied these transactions gave earthly price of notice and contempt upon. They are now prepared to deal with those, they might have expected any, that they have, or impose upon, a delusive peace and a delusive peace. He did trust, however, that they were embarked in the matter. Then their demands would be equal to the sum that had been indicated, he trusted, too, that they would meet with a prompt and efficient execution; the result not for our opinion, believe that the treaty, with the emperor of China would be a mere patchwork, and yet to expense made, the was considered that the execution of that treaty, would be insured by every political pledge, and he expressed not only his own opinion, but the opinion of the British commercial public, that they never should let go their hold of some substantial permanent, abiding guarantee in the shape commercial, on throughfare towards the north of China. If, having secured a position, they then slackened their grasp of it, they would find that everything, they had done was as good as not done at all, and all their high expectations would be miserably defeated and disappointed.

Conspicuous.—In the commons the address was moved by Lord Brabazon, who, having expressed a hope that the new heir to the throne might possess all the manly graces and virtues, said that he turned from the gloomy contemplation of the subject he had adverted to, to a subject calculated to raise up feelings of honest pride and exultation in the heart of every Englishman; the attitude to the glorious transactions which had been accomplished, not only at Acre, but on the banks of the Tigris and in China. The latter triumph might not be so glorious as that of Acre or on the banks of the Indus, but it was still one likely to prove highly important in its results. It was a further matter of congratulation to consider, that these achievements had not been undertaken for the purpose of territorial aggrandisement, but, in the first instance, for the establishment of the independence of the Ottoman empire, in the second, for the better government of India; and in the third, to vindicate the national honour, and place the intercourse of this country with China upon a safer and fairer footing. It was pleasing to reflect that in all these undertakings her Majesty's forces had been either crowned with success, or were upon the eve of being so.

Mr. G. Berkley, in seconding, on the address, congratulated the country on the foreign and domestic policy of ministers, and alluded with satisfaction to what had taken place in India. He said, I am fully to believe that there rather not a man in Scotland, Ireland, or Scotland, whose heart has been dead to the news brought by every Indian mail of the triumph of British arms throughout the length and breadth of the continent of Asia. I congratulate the country and the government on the Chinese war, which has every probability of terminating in a manner so advantageous to the most important interests of this country. "And here, in passing, let me remind the house that among the many discussions of last session, ministers were nearly on the verge of losing the reins of government, because they had not manifested determination to the indignities heaped by commissioner Lin upon the British flag, and the injuries inflicted on English merchants. But though I remember this, though I remind the house of it, though the right honourable baronet the member for Pembroke's heart sink, and his face blushed with the deep sense of shame which I utter, still I feel confident that right honourable baronet, if he desires, can convert a political fiasco, and by his enlightened statesmanship, and by his wise and skilful management, can yet make the house to congratulate on the result, as he was contended England's triumphant situation."

Prussia.—Since publishing the friendly overtures which it is understood France has made to England and the continental powers, the warlike attitude which the ministers at Berlin have hitherto assumed, and made to effect purposes a return to more friendly relations, the explanation of which, also for a similar bias, is matter of deep regret. With the treaties project of dividing Poole, England has no concern, but when we find that the present contingent shall be fixed at 80,000, the present empty being only 40,000, and that the marine shall be raised to 40,000 men, with a reserve of 80,000 soldiers, the matter, we are bound to be on our guard. The measures of preparation are discovered by only "the by-word," whereby "by this high military Mandarin" of Berlin, "the of "the peace-maker." Gets the herald with the straightforward bulletin, "we think therefore regard every intervention of France with watchfulness; the through M. Guizot may be in reality, when he professes, the advocate of peace, "and the world and the courts are full shall is a pledge to Prussia is pledge to M. Guizot and the king towards in, which, in all probability, may be referred the extensive armament that follows.

The omission of all mention of China in the queen's speech, has been noticed with much asperity by the Paris journals, except the *Journal des Débats*, which is silent on the subject. "*La Presse*, the other court journal, observes that, for its part, it does not deprecate the warm reception accorded by the French cabinet towards Prussia, in satisfying her value in the Danubian, because the French government would now be cured of its illusions, respecting the English alliance, or the necessity of counteracting another and a more desirable one.

The *Constitutional* considers the silence of the British parliament to be "a cruel insult for the cabinet of the 29th of October, which, it says, was exalted to the "insignificant paltriness of a paragraph in the queen's speech, in return for its concessions and sacrifices." The *Courrier Français* and *Débats* both assert that the English ministry had inserted in the original draught of the speech a friendly paragraph towards France, which had been struck out a few hours before the opening of the parliament, on account, it was believed, of the two projects of law presented to the chamber of deputies, the one calling for a levy of 80,000 recruits, and the other providing for the organisation of an army of reserve.

Parisian speculators in the funds had previously prepared in London to circulate lithographed copies of the queen's speech.

A peace has been arranged between France and Buenos Ayres. The convention stipulates —1. The redemption of the indemnities due to French citizens.—2. The raising of the blockade, and the evacuation of the island of Martin Garcia.—3. An amnesty in favour of the proscribed citizens of the Argentine Republic.—4. The continuation of the absolute independence of the eastern Republic of Uruguay.—5. The dismissal of the native of France in Buenos Ayres on the footing of the most favoured nations.

The terms of the treaty between France and Holland are not known. France is believed entirely profiting from Holland by the Rhine, which is favourable to the manufacturers of Alsace, as well as to the consumers of Dutch and sugar, for very injurious to Havre. The duties on Dutch cheese are also diminished. Holland in turn diminishes by one-half her duties on French porcelain, paper hangings, cutlery, mercery, lace, and silks. The duties on French wines and brandies are taken off. This is the most important concession.

Spain.—The accounts from Spain cannot by any other present us with anything of interest.

Extract from Rome, of the 20th November, announces that Gabon Christian who received at all that day by the Pope. He only spoke of half an hour with his Holiness; the Pope spoke with the cardinals. The [illegible] of the [illegible] of the diplomatic body.

The settlement of the Douro question has been referred to England—so warlike preparations are at an end; but the official gazette contains addresses of congratulation from various municipalities for the firm conduct of the Regency.

M. Gambon has actually made arrangements to pay dividends upon what is called the Spanish indemnity bonds, not only as they fall due in future (which would be two dividends a year), but that he will pay four dividends annually, until the arrears are liquidated. The British government, it is understood, has already received an intimation to this effect.

The payment of the second instalment due to the late British legion has been also provided for, and serious efforts are making to resume the regular payment of the dividends on the consolidated debt.

The government have commenced the new year by putting down the Papal court in Spain called the *Tribunal de la Rota Romana*, and banishing its principal agent Ramirez Arellano, owner long distinguished by his opposition to the liberal institutions of the country.

Portugal.—England having interfered as mediator with Spain preparations for hostilities have ceased, and the government are proceeding to carry out in the cortes the pacific policy which it had already been intimated it was their intention to adopt. From the manner in which the discussion on the Douro question has already proceeded, there is every reason to anticipate a speedy and friendly settlement.

Mr. Thomas Stanton, the brother of Mr. Vincent Stanton, prisoner in China, gives the following account of him:—"It is now about three years since, while he was a student of St. John's college, Cambridge, that his attention was first directed to the benighted condition of the millions of China. His more immediate friends felt it their duty to repress, at any rate for a time, the missionary flame which burnt so bright within him. But it was all in vain. He soon offered his services to the church missionary society, but not being in a condition to extend their operations in that quarter of the globe, his services were obligingly declined. At that critical moment he was offered the charge of two sons of the late Mr. R. Turner, a British merchant at Canton; and feeling, as I know he did, that it was an evident call from God, he accepted the offer, and accompanied his pupils to China. Soon after his arrival there, Mr. Turner died, and it was his mournful duty to read the burial service over his remains. This melancholy event led to the return of his pupils. But, unwilling to be diverted from his missionary work, my brother remained behind, where since then he has been with singleness of heart devoting his little property to the furtherance of his heavenly as a c's work."

Captain Sproull, of the Circassian, arrived at Liverpool, is stated to have seen a sand-bank under water, but just visible in the hollow of the sea, in lat 1 S. long. 19 W., which makes it in the direct track of vessels bound homewards from St. Helena, &c. Horsburg makes no mention in his directory of any bank having been seen here, and it is more than probable that vessels have sailed immediately over it; no coloured water has, that we are aware of, ever been seen other here; and if it were not for the difference of two degrees of longitude between this supposed bank and that of Vigia, it might be considered that it must have been the latter. As there can, now, however, be but little doubt that, if the latitude and longitude given be correct, such a bank does exist, it is highly important that the government should take some steps in this matter, and that captains of vessels bound from the east Indies, should endeavoth to corroborate it for the safety of all mariners.

A letter from Moscow, Dec. 16, points out the importance of that city as a place of intermediate trade for all days to Russia with China. Letters, it says, from Pekin, arrive there in ten weeks, whereas they now take from four to five months. After alluding to the report of the English having taken Pekin, it says that revolts are rumoured to have occurred in the interior of the empire on account of the English being desirous of overthrowing the Tartar dynasty of the Mancchous. The English were further said to have captured a fleet of forty five junks, five of which were laden with tea. The price of tea had risen in Moscow on account of the affairs of China, and the importation of tea was expected to fall from 100,000 chests, the quantity imported last year to 40,000. Great quantities of Russian goods sent in exchange to China were remaining in warehouses at Kiachta, to the no small injury of the merchants. The annual export of cloth to China from Moscow is stated to be 40,000 pieces.

Mr. Silkman, the secretary of the east India and China association, has prepared a comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, entered into, and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the east India company's charter, in the years 1839 and 40. By this statement it appears that the tonnage inwards for 1839 was 246 756; and in 1840, 235,440, which shows a decrease of 11,316; and the ships were 640 for 1839, while they were 592 for 1840, giving a decrease of 48. In 1839, the ships entering the London port were 463, and in 1840 they were 404; this is a decrease of 59. The ships entering Liverpool show an increase of five, the number for 1839 being 195, and for 1840, 145. The tonnage outward for 1840 was 339,567, which, as compared with 1839, which was 379,322, gave an increase for the former period of 40,225. The number of ships entered outwards was 982 for 1840, and 708 for 1839, being an increase of 284.

Sir Colin Campbell is a passenger on board the *Great Liverpool*, for his government in Ceylon. Holding himself high rank in the [illegible] he will assume the command of the [illegible] island, and sir E. Arbuthnot will proceed to Pedgah. Mr. Mackenzie, the former governor, being a civilian, a military commander was required.

It is stated by the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that lord John Russell, in a personal interview with sir Colin Campbell, told him that although the former governor of Ceylon, being a civilian, received only a reduced salary of 7000*l.* per annum, he sir Colin, would have the same as former military governors, who were also commanders-in-chief, viz., 12,000*l.* When sir Colin waited on the secretary at war, in a conversation he had with Mr. Macaulay, that gentleman observed, that he supposed sir Colin was aware that the salary was aware that the salary was 7000*l.* per annum which had been acted by *lord Hill himself*, and the secretary *for the Colonies*; adding that several general officers, men of ability, of their own party, would gladly accept the appointment on those terms. Sir Colin replied that he was not aware of the reduction; that in regard to politics he was a soldier, and knew of no party; and that, in respect to others being found to accept it at the reduced rate, he had no doubt of that fact; and he also thought that men of equal, if not superior, abilities could be found who would undertake the office of secretary-at-war for half the salary Mr. Macaulay was receiving; on which Mr. Macaulay said he hoped Sir Colin did not think he meant anything *personal*. In answer Sir Colin replied certainly not, and hoped that Mr. Macaulay did not consider anything he had said as personal. However, Sir Colin went immediately to lord John Russell, who told him that he had never heard of the agreement mentioned by Mr. Macaulay, and that the appointment should be as he had promised.

Madras.—Major-gen. Reeve, of the Bombay service, expired on the 15th Jany.

Major-gen. T. H. Smith, Madras establishment, died on the 23rd Jany.

The death of gen. sir H. Worsley is announced.

An army reorganization of from ten to fifteen thousand men is to be proposed to parliament.

The disturbances which were lat month extend to Indat ion, in consequence of the favourable intelligence received by last mail, not to embark till the usual period, May.

20th regt.—Capt. Maule and Ens de Rotenburg have joined the depot.

66th.—In the court of queen's bench, a rule for a criminal information which had been granted against Mr. Alaric Watts for a libel in the *United Service Gazette*, on lieut. Hart, was discharged with costs. Lord Denman condemned the article complained of; but he said there had been aggravating circumstances on the part of lieut. Hart, which had been suppressed when the application for a rule was made. It was requisite the court should show that they could not submit to have applications for criminal information made in a garbled and suppressed statement; and if that were done, it must be at the hazard of the party making it. The court would expect to have all the knowledge which the prosecutor himself possessed as to the circumstances of which he complained.

Jan. 7.—The death of rear-admiral Sir P. H. Vere, who commanded the *Shannon* in the memorable engagement with the American frigate *Chesapeake* is announced.

General Sir F. Maclean, bart. has been appointed colonel of the 18th regiment, vacant by the death of lieut.-gen. Sir William Henry Trigge. Lieut.-gen. Sir Lothar W. Ottey succeeds Sir F. Maclean in the colonelcy of the 96th regiment.

The Russian government has conferred the order of St. George of the second class on admiral Shepard.

Among the measures now in progress for the education of the people, the importance of music as a branch of public instruction has not been overlooked. A paper has just been printed and circulated under the authority of the committee of the privy council on education, announcing the establishment of a singing school in London for schoolmasters, and containing an account of the manner in which it is to be conducted.

Jan. 20.—Mr Edmund Antrobus, son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, is the conservative candidate for the representation of East Surrey, vacant by the death of captain Alanger.

The Niger expedition consists of the *Albert*, capt H. Dundas Trotter, lieuts. R. G. Fishbourne, H. C. Hereton; master, G. B. Harvey; surg., J. O. M'William, m. d.; assist.-surg., James Woodhouse; purser, William Bowden; mates, W. C. Willis, M'Leod, B. Cockerell, J. W. Fairholme; second master, W. H. T. Green; clerk, W. R. Bush; clerk's assistant, J. Moffat; gunner, W. Merriman; engineers John Langley, James Brown. The *Wilberforce*, commander, W. Allen; lieut. James N. Strange; master, W. Forster; surgeon, M. Pritchett, m. d.; assist.-surg. T. R. H. Thomson; purser, C. Wakeham; mates, R. C. Toby, H. F. N. Reid; clerk, J. B. R. Webb; engineers, William Johnstone, G. Garrier. The *Soudan*, commander B. Allen; master, John Beton; surg., W. B. Marshall; assist.-surg., H. Collman; clerk, in charge, N. Waters; mates F. W. Sidney, A. B. Davies, W. R. Webb; engineers, G. V. Gustellow, W. Johnson. The rev. T. O. Mulle will, it is thought, be chaplain to the expedition.

Jan. 28.—Sidney Smith's last joke. He says,—we understand that the Chinese affair is all picking (*Pekin*) and choosing (*Canton*).

Feb. 1.—The following is her majesty's reply to both the houses of parliament:—

"I have received with great satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address. I thank you for your congratulations on the increase of my domestic happiness. I shall not cease to direct my most earnest attention to every measure which may be calculated to promote the public welfare, and the maintenance of the peace of Europe."

The queen has received a letter of felicitation from the sultan. It is quite a gem of oriental rhetoric, more feet in length by four or five inches in width.

The earl of Cardigan is to be brought to trial at the bar of the house of peers on the 16th.

Feb. 8.—Mr. Gladstone has been returned for Walsall by a majority of 39 over Mr. Smith. The hon. Mr. Smythe has been returned for Canterbury by a majority of 169 over Mr. Wilson.

See supplement.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1841.

America.—Our accounts from New York are to 8th January.

The shares of the bank of the United States had fallen 12 per cent, and there was consequently a panic in the stock-market.

The packet-ship Garrick was lost; crew and passengers supposed safe.

The census of the United States was nearly completed. The population would reach, if it did not exceed, 17,000,000.

The new, or Harrison administration, was, at last account, nearly formed. Mr. Webster would take the department of state, Mr. Crittenden the attorney-generalship, general Ewing the postmaster-generalship, and Mr. Graeger the navy department.

Hostilities against the aboriginal Indian tribes, who have been for so many years the victims of a savage persecution, are to be again immediately resumed, as the season affords additional advantages to the regular troops. The bloodhounds hitherto employed to hunt down the fugitives, having proved in many instances inefficient, another species of hound, similar to those formerly used for the same purpose in St. Domingo, is to be imported from Cuba, which, it is expected, will answer every anticipation.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Monte Video, 9th Nov.:—"We think we can advise, with certainty, the death, on the 20th Sept last, of the dictator Francia of Paraguay. That extraordinary man has been so often reported to have died, that we took no notice of an article in one of the newspapers the other day reporting his death; but were yesterday informed, through a channel which we think worthy of credit, confirming his death, as before mentioned."

British America.—Our accounts from Boston are to the 2d January.

The Canada union act was to be proclaimed early in the month.

Preparations for the general election occupied politians throughout upper Canada. The reformers anticipated a decided majority. Candidates also began to multiply in the lower Province. Several well-known anti-colonists promised to give the union a fair trial if elected.

WAR OFFICE, July, 20.

49th.—Lieut. James Patrick Mirk to be captain, without p., v. Strem, deceased; Ensign Walter Tyler Burthy to be lieut., v. Mirk; gentleman cadet John Gray Belton, from the royal military college, to be ens., v. Burthy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

	s. d.	s. d.
Indigo, Manila	2 11	to 4 9

Raw Silk has continued in much the same state as during the previous month with but little variation in prices. The arrivals have been of Bengal 535 bales, and of Chinas 415 bales. The deliveries both of Chinas and Bengals have materially increased upon those of last month. Good Bengals are very scarce and in demand; the proportion of low quality is very large and never difficult of sale.

Tea has continued in a depressed state and subject to sudden variations since the arrival of the last mail. Bohea, Congous is 3d to 1s 4d; Pekoes 1s 4d. Congou, ordinary and mixed leaf kind 1s 5d to 1s 6d; blackish mixt leaf 1s 6d; blackish leaf and strong 1s 7d to 1s 10d; Pekoe kind and flavor 2s to 2s 4d; blackish leaf, but burnt flavor 1s 6½d. Souchong ordinary 1s. 1s 5d; fair 1s 8d to 2s; fine to flavor 2s 6d to 3s. Flowery Pekoe, good to fine 2s 6d to 4s. Bih. Leaf Pekoe 1s 6d to 2s. Orange Pekoe, fr. to fine 1s 9d to 2s 6d; fine scent. 2s to 3s; Twankay, yellowish leaf, 1s 6d to 1s. 6½d.; good, 1s 8½d to 1s 7d; superior and brightish old. 1s. 1s 2½d to 1s 10d. Hyson Skin, yellowish leaf, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; brightish leaf, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. Hyson, coarse yellowish leaf, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; middling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; good mid. brightish leaf, fresh, 2s to 3s 4d; extra fine, 4s to 6s. Young Hyson Twankay, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d; Hyson, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 0d. Imperial, 2s 6d. to 3s. Gunpowder, 2s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.

Drugs.—256 cases Camphor, partly sold, at £11 to £11 5s. 426 bags Turmeric, fair Bengal, 28s.; Java 14s. 25 chests Dragon's Blood, ord. to fair, £7 to £15 per cwt. 160 chests Rhubarb, first, fat 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; second 5s. to 5s. 9d.; third 4s. 6d. to 5s; first, round, 8s. 3d. to 6s 9d.; second 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; unassorted 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. 99 cases China preserved Ginger 1s 8d. per lb. Gum Animi, Olibanum, Benjamin, Star Aniseed, Musk, Galls, and fine Epsom Alone, are worthy of attention.

Cassia Lignea continues in good demand.

Sugar—the sugar market opened at the commencement of the year with more firmness than characterised its close in 1840 and a good demand took place at 6d to 1s advance; subsequently this advance has been partly maintained, though the market is still firm. The public sales of Mauritius and Bengal have been large—of the former 27,000 bags, and of the latter 17,000 were offered, the greater part of which found buyers at our quotations. Siam, Manila and Java remain steady; but as the shipping season has not yet commenced little busin s has been transacted.

Vermilion is moderate demand. China Vermilion, none here.

Hemp, Jute, &c. have been in very little request since our last, and prices lower than our quotations have been accepted by private sale for most descriptions.

Our reduced stock and low rate of Mother o'Pearl Shells have attracted attention; the last sales of Manila went off at better prices.

Rattans in good demand. 20,000 partridge sold at 6d to 6½d, good size Bamboo wanted.

Rice has been in brisk request the whole of the month; good white Bengal, which previously sold at 13s 6d to 14s is now 14s 6d to 15s. Java 7,700 bags, in public sale, partly sold at former rates.

Safflower 220 bales Safflower, have been offered, the few fine samples fetched full prices; middling and inferior 10s lower.

Saltpetre, there has been a good demand for saltpetre since our last of 1s 6d to 2s advance. 13,000 bags have been offered, and partly sold as follows; refraction 1½ to 3½, 27s 6d to 28s; refraction 7½ to 8, 27s 6d to 28s per cwt.

MESSAGE
of the
President of the United States,
TRANSMITTING TO
Both Houses of Congress,
DECEMBER 9, 1840.

DOMESTIC QUESTION.

The embarrassment which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States & Great Britain has led to a great measure embodied. It is hoped that a favorable record is approaching for its final settlement. Both governments agree that it ought now be canvassed of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their duty, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as possible. In my last annual message, you are informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey, passed by Congress at the last session, had been received, and that a commissioner, instructed, also, a proposition for a speedy and final adjustment of the limits in dispute was made before the British government for its consideration. The minute of that government, communicated by additional propositions of its own, was received, though too late to consider, since your separation. These were promptly considered, and on more deliberate consideration, practicable, and transmitted with a due regard to the just rights of the United States, and of the State of Maine concerned in, and the message for discussing from the reader, with an additional suggestion on our part communicated by the secretary of state to Mr. Fox. That minister, not finding time if sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his government for its further decision. Having been from some time under its adjustment, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation.—Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces, they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the coming year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a state, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the lake of the woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British government to this proposition.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, & the remaining powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium a treaty of commerce and navigation based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian government, will be duly laid before the senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long-standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A commerce has been depending with the Hanseatic towns of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, also, a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Portugal was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and reciprocity which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of the American trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington in August last, the proceedings on the part of the government, relating to these claims, were communicated to the board. The claims and evidence by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different governments of South America. I regret however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge of alliance of Brazil having expressed the intention of his government not to prolong the treaty of 1826, to cease to be obligatory upon either party on

The 20th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the government of Chili has entered into an agreement to bonafide the claimants in the case of the Mexicana, for American property seized in 1819, and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that government.

The commissioners appointed by the governors of the conventions between the United States and Texas for making the boundary between them, have, according to the last report yet had from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole subject of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to recommence on the 1st of November for the purpose of establishing westwardly the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to red river. It is presumed that the work will be completed in the present season.

FOUR YEARS.

The consolidation of the African slave-trade has made full the run based situation of the government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising all those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been dispatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors, and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, to a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to the inhuman purpose. It is hoped that by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use to a trade which, while it violates the laws in equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several governments who are seriously bent on suppressing this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water casks, merchandise and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories, and the efforts of the factors are transported equally from one slave station to another without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect which, if fairly followed cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 2, 1840.

We this day announce the promotion of the two senior gunnery lieutenants in the mediterranean fleet—commissions dated 6th of November; and we are happy to find that four out of the eight gunnery mates have been promoted. It is excellent policy to encourage those officers who are at the pains of perfecting themselves to the best of the departments of the service, as the example cannot fail to stimulate others. We hope the same measure may be extended to the surveying service, which although not the most brilliant, is perhaps the most arduous of any and requires the greatest skill and intelligence.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Obituary.—On Jacob Pearl.—It is our painful duty to record the death of commander Jacob Pearl, C. B., knight, and knight of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, in the 55th year of his age, which melancholy intelligence took place suddenly on Monday morning last, 11th January, 1840, at his residence, Mount Pearl, near St. John's, Newfoundland. He had been 39 years in the service. He commanded the gunboat of the Neptune of 60 guns in the battle of Trafalgar; and was one of those brave men who volunteered to board the enemy's prowling boats in Algeciras, which caused the destruction of the French fleet. Upon the latter occasion he received the Mediterranean ship, and was severely wounded in the head. During the expedition to Walcheren he commanded the boats of the advanced squadron which destroyed the enemy's flotilla off Bath; and dreaded his course in the Scheldt, where he received the repeated thanks of the government of Bengal for his great services during the Burmese war. In this last service he commanded thirty sail of transport ships and 500 transport boats, and during the war he took an active part in the storming of Rangoon Pagoda, Malakta Reserve, and the capital of Ava. It may also be mentioned, that at great personal risk Sir Jacob Pearl saved nearly 300 Indian prisoners from among shoals and breakers after their vessel had gone to pieces, an exercise of humanity which, besides the danger of life, conferred a very great pecuniary benefit. To the above we add, that Sir Jacob Pearl was presented with a sword of the greatest value by the principal Jew, for his gallant conduct at Rangoon. A gold medal of great value was also

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him by the king of the Netherlands, for his humanity in saving the Dutch officers in action, in the Chesapeake; and lastly, the British merchants at Canton subscribed a handsome sum to purchase him a piece of plate, from the circumstance, as stated by them, that he had by his conduct saved the British character among the Chinese.

A LESSON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

A rowdy "Jonathan" and an outside
All hands of old England's tars knew how the Yankee Chesapeake
Was pounded by our Shannon, whence they hope to yet, "I guess," a piece;
But Satan, for a naval fight I'm now sharpin handles,
To which that fiend engagement is "not fit to hold the candle!"
Lest our a Yankee cruiser seen, said the "Mackerel chiefs,"
Off a hazy winter morning's dawn, when coming to see cod is able,
"Hail—out" upon his forward bow, an object which he "reckoned" on
To be an English cutter run, that "blow down" in a squall out.
He fired a gun, he hailed her once, and around them so cautiously,
But drawn no answer could he get, though hailing her pourcontinually,
On which the Yankee skipper, one of Satan's sons and crafty men,
Waited awhile at this hailed on "our fine, unfriendlied chiefs sir!"
Says he, "unshaved their impudence, we'll speak a little louder then!
So 'lower a head,' my gallant lads, get ready shot and powder then;
'I guess' we'll mend their manners, though they are so 'mutiny' obstinate, boys,
'The British can whip all the world, but we can whip the British, boys!'"
A shotted gun he forthwith fired, to try if that would "bring her to;"
The unknown sent back her compliments, and shot away a wing or two.
This set the Yankee's "blunder" up, which into rage was [illegible] now,
So he deeply's his mother, tar'd his sails, and hauled away in earnest now.
Though three long hours the conflict raged with wonderful fervidity,
The offender all on one side lay, the Irish resignedly!
For the stranger, somehow, never fired till after the American,
But then she knocked his "stacks" about his ears like any hurricane!
At length, when all his masts were gone, and half his crew disabled,
Bold Jonathan "in come to time" no longer was enabled;
"He's put my mast he's, that's a fact," says he, "and though unwillingly,
Our glorious ensign must down, and now not worth a shilling!"
He struck his flag, and hail'd the fire, to tell her he had had enough;
But still no officer there came to take him—this was bad enough;
And when the morning breeze sprung up, and blew the fog and smoke away,
I scarce dare tell you what he saw, but let him "fix you poke away."
A mighty hulk, not his prize, in most imposing attitude,
A frigate, an enormous hulk, quite common in that latitude,
'Gainst which, at every gun he'd fired, his guns shot had rebounded,
And swept off every mast he had, and filled his decks with wounded!
Our Yankee, who'd commenced the fight, and rather in his cannish mood,
"Unsuspected" his (as well he might!) with genuine astonishment;
And when, by aid of jury-masts, he reached his native city,
If he didn't feel "uncommon shocked" and foolish, "it's a pity!"

SONG.

"Qui capit ille facit"

Who takes a surveying may offend to gentlemen polemical,
Who love to plunge "in medias res" in contents anomalical,
Not knowing pass the question, he's in ethics or theology.
Then a sure dose of economics, or a lecture of astrology.
Lest haply, after wasting time in pursuing learn volumes,
To discover what can ne'er be attained, with logic most conclusive,
They find that, like our hero, by mistake they've "chosen a Tartar,"
And just the laughter of the world, by fate to say the quotation.

A. R. W.

ALL LETTERS SENT BY POST PAID.

CHINA.

MAY HEAD, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Feby.	Singapore	23rd April
U. States	16th Dec.	Java	1st April
Calcutta	25th March	Manila	3rd May.
Bombay	10th March.	Austral-Asia	10th June.

May.

ARRIVED FROM

10. Hyacinth, (U. S.) Lowell, Sydney.
11. H. M. S. Columbine, 16, T. L. Clarke, Esq. Commander, Chusan.
11. Hesper, Hicken, Sing. and Bombay.
11. Reform, Poole, Sing. and Calcutta.
12. Sovereign, Clarke, Sing. and Bombay.
12. Sarawak Sovereign, Fanning, Sing. & Borneo.
13. Sir Edward Ryan, Pybus, Sing. & W. Coast.
14. City of Derby, Roberts, Sing. and Calcutta.
14. Benvenue, Caldbeck, Sing. and Liverpool.
15. Dauntless Warrior, Macdonald, Sing. and Cal.
16. Parsee Merchant, Chilton, Singapore.
16. Jessie Cooper, (Br.) Emmer, Manila.
17. Hesperus, (U. S.) Brown, Sing. and Batavia.

PASSENGER.—For Singapore Departure, John Middleton, esq.

April.

SAILED FOR

11. Wellesley, Robertson, Leith.
11. Sovereign, Johnston, London.
11. Jessie Cooper, Mitchell, London.
11. Hamilton, (U. S.) Hilton, New York.
11. Rose, Moncrieff, London.
13. Ardassier, Macintyre, Bombay.

PASSENGER.—For Ardassier, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, h. m's service.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay.—Sir Herbert Compton, Charles Forbes.
For Calcutta.—Clown and Regina.
For Australia.—Ann Gales.

VESSELS LOADING IN MACAO ROADS

For London.—Amity.
For Bombay.—Charles Forbes, Argyll, Ardassier, Sir H. Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Transports, Palmyra, Barrosa &c, with ground and provisions, Greyhound, Albion.
From Liverpool.—Cheetah, Patana, Penang, Gemini.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Forbesshire, Thomas Grenville, Sesostris, Harlequin, City of Palmyra, Malabar.
From Bombay.—Argyll, Atlas Rohanna, Bombay Castle, Mary Gordon, Tweed.
From de via Manila.—
From Madras.—Apollina, George Armstrong.
From Singapore.—Elizabeth, Lester, Lord Stanley (Port.) Sulton, James Laing, Penang.
From Lisbon.—Vinjanto, (Port).

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Blenheim	74	captain	[home senior officer dec. Sir H. in Hemang dom-
Wellesley	74	captain	T. Maitland.
Rhode	44	captain	F. Beauchiere.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	26	captain	A. J. Kuper. (acty.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	26	captain	C. D. Sullivan.
Herald	26	captain	J. Bate.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Byron.
Pylades	18	commander	T. V. Anson.
Cruizer	16	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Columbine	16	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Alligator	10	lieut.	T. S. Mason, commdg.
Sulphur	6	commander	E. Belcher.
Sterling cch.	6	lieut.	H. Kliner, commdg.
Hebe sch.	—	lieut.	R. R. Quin, c. commdg.
Louisa cut	—	lieut.	T. Carmichael, do.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) cr. Brodie. (commdg.)
H. C's armed steamers.

Atalanta, capt. Rogers, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees,

1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
*Antaeus	948	Campbell	Jardine, Matheson &Co.
Charles Forbes	669	Wills	"
*Earl of Clare	910	Scott	"
*Fort William	1214	Hogg	"
Sovereign	948	Charles	"
M. Dupouch		Young	"
Sesostris		Caldbeck	"
*Adam		Pomeroy	Dent & Co.
Amity	350	Bell	"
*Ann Gales	300	Giles	"
*Lowjee Family	625	Ayres	"
Thomas Lentry		Graham	"
Augusta	350	Vocking	Shawtenet & Co.
*Castle Huntly	1200	Reddie	"
*Prudent South	611	Edmond	"
Essex	300	Moore	"
*Lambkin		Miller	"

*Dudley	400	Rennie	Turner & Co.
Anna Maria (for		Fenwick	"
Duke of Lancaster		Hargreaves	"
Rose		Mehaffey	"
Stanley Castle	1224	Johnston	H. Rustomjee.
*Maine	841	Hehan	"
Charlotte	60	Pockett	Dixon & Co.
Sandersons.	1200	Bailey	"
*Lanfranc	1213	Scott	"
*Sunrise	374	Sutton	WATGunnell & Co.
Isabella Watson	656	Macdonald	" (late & Co.
Regina		Poole	Pragnaren Leigh.
Hannah	471	Gordyne	Russell & Co.
*Commodore	653	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
*Sir Martin	564	Wickham	Bell & Co.
City of Derry	414	Roberts	Jardine & Hum.,
Jane	325	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hycrit	378	Hannah	(Co.
Helen	621	Hehan	Dadabhoy & Co.
AMERICAN.			
*Sir Machlin		Vanner	J. Matheson & Co.
*Lowell		Brownsmith	Russell & Co.
*Shawangunk		Crocker	"
Lima		Redmont	"
*Hamilton		Kilham	"
*Demetra		Oliver	Wetmore & Co.
*Florida	327	Falcand	G. Nye Jr.
Joseph Peabody		Dunman	J. P. Sturgis.
Morrison (U. S.)		Benson	Glyphent & Co.
DANISH.			
Sydan		Müller	J. Matheson & Co.
FRENCH.			
*La Lydie		Monbeck	J. Stevens.
SPANISH.			
Sampo	300	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher & Co.

* At Whampoa.

The only papers that have been delivered to us by the arrivals of the week are the *Singapore Free Press* of the 15th and 22d April; that of the 8th is still missing; but by the kindness of friends we have been enabled to extract fully from the *London Weekly* of Feby. 4.

Many of our local readers will hear with deep sorrow of the death of captain Alanger, m. p. for the eastern division of the country of Surrey; to whom that officer was well known as the commander of the Hon. company's own ship, the *Waterloo*.

Captain Alanger was considered one of the most active and best officers in the company's maritime service.

We have extracted those parts of the late president of the U. S.' message to congress as are most interesting to Englishmen; the paragraph, detailing the exertions of the U. S. government to prevent the traffic in the images of God on the coast of Africa will be read with unfeigned and universal delight.

We have not heard how many government buildings have been commenced on *Hongkong*; but would it not have been as well to have transferred the fine slabs of granite, the wood, &c. of the demolished forts to that new and favoured possession of the English crown, instead of throwing them into the *sea*?

We have translated the following despatch from the officer commanding at *Casa Branca* to the procurador of Macao; and publish it at the request of the latter functionary.

It is not improbable that these armed fishing boats may be intended to attack and capture the Chinese junks from Singapore, which always bring opium.

Translated from the Portuguese at Chiba, 13th May.

Despatch from the officer of Casa Branca in reply to one from the procurador respecting the fishing boats which have entered the inner harbour in great numbers.

Sen. the officer at Casa Branca, hereby informs the procurador, that in consequence of his despatch to him in which he said that being responsible he is suspicious of the great number of fishing boats which are assembled in the inner harbour, which at this time exceed five hundred, and more suspicious that at this present crisis they are buying arms; and that in hopes that from the care of the said officer all causes of suspicion will be vacated, they have reported that the number of the boats which are in the inner harbour but slightly exceed the number of two hundred; and although it has never heretofore happened that they have been so numerous it is now in consequence of the usual scarcity of fish & shell-fish between the third and fourth moons that they have anchored in the inner harbour in such numbers, and from no other motive, &c. But as among such a number of assembled boats there must be both good and bad persons, who may provoke disorders, the said officer has distributed police runners to walk the rounds by night and day to keep watch over all of them, and has also ordered the headmen of the streets to keep a strict watch that none of the crews come on shore and cause disorders. Macao being a place where Chinese and foreigners live intermingled, and where there thousands of Chinese shops and houses, the said officer always gives his best attention to the tranquillity of the place, nor shall the slightest matter be on his part unattended to, in order that no cause of distrust may be produced. He therefore sends this despatch to the procurador for the purpose of being communicated to all foreigners, in order that they may all live in quietness as hitherto, and not have the least fear of disturbance.—Intercalary 3d moon, 19th day (May 9, 1841). *Translated by J. R. Gonçalves.*

Our local orders will be somewhat astonished at the allusion to English affairs in China, in the queen's speech; for as the despatches of h. m.'s brig *Cruizer* and the *Mor.* had arrived previous to the drafting of that always mysterious and unsatisfactory document by h. m.'s ministers, and as it is generally reported here that admiral Elliot had applied to be relieved by the *Cruizer*, still no allusion to such an event is made in the royal speech, nor in the speeches of h. m.'s ministers in either house of parliament; and what is more singular & unaccountable, although h. m. informs the legislature that h. m. had appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon the matters in DEMANDING *reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of h. m.'s subjects by the officers of the emperor of China and for indignities offered (acted?) to an agent of h. m.'s crown*, still the legislators are not informed who are the officers who are appointed to these high and now most awfully responsible duties, nor does one member, the houses of either lords or commons seek to be informed on the important question—to whom are the interests and honour of the nation entrusted in these matters!

How does to DEMAND *redress and reparation* consist with an *amicable arrangement?*—and when h. m. is made to say that h. m. hopes that the Chinese government's own sense of justice will bring these matters to the desired result, h. m.'s advisers should have remembered that that government appealed to h. m.'s own sense of justice in these matters through the high commissioner *Lin*, in that officer's celebrated letter to the queen in July 1839.

How woefully will h. m., her ministers, and the English people be surprised & disappointed when the real facts stand forth to public indignation in all their miserable imbecility—in all their loathsome hideousness! redress and reparation are to be hoped for in the same ratio as the Chinese government's own sense of justice. We were, instead, presented to four months ago on '*oblivion of past and redressed injuries*'—an injury is always necessarily *past*—but where is our *redress*! *Keshen* alone can give us an answer.

Lord Lorgan talks of the bands that planned and the arms that had effected the capture of Chusan; and mr. G. Berkeley of England's triumphant situation!—O most lame and impotent conclusion! does not excessive of empire bring excessive of care! The capture of Chusan was palpable & obvious to the meanest capacity, it had been planned, in her by a course tax! Should not h. m.'s plenipotentiary insist that the colony accounts for the expenditure of every dollar of this tax; or, what would have been a proceeding far more becoming England's triumphant situation, why not at once paid into the queen's instead of the chinese treasury!

The latest accounts from Canton describe the inhabitants as again rapidly leaving the city with their goods and chattels, and it is generally expected that the arrival of the emperor's brother will be the signal for stopping the trade and an attack on the English forces. H. M's. ships Modeste and Alligator have been moved closer to the factories and troops have been detached up the river from the transports to be ready in case of emergency; we think it highly probable that the provincial city will be in our possession ere the fourth moon wanes old.

The ship *Franjee Cowasjee* was not taken up by h. m's. plenipotentiary, as was erroneously stated in our last number, but by sir H. le Fleming Seabouse, the senior naval officer in China.

In the following extract from a French paper we think the word *Kouangsi* is a misprint, for we have never heard that Mr. Gutzlaff has travelled in that province; and we much fear the zealous missionary has greatly overrated the number of *protestant* converts to the Chinese faith, as well as their zeal and exertions, and the result of those exertions.

THE REVEREND CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

Extract from the *Univers*—a French Journal, 19th of August 1840.

They write from London August 6, to the *Journal de Debats*, that a letter had just been received from the celebrated protestant Prussian missionary, *Gutzlaff*, who is now in China dated from *Hongkong* 16 h of November, from which the following is an extract.

"The number of native christian missionaries who are at this moment running over this vast empire, is about two thousand. All evince the greatest zeal for the propagation of the doctrine of Christ. In the province of *Kouangsi*, in which I travelled a long time, I found many christian disciples, who have been established and are directed by Chinese converts, and even in the localities of this province where there are not any schools, a very great number of families have embraced christianity and worthily practise the evangelical maxim. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of *Cho-ten*, situated on the south west frontier of this province, and who number about 3000, have become christians, and publicly broken their idols into pieces.

A Japanese, who has just been baptised, and who, in this act, took the name, *Mokutsu-Dosi*,—words which signify '*true disciple*,' has offered himself to traverse his country in order to preach and spread the gospel. We have accepted this offer with great eagerness; this will be the first Japanese who has filled a similar mission. To prepare himself he will shortly proceed to the United States, where he will study theology.

Thus far all has gone well enough for the missionary establishment in China; but a-h apply the misunderstanding which has unexpectedly arisen between this country and England, does as the greatest evil. In Canton, the irritation of the natives against the first christians is so strong that our great establishment in this city is paralysed in its action.

To place my wife, who resided there, in security, I sent her to Manila."

The editor of the *Debats*, makes the following reflections on this recital.

"We ourselves think that the celebrated protestant missionary, *Gutzlaff*, would not have been less worthy of belief, in assuming to himself the sole honour of all these admirable conversions. If anything could make us regret the quarrel between England and China, it would certainly be the interruption which the conflict has caused to the zeal of the brave and worthy M. Gutzlaff.

The Persians are said to be marching on Herat.

Imperial commissioners' proclamation dated April 20, without acknowledging that he was indebted to our personal service for it. —We have observed that every translator of the Chinese language is fond of blazoning his name at the end of his translations, and we have latterly followed the example; but we may now state that all translations of Chinese papers that have been published in the Register since we have been in charge of it are our own unless otherwise acknowledged; and as these translations cost us time, labour, and money, it is but just to us that when they are borrowed the borrower should acknowledge to whom he is indebted.

The notice and advertisement of the brig *Columbine* in the *first number* of the *Wanglung Argus* is absurd, and of course does not answers its object. It was both the duty and interest of her commander to afford every facility to English commerce and every protection to English property in his power.

[illegible]

Caution.—The community are cautioned against cashing the following bill, which was lost this morning in the neighbourhood of the factories and the party interested will feel greatly obliged by its being returned, if found, to messrs. *Hooker & Lane*.

Navy Bill for £29. 12. 0.—First and second in favour of John D. Tweddale, assist. surgeon H. M's ship *Pylades*, and blank endorsed—date 31st December, 1840.

Canton, 18th May, 1841.

The third instalment on Hingtse's debts was paid on 1st May, leaving five still due.

CANTON COTTON REPORT.

	April 30th, 1841.	
	Sales.	Stock.
Bombay	9676	47985
Bengal	4748	13648
Madras	850	13750
Sales	15267	75213

There is a report that upwards of ten Englishmen, either sailors or soldiers, have been seized by the Chinese near the first bar; and also that the trade will be stopped in two or three days.

The editor of the U. S journal, in his strictures on sir J. Barrow's life of lord Howe, quotes the following statement of the man-of-war's-man's condition and prospects—a statement which he observes cannot be too widely disseminated:—we think so too, and therefore republish it, for it is of the first importance that English sailors should know their own good, and not waste their lives in the service of foreign nations; for on our men-of-war-men depends not only the honour and safety of Great Britain but the civil and religious liberty of the world.

"Interesting details of admiralty times have occasion in their endeavours to better the condition of the seamen, which is now in fact superior to that of almost any class of men who must earn a subsistence by the sweat of their brow. A man-of-war's man is better fed, better lodged, better and cheaper clothed, and in sickness, better taken care of than any class of labouring men; and when he has completed twenty one years's service he may retire, if he wishes it, with a pension for life, from ten pence to fourteen pence a day; and if severely wounded in such a double three years; or if disabled after fourteen years, or less, for service contracted in the service a pension of sixpence or more per a day. Merit and non commissioned officers have several pensions, according to the party or their general distinctions they may be entitled to. To show the difference since the time of the author, it may be observed that the number of these and pensioners at that period was about 1600; of the present time they are from 14,000 to 20,000, and that a very small proportion of the pensions of each person is at least three to one.

"Again, when seamen are worn out by the old age of infirmity, that noble asylum at Greenwich, unparalleled in the world, [illegible] The number of pensioners there is nearly 2000. As a further encouragement for good conduct and a service of twenty one years, gratuities are awarded to a certain number of seamen and marines, on the payment of each ship, which entitle them also to receive a silver model of the size of half-a-crown, at the third bottom hole of their jackets, having on one side of it the words—'For long service and good conduct,' and on the other, on marine and seaman. Annexed to Greenwich hospital is a splendid building in the midst of a beautiful piece of ground, appropriated as a school for 800 boys and 200 girls who receive an excellent education; many of the boys in the upper school attaining such progress in mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, as to make them masters after in the merchant service, where by good conduct they become mates and masters.

"To every ship in the navy, and to every man, the bible, and other books of religious instruction, and also of amusement, are allowed; and the earnest heard of admiralty continues to extend the advantages of education to the petty officers, seamen, marines and boys of the fleet, have recently authorized an additional rating of first class petty officers in every ship, under the name of 'seamen's school master,' whose all may attend, and the boys are required to do so. They are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, trigonometry, and keeping a ship's reckoning at sea."

PEKING GAZETTE.

Kiesum.—Pwangwen, being much interested in the fate of this statesman, will be sorry to hear that he has lost his seat in the cabinet as well as the governorship of Chihli. The punishment he has to suffer for high treason is not yet proclaimed, and we therefore think it doubtful whether his sentence will be of a very harsh nature. The official papers contain various impeachments against his previous administration, and the other shortcomings with which the whole court and ministry regard his late proceedings, augur a bad reception. Still there is one way of escape: his fame for misleading the enemies of the country is well established, and he may be kept in reserve to carry on the same game with greater address as soon as the imperial arms do not prove so successful as the emperor and his magnates anticipate. If he again becomes the great man, he will take good care to spin out negotiations to an indefinite period.

Tamwang.—Old Yang is a man of great courage, celebrated in the wars against the barbarians; as he triumphed over the savage tribes of the Heohwang mountains, he will, it is confidently expected, be as victorious over outside barbarians. The emperor puts an unlimited confidence in him, being already certain that he will exterminate the whole rebellious race of the English at Canton; nor have the late disasters damped his sanguine expectations; the harm if so many battles must conquer, and should the enemy be at the very gates of the city, his very appearance—being that of a paralytic old man who stoops very low—will drive them away.

Tseewwan.—The old man appears to great advantage, and could his advice slay the enemy, none would remain alive. Though of a roving disposition he is ready to spend the last cash in the present struggle. The fortifications in the maritime provinces are being carried on with greater vigour than ever, and if matters go forward at the same rate as hitherto not a cash will remain in the treasury, but all will be expended upon stone walls and cannon.

To stimulate the bravery of the military, the emperor has promised that those officers who have bravely committed themselves shall receive free pardon, if they repair to Canton and atone for their misdeeds by meritorious service against the English. Volunteers, who burn to signalize themselves in battle, are hastening to the provincial city; and wherever pensioned military veterans are come to win fresh laurels in the swamps of Whampoa. This great galaxy of the bravest spirits of the empire, must now have reached the scene of their future glory, and the hour for obtaining immortal honours is perhaps not very distant. The emperor has promised to reward their patriotic zeal in [illegible] and those who have already fallen enjoy [illegible] lasting monuments and high honours.

Since the evacuation of Chusan the courage of the son of heaven has been raised to the highest pitch. He is now perfectly persuaded that he can do every thing with the invading foe, and move both army and navy at his nod. Due to his death against Elepoo, he will having reconquered Chusan, and unbounded his detestation for the late lord, governor Wan, on account of his having received communications from the rebellious English; this veteran is likely to fall a victim to the despot's rage; but the heroes of Amoy, who fought the glorious battles with the Allbirtan and Blonde, have been promoted to higher rank and received the most marked proofs of approbation from their sovereign.

No language can describe the terror with which Tseewhwang wishes to overwhelm the foreigners, whenever Kiqel is near; his speech from the throne breathes merit's defiance, death, and destruction; and if the events will stand a trial to his word, he will not change his military until the enemy just throw on the [illegible] of Peking.

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* An able seaman in the merchant service now has forty-five shillings a month, and all bread. The mate of such a man has thirty-four shillings per lunar month, with the advantages above detailed—besides the bounty, upwards outstanding medical attendance, regular work, and prospects of promotion and pensions.

Yeemee.—This statesman for disobeying his imperial master with the prudent view of policy, has received great tokens of the highest esteem on the part of his sovereign. He is promoted to ride on horseback in the imperial city; a privilege granted to the eminent few. Generalissimo of the largest army that the emperor has ever sent into the field, he has yet done nothing to justify the magnificent hopes that such held out on his arrival. The great army remained on various pretences near Canton under the walls of Canton, and if not beaten will disband itself as soon as pay and provisions fail. And this corps is Chinese last hope; the state of the army, the emperor treated contempt of all that is noble and brave in that vast empire. We do not believe that Yeemee has ever been in battle, but he will now have an excellent opportunity to serve his apprenticeship, much, we opine, to the cost of his master.

Judging from the many rebels that are heard to hasten the movements of the army, the rumours about the formation of an extensive camp near Canton are by no means unfounded; still from all the information we can gather, the whole force does not exceed 20,000 men; some of the regiments have come from Shensee—the far west—and from even the frontiers of Thibet; as for the soldiers themselves, they are poor, miserable wretches, but their officers are picked men, the most valiant of whom are expected to ride in front of the ranks and bid mortal defiance to the English.

The barbarians, in first attacking the Heenan detachment, were astonished at the comments the celestials threw; but the entire which they will behold this time will be of the most grotesque nature. When the barbed arrows encounter the flying grape shot, and the deafening peal of the gong bestow in the slaughter, how will the barbarians be able to abide the shock?

According to the report sent in by the Canton authorities to the emperor, the loss at the first battle amounted to 450 persons and 31 officers; this estimate, like all similar statements, is far below the real number. When a picture of the strength of the army was made five weeks ago, the whole number of slain, wounded, missing, and deserters, from the battle of Chuenpee to the fire of the corporation of the river, was no less than 6000 men, the greater part of whom, however, were deserters. His imperial majesty praises the troops for their bravery; and is quite sure of the realization of his splendid visions of victory. A few months will probably decide whether he has chosen a wise alternative, or whether a humble and rational course of conduct would not have proved of greater avail than a bostering bravado.

We deeply regret that the soldiers of the British army in China cannot join heart and voice in the following song, they, poor fellows, have had no *fun*—sickness and inglorious death have been their miserable lot—but *Keshen* has "poked his fun at them pretty considerable."

A PENINSULAR SATYRE PUT INTO SONG.

Mr. Editor.—The following lines were written many years ago in the Peninsula. They will recall an occasion, in common use there during the war, to the minds of those of your readers who live upon the reminiscences of the past, and who, thanks to the liberality of a grateful country, have little else to live upon.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Your very obedient servant,
J. Bannan, Capt.

Away with such quiet domestic enjoyment,
And cook with your hand a more lively employment;
Quit your house, quit your land, quit your wife, quit your
Will find there's some fun going on at the army. [farm, ye
Without bed, without food, without fire, without stable,
The sure you are fault if you're not comfortable;
Without spirits to cheer, or tobacco to calm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the army.
And then the hill best that is served out as ration,
Is so hard and so tough it defies mastication;
You your teeth to break with a hammer must cram ye,
There's always some fun going on at the army.
Your mate is fastidious, your temper not placid,
The women are hideous, the wine is acrid;
Without wine to relieve, or women to charm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the army.
Your cheek English horses are grown very barbs,
Your mules are so sound here all get sore backs;
Your cheek's worn so thin it no longer will warm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the army.
The sun falling hard all your equipage dowdies,
You are sent to the gut down the march in the wonders,
Where shot and shell fly every moment about ye,
There's always some fun going on at the army.
And if by some chance, a bomb-shell bursting
Should let out your breath through a hole in your rattle;
Why, who is you are dead they can't stop to embalm ye,
Amidst all the fun going on at the army

DEATH.—June. 17. On Sunday, at his residence at Upper Tooting, deeply lamented, captain Richard Alsager, member of parliament for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, in the 69th year of his age.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, MAY 25TH, 1841. NO. 21.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE Ship "JAMES LAING," Captain Patterson, 410 Tons per Register.
Apply to A. A. de MELLO.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 British Barque "SULTAN," 257 Tons Register, daily expected.
Apply to
INNES FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 19th May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 British Barque "CLARINDA" 264 Tons Register, daily expected.
Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 19th May, 1841.

FOR SALE,
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner "JOVEN LORINA" of 160 Tons.
Apply to J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 17th May 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Portuguese Brig "AMIZADE," captain L. de Escarragan, will not be despatched for the above port until the end of the present month. For freight apply to
PEREIRA & Co.
Macao, 5th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE interest, and responsibility of Thos. Fox, esq. in our establishment ceased this day.
STRAHAN & Co.
Manila, 1st May, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday, the 27th instant, Jose Soares beg to intimate to the community of Macao, that he will sell (in the premises lately occupied by M. Elmslie Esq.) a small quantity of Household Furniture and Furniture, Plate and Plated ware, a Bay Pony, with saddle and bridle, Wines and Liquors, &c.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

BILLS FOR SALE.

The Calcutta Union Bank's promissory notes, payable in Calcutta at 30 days sight, bearing interest from 15th January until paid at 4 per cent per annum, in orders of Company's Rupees 1000 to 5: Rs 24,000 apply to
CHARLES DRAMIE.
Macao, 12th May, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

THE undersigned will continue to grant policies in this office at the usual rate.
MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomson Dennistoun Bogue Thomson, of Calcutta, have this day established partners in our firm.
THOMSON, BRIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Hindoostan Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Selzer Water, Hams, Tongues, Bologna. Apply to
BERNARDO de LEMOS —or Gonzaga,
or D. BASTOS —Pinto & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for sale:
Superior Wraps and Longcloths, and articles of every description for Table use &c., which may be had on the cheapest terms, on moderate terms.
JNO. SMITH
First E. E. house on the "Praya Grande"
Macao, 6th May, 1841.

SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.

Silver plate about remaining, one Tea service Gold-c one Cutlery, Dish a Hors, Dinner pails, Dinner cups, Dinner spoons, Dish covers, Dishes of silver, Spoons of do., Ladles of do., Salt, do., Salt, all of opulent patterns, also one English China dinner service; one Grand Piano, mounted with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by
F. P. DA SILVA.
Rua da Boarda para praia Macaense.
Macao, 5th May, 1841.

FACTORY AND SHIP STORES

Cask Ropes, Manilla Pitch; Paints, white lead in oil, brown Stock do. in do., green in do.; Linseed oil in jugs; Spirits of turpentine in tin; Sherry Wine in cases three dozen bottles each; Brown's, Alsop's and Hodgson's Bass in cases six dozen bottles each; Havana Cheese in half and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for lamps; Sandwich island sea oil, for sale at the undersigned
F. P. DA SILVA
Rua da Boarda para praia Macaense.
Macao 10th May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Damurage on moderate terms. The season for Damurage with Japan being at Macao closed—to the Typhoon months of Hongkong.
For particulars enquire of Captain Hackett on board the British Brig "ARCHTUS," or of Capt. San Juan on board the Spanish Brig "ENSAYO" or of
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,

60	Barrels Bot'l Ale.
20,000	Bbs Ship Biscuit.
20,000	" Soap.
30	Jars Macaw Cinnabrea.
30	" do. Chocolate.
20	Tons Spanish do.
200	Cases of Gin.
9	Casks .. do.
500	Boxes of Brandy.
60	Casks do.
10	Barrels Spanish Brandy.
10	Do Manila Rum
20	Boxes Sparkling Champagne.
30	" Superior Sherry.
20	" Madeira.
20	" Port.
120	" Porter.
16	Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Gunpowder, tobacco pipes, and various other articles.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Amoying Bear and Pekoe in Barrels Brown Bohea Bohea, of 30 feet and under, just landed at Lane Mellon. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A very selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

Payne & Co's. Cheese assorted sizes	1 dozen cases
" Bengal Gherkins	
" Venison of Cashmere	
" Curry paste	
" Curry powder	
" Troop's sauce, for meats, game, fishes and fish	
" Milk punch	
" Lime juice	
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade	
" Chilli vinegar, in pints	
" Plain vinegar, in quarts	
" Beef Suey in ½ and 1 lb canisters	
" Veal Broth do. do.	
" Mutton do. do.	
" Dried herbs	
" Potatoes pickled on tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and ½ dozen each	
" Do Pork Brown, in kegs	
" Do Spiced salted Beef, in the canisters packed on kegs	
&c. &c. &c.	

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hon. Bang.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE
BY HOWARD BINYETH
Just received ex Jane Mellon
Nine Hors in half and quarter barrels
Smoked Beef
Kegs of Tongues
Hams
Bologna and Pine Cheese

A quantity of Annatto
do. Saffron
Pimento
Mustard
American Cheese
Sparkling Champagne
Champagne Cham. in one Dozen cases
Kits of Salmon
do. Mackarel
Sperm and Tallow
Smoked red Herrings in the end wooden casks
American Butter in large and small kegs
A quantity of Cabendish Tobacco
Tins of Tongue
Pickles of different sorts
Sauces
Capers
Cayenne Pepper
Pickled Oysters in ½ lb. tins
Scotch Pancakes
Bengal Vermicelli
do. Rice and Sago
Bottled Fruits
French Claret, St. Julien &c.
Also a Patent Wheaten Mustard, by Messrs. Branch Street, London.

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pecul, desirable in the roads. Master may be seen at
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of English Brandy, Sugar (Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th superior. Gray drillings, strip'd. Whangees. Apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas Wentworth having superintend Messrs. Hooker & Lane his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as may be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Wentworth engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.
HOOKER & LANE.
Macao, 5th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWN OF THE UNDERSIGNED

Calcutta Beer in bottle 24 per dozen, or Pale Bridgeson's Beer in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's Pale Ale @ 30 per Hhd.
do. do. Stout " 36 do.
Port Wine @ 6 to 10 per Dozen.
Sherry " 6 to 14 " do.
Claret " 8 " do.
Burgundy " 8 " do.
Pale Brandy " 8 " do.
Champagne one dozen cases fm. do. 16 per dozen.
Best a Cheese in Boxes and half Boxes, &c. and do.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Shirtings at eight cents a yd. Flour, Gos. Long cloth in bales, or single pieces, Bengal and Manila cordage, Chinese Cables of different sizes, Rattan, should produce, for further particulars apply to
Macao 23rd March, 1841. Antonio J. de Rozario.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails, Potos Lead in Sheets Manila Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots in Superior Apply to
MARCUS PEREZ DA SILVA,
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.' Office.
Macao, 6th March, 1841.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex Pekinese.

9	quart Bottles Champagne assorted, 3 dozen each.
200	do. Champagne do. do. 6 dozen each.
1	do. extra dried Raisins do. 4 dozen each.
5	do. Spiced Raisins do. 10 to 20 cells each.
2	do. Thrown Raisins.
100	Kegs Berries do. 25 lbs. each.

A large assortment of Sauces, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Nonpareil, Worcester Sauces, Harvey, Cayenne, Sweet Sauce, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 16th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Strong Barrels in Casks. Apply to

PIDDINGTON & CO.

Macao, 1st March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are sent in the Bengal, and for sale by

JAMES FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—Sails, Blanketing, Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
" White Duck Lights
" Fine Off Duck, 1
" do. do.
Superior White Soft Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

Spirit of the London Press.

It is satisfactory to observe that the remote Chinese, conducted without possible intercourse towards the unoffending people, and that our powers of injury and annoyance are directed against the government, and its sources of wealth. (Examiner).

The despatches from China bring intelligence of almost decisive victory in the north, and a more successful "blockade" of the Canton river. We are told that "the inner passage to Canton, which had been announced from the blockade was still open; but the Chinese would not allow myself, owned goods to be up or down, in order down." In the British fleet, blockading Canton, on the governor Elliot, hoisting the British flag. (Sun paper).

The intelligence with China will be read with the interest which attached to virtually no less than that which must ever be felt in the progress of events affecting the country at large. It is not unfortunately expected that such arrival from this quarter will be full of matter, or strange book. Knowing in reality little more of the chinese than the picture a no less heavily of top-sheets alone warrants for, from which all individuals that have small eyes, flat faces and long tails, the chief feel circle respecting the expedition turns, we take it, on the inquiry which may be poured into the assembly that customers of these three hundred and fifty millions of opposition from mankind. Our politicians may look to the fairness of the opinion display, with what sentiment concerning the public weal; but people in general are apprehend, we much more curious to know what the Chinese really are, of India, in their geographic place and class.

Unfortunately the dove-tail had which, usually in such previous what of information on these points, although on the subject is left vague personal. Elsewhere we have given rather a detailed account of the particulars, with a subject when all is said to little more than that on the 5th of May the greater island of the Tchusan group, rather its capital, Ting hachow, was taken by the British fleet under Brigadier Burrell. (John Bull).

This unexpected offer is upon Chinese has a just brought crowd of wages and conjectures, and the chamber of the thirty Chinese has been nothing more our but than a unique passport. But might just as well have said a thirty Chinese, out of their jacks and out their thunder. If will do no good at all. Wrong out of the British Government (continental) school, who talent at the sight of blood, and want over a high-thirty savages to be hunt our down; just as we would over a lame compatriot. We have no objection to a little blood letting on Chinese. It is necessary for the good of all parties. But then don't go and cut the throats of a few poor wretches for the distant departments, who know nothing about "England and the English." What do the benighted inhabitants of Chinese know of us or our Tea? Do what concerning them whether or whether the inhabitants of this blood, tea, or tea, or? Chinese to our other place where our trade is with Chinese? Is it of any use to us in the two ways, as we can't take our tea or our opinions. This dirty little island is of no more a value to us the emperor of China, for any purpose of trade, than it is to the queen of the Amazons. It's a cursedly unlucky; a character without any object in this hitting list of Chinese Chinese.

In short but now our portion of news to whether this expedition, they would not have hands to murdering the poor devils of Chinese, who can't defend themselves, and who do either any one knowing that they had only lived. They would have begun their murdering when the expedition would had advisory. For, forsooth, what the dickens did they pass by Canton for? That was the place where the English had suffered all the insults that they have endured. That's the place where they rifle have been sent out to have the chinese. That's the place which our Ministers are ready to rest his own case, without the trifling inconvenience of having their first tried, or heard, and prepared. That's the place where our Ministers have to pay the expense of the, and pillaging to pay expense for the bodies of Englishmen, no matter how procured. That's the place which we are known of, and where we are likely to be known, and where, wherever we go, with the understanding. Why did they pass this place by? Why didn't they believe it to the ground, or at least for such shells, rocks, or, rather, merely destroy it and bring commissioner Lin up to the seat and of a security that? Why didn't they do this? They would have been something the business. They would have been something to talk about. But instead of that, while the better down Argo, that never did go any harm, we pass by the place where they broke Englishmen's heads, pass one and attack a little beggarly island, that never was the date of an Englishman's broken, shaken down the bumpkin.

The English fleet anchored before Canton. That is the only island they could possibly have anchored with, to any good purpose. It ought to have been charged to Ships to Harbour that the only place in China where the Englishman could blockade, or capture, or injure. There would have been a great harm in that that would have had its weight, and would not have forgotten with a deep feeling of disappointment, while they were about it, both very small, that would have done the thing effectually. Canton must come to Pekin. (The Bible have been being too imperial pardon) to the time the Pekin, in instances, come, at Chinese. In, an, remote the Chinese otherwise to one repeal who elevate every thing, it is necessary to make one to terrifically conclude him. The first which he should have heard, should have from this Canton, were threat to the general; and before he had quite made, or he stated whether he who to come or try if this he should have heard a one at his palace gate, and found his imperial half-field of lap on English blue jacket, found himself shoved on I need no English and of, would tumbler pin up to his place, who would have to the expedition explanation, that had placed him there.

The rest the Chinese and the threatened the other they the expedition. Hitherto, they only saved which, and whether this of which have the distribution by this time, and without half so much threatened go must take place, and go, and the Chinese Government would have had a visit.—Sunday Times.

Chinese government up and down, and—The one most important, and without which it would be impossible to carry to such a proportion, may, is an universal determined civility shown to the Chinese, who may be unimportance, should exhibit reputation all over the United Kingdom without that least chance of misconceptions of people. Should the one in highly conducted to the Attorney, it would then one end of the Union to the other, indeed, to the due have and more to have which the consequence that should chance to the same ended, for authority to other distinctly—with which, whatever has not prevented, may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female, she from the first recommendation, will until she have, no man will think of herself. But this Britannia is all only shown in travelling, but in every instance. An English lady told the, that wishing to be present at the inauguration of the V. a Baron, by some mistake, she and her two daughters attached from the chief gate of the wrong entrance, and, in attempting to force their way through a dense crowd, were nearly crushed to death. This was prevented, and the word was given—make room for the ladies! The whole crowd, half by one simultaneous effort, constructed itself to the right and left, leaving the ladies together to meet the abstracted produce and made a wide lane, through which they passed with ease and comfort. It reminded one of the Israelites passing through the red sea with the wall of waters on each side of them," observed the lady. "In any other country we should have been crushed to death." Who of was on board one of the steam boats, an American asked one of the ladies to what she would like to be helped? the reply, as most lovely, which one white meat, and all of which a passenger had just cut the wing and transferred to his own plate. The American, who had received the lady's wishes immediately pounced with his fork upon the wing of the turkey, and carried it off to the young lady's plate; the only explanation then, "For a lady, sir!" was immediately admitted in silence.—Captain Marryat's Diary.

A LAST ONE.—One of the American papers relates that a farmer, finding a dozen of his new lily strewed out on the ground, offered a dollar to the man who was the latest of the lot. Eleven jumped up, quitting their chairs to the reward, each declaring himself the "latest chap" in the "outfitting." However the fortunate gave the dollar to the twelfth, who had quietly kept his position, and when, when the reward was claimed he said, "Mr. Mr. Mr. ain't you put in my pocket?"

BEF. The Mississippi dry with a tea spoon; stop the second morphinately from going about twice your head into the top of your hat; make passengers perform their promises; send up fishing hooks with bullets and hot for ours; get outside of a steamer and chase a comet; when a rain storm is raging drink that the rainfall of Niagara, remember where you left your cold off; shake a mosquito out of a tea kettle. In short, make all things a little consistent to be impossible possible, but never attempt to make a dream to say the will where the man made up her mind to say his wife's in Niagara.

NUMBER OF DEPARTURES BY STEAMER AND SEAMAN IN THE LONDON PORT FROM 1830.

Mr. Editor,—Having lately had leisure and opportunity of looking into Mr. Joyce's naval history, I felt that adequate justice had neither been done to the high minded Rodney, Hawke, Howe, Jervis, Nelson, Duncan, Collingwood, Hood, Keith, Saumarez, Pellew, Cornwallis, Bridport, Exmouth, Hotham, Colpoys, Cornwallis, Bridport, Exmouth, Hotham, Colpoys, Cornwallis, Bridport, Exmouth, Hotham, Colpoys

The page "variant" to somewhat those used, namely, Bohea, it is supposed, to be a positive substance, especially saturated with cedar, gum, starch, and other substances, which, the leaf "Congou" or "Souchong" is made to resemble, is now applied to the whole tribe of all varieties, is now applied to the whole tribe of all varieties, is now applied to the whole tribe of all varieties

An extract from the *Bombay Courier*, February 28, which is made up of extracts from some London papers, showing the spirit of the most powerful press in the world on the *China question*, will be found in a preceding column.

Yesterday was the 24th birth day of our gracious queen; and a royal salute was fired from the Macao fort.

The latest accounts from Singapore state that commodore sir Gordon Bremer was daily expected.

With reference to the conduct of captains Blackwood and Otway, off Tooloo in 1810, (vide a preceding col.), we can state that previously to the 10th of July, a slight coolness had existed between these distinguished officers, which had been occasioned by the following cause.

When cruising off the mouth of Tooloo harbour some time before the French fleet; one of the latter, a three decker,—the wind having freshened and the French fleet being on their return to port,—split her maintopsail in two flag, and in consequence fell to leeward of the mouth of the harbour, captain Otway, in the Ajax, the rear ship of the English inshore squadron, immediately telegraphed—"an enemy's ship in distress," and bore up forthwith, and in less than half an hour would have been alongside the French three decker; but capt. Blackwood recalled him—the night coming on; capt. Otway then telegraphed "a good opportunity lost;" or he sent a lieutenant on board the *Warspite* with this message. This fact led to the coolness between old friends, and a court of enquiry was whispered of; but the events of July 10, reunited the

Cliffs that had been torn asunder

And they no longer "stood aloof," nor did "scans remain."

The editor of the *Canton Press* must have forgotten, when he wrote his paltry subterfuge for borrowing the fruits of our personal exertions, in his last number, what passed in 1838, and in the *Registers* of the 8th, 15th, and 19th of February 1839, on the subject of translations from the Chinese language: on this subject he cannot have any thing to learn; and it is impossible for any man of common sense or common honesty not to acknowledge that, when a series of papers are headed "*translations*," and at the end of the series the initials of the translator's name is affixed, the *heading* and the *affixion* are connected.

We have no *sinological pride*: but if we had, it would be impossible for the editor of the C. R. to offend it; or our feelings of pride—if we possess any—funded on any other cause: he took from us without acknowledgment: but let him go on taking—we are well content and can well afford to bestow—his future acknowledgments are now, after the expression of his sorrow for his *unwitting offence*, and his promise not to again offend, — not worth notice: we have the experience of 1838 and of February 1839 to guide our belief in his contrition and our confidence in his promises.

On Sunday various rumours were afloat in Macao that hostilities had been recommenced in the neighbourhood of Canton. It was known that sir H. in Pleasing Sentence had left Hongkong bay with the whole of the squadron, and transports, excepting the *Druid*, last week. The *Blenheim* and cruiser were seen passing the Bocca bar on Thursday evening; the *Blenheim* being worked in the highest style of seamanship and discipline.

On Monday the rumours increased; and we cannot inform our readers better than by transcribing the contents of some letters written to us at our request by gentlemen who left Canton on Thursday and Friday evenings.

The parties who left Canton on Thursday, observed that a continued breast-work of sandbags had been thrown up between the Dutch and French follies; and that a great number of armed troops were in boats, supposed to be going to those two ancient forts.

All had continued quiet in the neighbourhood of the factories until 4 p. m. on Friday the 21st; but all the Englishmerchants had left their homes for their ships at Whampoa that evening; as well as did h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the guard of 20 marines, that officer having previously issued a confidential circular, dated the 18th, recommending the measure, and directing a return of all British property abandoned in Canton to be sent in to him.

On Friday the Chinese were observed continuing the erection of mud batteries on both banks of the river.

On Friday a very heavy firing was heard at the bar, which commenced at 11 and continued until one a. m. on the 22nd.

At 7 a. m. yesterday a Chinese comprador arrived from Canton, he brought the following reports.

Left Canton at 7 a. m. on Saturday. On Friday night, about 10 p. m. the Chinese attempted to burn h. m's. brig *Algerine* and the hon. co's. *iron steamer, Nemesis*,—which were anchored near a newly erected mud battery at Shi-mun,—by sending fire-boats against them; shortly after guns were fired, and the firing continued through Friday night. An 18 pound shot entered the old English factory No. 1—but being a spent shot, it did not penetrate further than the front room; shots also entered the Dutch factory No. 1, American factory No. 1, and old English factory No 6; in the latter the comprador and other Chinese had taken refuge. The Chinese troops were assembling in front of the factories on Saturday morning, and were placing cannon there. Four ships of war were anchored between the factories and the *fa-ti* guardens on Saturday morning. An American ship's boat, passing from the factories to Whampoa on Saturday morning, was stopped by the Chinese, and passengers and crew taken into the city. The cannonading continued on Saturday morning. On Saturday night a large and bright light was seen in the direction of Canton, which continued four or five hours. Two American gentlemen were in Canton on Saturday morning, every British subject had left Canton before 6 p. m. on Friday.

Pekin Gazette.—*The emperor.*—His majesty is very indignant at the utter want of veracity in his highest functionaries. On comparing some statements sent from different quarters, he has found the utmost discrepancy and though the writers are general officers, yet they have glossed over matters and perverted facts.

Imperial household.—A princess that had recently been married was found dead in the palace. It was very difficult to discover, whether she had laid violent hands upon herself, or whether another person had murdered her. As Taoukwang imagined that there must have been some intrigue at work, he ordered a strict examination into these affairs. The deceased was happily married, so cares filled her breast, she was in her teens and full of gaiety and frolic. How could she under such circumstances have committed suicide.

An arsenal filled principally with arrows, was totally burnt down by accident.

Yu, a Fukien general and the titular guardian of the heir apparent, is remarkable for his pugnacious propensities. He has been consistent in his counsel and always urged the most violent measures against the barbarians. During his stay at Chinkiang he was a determined enemy to the peaceful measures of Elepoo, and declared repeatedly in open council, that the whole race of barbarians ought to be given over to destruction. Elepoo, however, at the head of affairs, his whole effort was confined to memorializing the great emperor, who was only too glad to listen to such advice. Unfortunately for his ransom, however, the barbarians at Chinkiang, on hearing about the immense warlike preparations, ran away without offering battle, and thus did not allow him to gain laurels with his sword. Being now weary of a state of total inaction, he has applied for leave to fortify the whole coast of Fukien, where he expects an attack on the part of the English. With this enterprise he is now engaged. It is also in contemplation to collect the fishing smacks to beat off the enemy, for then the lives of the soldiers will be spared, and the thing will be done as effectually, as if the whole imperial navy had gone to sea.

Orders are issued to the commandant of Yarkand to stop all overland communication with England! as the natives are in the habit of trading with the Bokharians and natives of Cabul, they might, perhaps, be induced to sell emperors, and thus strengthen the hands of the enemy.

Three [illegible] had lost their way and arrived in the territory of Kirim. Their appearance [illegible] much suspicion, as the very name of foreigner is at present the watchword of treason. They were therefore seized and delivered over to the board of rites at Moukden, the members of which, in consideration of their innocence, restored them to their country.

We are authorized to state that the extract from the French paper *L'Univers*, a translation of which was published in last week's *Register*, was not written by the reverend protestant missionary, Charles Gutzlaff, to whomit is attributed by one of the correspondents of the *Journal des debats* in London. The reverend missionary denies all knowledge of the letter in question.

Among a few errata of minor importance in the last supplement to the *Register*, and which the reader can easily amend, the following are of more consideration, and we now correct them. In the 3rd col. 3rd page of the sup., for *(acted?)* read *(acted and suffered!)*; in the 4th col., for Alligator, read *Algerine*; and 6th col., for Chinese faith, read *Christian* faith.

Translations.

Pekin Gazette. Imperial Edicts.

The following imperial edict has been received.

The city of Tinghae and the neighbouring villages and towns are now utterly without strength and the people are impoverished; there are no dragons in their power, but all are equally distressed. I order that to each of the people a month's supply of rice be given; and let a clear examination be made as to how many houses have been destroyed, and let money be disbursed according to law, and direct the people immediately to commence sowing in the marshes that they may have places to rest in. *Respect this.*

Yesterday on account of the loss of the forts at the tiger's gate, when the admiral died in battle, I sent down my imperial will to the military board to consult on what mark of compassionate regard I should bestow (on his memory). And the said board has now reported that according to law so much money should be honoured and hereditary rank conferred.

I order the governor and lieut governor of Canton to enquire how many sons and grandsons there are, all of whom, when the period of mourning is expired, I allow to succeed to their father's rank. *Respect this.*

By J. E. ex. C. R.

At the moment of going to press, we have heard of news from Tat bar of Saturday the 23rd inst. It is contained in a private letter; and, without trespassing too much either on the kindness or the confidence of our friends, we may say that the contents are not satisfactory; and that the English merchants were surprised into leaving Canton;

What business had they there at such a time?

The last passage boat was surrounded with fire rafts, and fire opened upon her by 3 or 4 batteries. *Nil desperandum.* We hope to inform our readers further of the eventful 24th of May, in our next.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

Macao, Tuesday, May 20th, 1841.

This morning we have been favoured with more detailed intelligence of the events of last Friday and Saturday than we possessed when the matter of to day's Register was prepared, which we hasten to submit to our readers in an *extra*.

The last of the British merchants got on board the schooner *Aurora* about dusk on Friday evening; h. m.'s plenipotentiary having left Canton about 7 p. m., and the only foreigners who remained in Canton were the U. S. merchants messrs. *Coolidge* and *Morss*. Immediately before the English left, the *Kwanychowfoo* had assured them that they might *remain in the factories in perfect safety*: but it is now well-known that the ripe plans of the local government were to seize all the English on *that very night if they had remained in Canton!*

Between 9 and 10 these on board the schooner *Aurora* observed about half a dozen fireraffs coming down the river in full blaze; the Chinese commenced firing from their batteries on all sides, the *iron* steamer *Nemesis* was throwing in shells, rockets, and roundshot while her engines were being put in motion, and the *Modeste* and *Algerine* were firing their broadsides; and the cutter *Louisa* was firing across the *Aurora's* bow and stern at a battery which had been opened a little above *Jackass point in the square before the foreign factories!* The scene was grand, yet at the same time a little startling to civilians and non-combatants; but very luckily, captain *Johnstone*, of the *Scaleby Castle*, was on board the *Aurora*, and took the charge of her from her incapable and panic-struck commander. Her cable was here short and sails set, but it was calm, and the flood tide was just making, so the English merchants on board the *Aurora* were obliged to remain spectators of the exciting scene; the vessel was struck several times by the enemies shot, but not a gun was fired in return. The *iron Nemesis*, now under weigh, did her work in a most wonderful manner; rockets and shells flew from her in meteoric showers. The *Pylades* arrived, from the lower fort with the *Herald's* boats, when the action became general. When the tide had well turned the cutter *Louisa* and schooner *Aurora* weighed, stood round the point into the Macao passage, and anchored under the lee of the *Pylades*, about 1 a. m. on saturday. The Chinese had some very heavy guns at work, and kept up their fire with great spirit and excellent precision.

The *Modeste's* rigging is cut to pieces and three of her men are wounded. The suburbs are nearly in ruins, and were set on fire in many places, as the ships kept up their fire all night; and also, it may be supposed, by incendiaries.

The Chinese recommenced their fire from the battery at *Shamseen* early on Saturday morning; and a gun from the *garden of the* British consulate was brought to bear on the schooner *Aurora*, as she was the only vessel in view of the Chinese, the distance being about 12 or 1800 yards; and the shot were so well directed that she was obliged to weigh, and remove to a more respectful distance.

While the *iron steamer Nemesis* and the [illegible] corvettes were amusing themselves with the battery at *Shamseen*, two war-junks were brought out of a creek opposite *Fo-te* by their foolish commanders; and they fired a couple of broadsides, when captain Hall, of the *Nemesis*, turned on and chased after them up the creek, keeping up a vigorous fire. For two hours the *Nemesis* was lost to sight, but her progress traced by a continuous line of *black and white* smoke, while the uninterrupted music of her 32 pounders boomed on the ear; when she reappeared she was decorated with hundreds of Chinese flags and pennons, floating in the breeze:—

> She wore her trappings gaily,
> As a lady ought to do,

and her crew were dressed in mandarine jackets and *tartar* caps!

Captain Herbert, who was on board the *Nemesis* and who commands the advanced squadron, hailed the *Aurora* in passing, and said *fortyfive* junks had been taken and destroyed up the creek.

Many Chinese officers of rank have been killed; but it is not supposed that the people have suffered much, as the suburbs and river were almost entirely deserted.

At about 3 p. m. on Saturday all was again quiet, and as the Chinese in that quarter appear to have gotten their *quietus*, the ships were to move down to the Pagoda on that evening.

The *Blenheim* and rest of the squadron, with all the transport's, were within *six miles* of Canton; the *Blenheim's* masts were visible from the *Aurora's* shrouds & it was supposed that a general attack by the combined land and sea forces would be made on the city and entrenched camp on sunday the 23rd.

The *Alligator* was also attacked by fire rafts on Friday night, and had a very narrow escape.

The attack on the part of the Chinese was a well-concerted scheme, and not a sudden ebullition of excited rage.

Cavaly were seen on the heights behind Canton.

It is said all the foreign factories have been plundered and destroyed.

Later.

The U. S. merchants, messrs. Coolidge, Miller and another are said to be in custody in the city; a boat and crew of the U. S. ship Morrison are missing; Mr. Morse her consignee, lead a mandarin to clear the way to his boat, and he reached Whampoa in safety.

We are extremely sorry to add that capt. Hall, of the *Nemesis*, has been severely wounded in the right hand from the bursting of a rocket.

The tartar troops were seen stripping the lead off the roofs of the factories, and the bands &c. from the clock; they smashed into pieces the handsome pier glasses in the consular hall, & carried away the fragments —as trophies? The latest accounts state that it is probable the city and fortified camp will be attacked to day or tomorrow.

We forbear any comments at present on this *interruption of the trade as usual*; it has been long looked for, & from all we can learn the Chinese are obstinately determined on resistance.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1841. NO. 22.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE BOMBAY PACKET, Capt. [illegible] will sail [illegible] Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Ship JANE, under English colours, of about 500 Tons [illegible] in a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water, built at Dundee by an English firm, [illegible] Man of War—for which she is particularly well adapted, having good [illegible] room and plate for 16 Guns; she is well equipped, and can be delivered [illegible] Apply to

O. DIXON HYE, Jr.

Macao, May 4th, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MAULMAIN, [illegible] Ton, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

HOGEKEMPOT HUTTON & Co.

Macao, 21st May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship JAMES LAING, "Capt. Pamenter, 412 Tons per Register. Apply to A. A. de MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE AL British Barque "SULTAN," 381 Tons Register. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 19th May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE AL British Barque "CLARINDA" 450 Tons Register, fully equipped. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 19th May, 1841.

FOR SALE,

FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "SOVER ORIENA" of 140 Tons. Apply to

A. V. SUBIRE.

Macao, [illegible]

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE [illegible] Brig "AMERANE," [illegible] will sail [illegible] Apply to

[illegible] & Co.

Macao, 6th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE [illegible] of Dissolution [illegible] this day.

[illegible] & Co.

Macao, 28 May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, Cognac and Malaga Wines, Cordials, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Irish Whiskey, Irish Beef and Pork, English Hams, Mustard, Cream &c. &c. for Sale by

[illegible] & Co.

Macao, 26th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Auction [illegible] Ship [illegible] Tons [illegible] Apply to

[illegible]

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

From the Hongkong Gazette, May 18.

Notice.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1842.

香山縣

Hongkong 公館

石塘

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

CHINA.

SHIPPED FROM

SHIPPED TO

UNDER REGISTER.

TRADES EXPORTED

The Friend of India, of the 1st and 8th of April, are the only papers that have yet reached us by the Telegraph.

The Water Witch arrived in the Hooghly on April 1, with the intelligence of the war beyond the Bogue forts.

The opium investment has Hongkong Committee to remain in Calcutta. This evidently shows the result of a report on the extraordinary meeting that occurred among the people of Canton, last year.

The Friend of India, therefore, that the character of the last riots, they have been instigated by the Authorities of the Court of Canton, in a political point of view, Canton City, or the province.

The prestige of treasonable opened a new field, and has an evil tide.

The shooting affair in Calcutta, Calcutta, not right, placed Captain Bangs, the hero of Sinhaeng, from prominent to a lowest, may rally.

Imperial Edicts.

Among the matters the Imperial will be [illegible] received.

I understand that [illegible] Yikshan, [illegible] Lyang and Yulyang [illegible] Yikshan [illegible] Yikshan [illegible] Canton.

On Chiu Yikshan, of the first, [illegible] Sungyih [illegible] Kwangtung [illegible] Imperial palace [illegible] Tsiu Ulsin [illegible] Kwangtung [illegible] guards [illegible] eighty taels of silver each.

On Chungtse, of the second [illegible] Kwangtung [illegible] Pinlangpo of the 3rd [illegible] of the first division of the military [illegible] Pu Shahsu, Pinning, [illegible] Shahsu [illegible] forty taels of silver each.

On Tsiu Chuhsin, Tsiu Tih Kwei, Ma Lungho, Woo Liliang, Ho Hsien, Chiang, Hoang, Hsahung, Yukling, Chang, Yuyin, Pooting Kwei, Sag Kulang, Wahing, Beoche (described as a kind of spider) [illegible] of the [illegible] Wahsha, Pu Kuchung, Yinglibhan, Tai Kwang, [illegible] 50 taels of silver each. On Mah Tungpih, Lo Sangfung of the Keopoo [illegible] Salamah, of the Lifanyuan — [illegible] of the Imperial Court of China), and Pah Kwei [illegible] of River work. On Tsuchikling, [illegible] of the Keopoo [illegible] Khigsha, a secretary of the military board [illegible] 50 [illegible] of silver each. All of the above records are to be delivered from the [illegible] of Canton. Respect this.

The Imperial will be [illegible] Chingfan of [illegible] Pu Tsing-fu, Pu Shahsu, of the Imperial Pu Shahsu of the [illegible] Yikshan [illegible] to be [illegible] there. Respect this.

The Emperor has also conferred rewards of tens of taels of silver, on many other [illegible] and [illegible] Pu Tsing-fu, [illegible] on the report of the [illegible] of the soldiers of the white, yellow, and red banners, the [illegible] recommended that the [illegible] be [illegible] at 50,000 taels (of about 20 to each); but the emperor says, "If the quantity is found to be [illegible] it is to be reduced one half." The [illegible] of the distribution is to be reported. Respect this.

By J. S. Ba, C. Sa.

[illegible]

We extract the following opinions on the state, present and prospective, of English affairs in China, from the leading article in the *Friend of China* of April 8th; the whole article we recommend to the attention of our readers but it is too long, filling three columns, to be wholly quoted.

"Yet it is impossible to anticipate the future as it regards our own methodists, without strong misgivings. Pyncyanfuen is still under the control of the same imbecility which has hitherto marred all our expeditions. The smooth response would be a happy circumstance, because of the probability of its leading to some decisive and satisfactory result. If the same fatal expedients which have disgraced our national character in China, were adopted in the present case, what can the most sanguine expect when, all operations are still to be directed by the individual who committed the incomparable folly of ordering the island of Chusan to be evacuated before a single article of the treaty had been performed, and who was obliged to send out vessels to intercept our returning troops, and order them back to Chusan?

"If the authority had not discomfited and unhinged a commanding officer, imperfectly informed of Admiral Elliot's departure, with the assurance of captain Elliot sent home by the last mail, that the negotiations were proceeding most satisfactorily, would it, we ask, be in order, such a step necessary. In the midst of the security into which they were thus lulled, the intelligence now received, that the empire is actually preparing to fall down on them like a clap of thunder, about the 10th of June. Allowing a fortnight for deliberation, still the period when they may hope not to supersede the present plenipotentiary, cannot reach Canton by one before the end of October, when the season for operations in the north will be over. Thus during the most momentous period of our negotiations, our affairs must remain in the hands of one, in whom, we know not the smallest confidence. Never a majority deserted so long their berths, it is the power of this ministry for having not merely neglected to place the entire management of this expedition in the hands of lord Palmerston, but for having omitted even to instruct him with the power to act with or without a majority."

[illegible] BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S.

May 28.

There is no doubt but the generality of those present at the theatre, were much gratified with the evening's amusement; and too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Kairn and the other amateurs for their endeavours to relieve the monotony of the season, by their performance of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*.

In the first act, Figaro's "Largo al factotum" was well sung, and Rosina must have given the whole master every satisfaction.

The second act was well conducted, the air sung, bignory of the commencement, and *Zitti Zitti* being the most prominent. It is needless to say that each of Rossini's most difficult operas would always stand of ample indulgence being extended to amateurs attempting enough to undertake the performance, and when this is considered every one will allow the efforts of the Portuguese amateurs [illegible] highly praise-worthy and [illegible] deserved.

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON, BY [illegible] GUNBOAT.

We had [illegible] last, that we hoped to [illegible] further of the so called [illegible] of May we were [illegible] on which the British army experienced [illegible] British troops left Canton in 1841 it was the day on which the combined British naval and military forces commenced the attack on the same of the [illegible] and dispersed [illegible]

THE CITY OF CANTON.] We proceed to inform our readers of the important events that have occurred since the 20th instant, as noted by us, up without; and for the clearer understanding of these events we give the record of them in the form of a diary.

Thursday, May 20.—The British squadron and transports worked up from Hongkong bay, the Blenheim in tow of the Atalanta, and anchored off Lankeet.

Friday, 21st.—Transports weighed at day light, and the Blenheim anchored at the second bar about noon, while captain Belcher crept on board, sounded the bar, placing boats with flags to mark the passage, when the Atalanta arrived, having been employed all the morning in assisting the first sailers; she immediately took the Blenheim in tow, and proceeded direct up the river to within about five miles from Canton, without the slightest check.

On this day the following circular was issued by h. m's plenipotentiary to Canton, all the foreign merchants left Canton in consequence, except mr. Coolidge; the events of Friday night were detailed in our extra of the 25th inst.

CIRCULAR.

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the Factories should retire from Canton before noon.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Canton, 21st May, 1841.

Saturday, 22d.—H. m's ships and transports were employed moving up to join the senior officer; some of them grounded for a short time.

Sunday, 23d.—All activity in the fleet this morning, the boats leaving for Canton and Whampoa to impress cargo and other boats to convey the troops; and making preparations for the intended attack on Canton, as Hongkong and the Blenheim Frigate proceeded to Canton bar, viz. The Hyacinth, Modeste, Pylades, Cruiser, Columbine, Algerine and Starling, were anchored off the lower station in the Macao passage, the Hyacinth's little in advance, capt. Warren having the command of the advanced squadron. About sunset, captain Barlow, of h. m's ship Nimrod, who had been employed in the service above, returned with about 50 boats of all descriptions, which she captured upon the river. The Chinese fired a few shots in the evening, but they all fell short of the ships.

Monday, 24th.—Soon after day light, a Chinese boat in which were three linguists, was seen approaching from the city with a flag of truce flying; h. m's plenipotentiary would neither, but Mr. Morrison had some conversation with them. It was understood that they had a message from the officers saying they were very sorry for the damage done by the mob to the British, Dutch, and Creek hongs, and that the damaged done and the property destroyed or stolen should be paid for, with a request, however, that the injured parties would not demand the dollars for ape; during their visit a white flag was hoisted on the town wall of the Hyacinth, and the first broadside of that vessel rolled upon them in full uniform; the flag was hauled down immediately the boat left. Soon after 8 a. m. boats from the ships were seen approaching the shore; and an officer landed and distributed papers among the people and stuck one up, which was said to be exactly read by the Chinese; the people at the gates of the city refused the proclamation; but it being the queen's birthday, the [illegible] would not fire [illegible] but the people were [illegible] the guns would not be fired. At noon the Hyacinth commenced the attack, followed by all the squadron.

The attack had hardly ceased firing, when h. m's ship Nimrod came in sight, and captain Belcher pulled up to the city, hailing the different vessels as he passed them; and as soon as he reached the Hyacinth the signal was made for all captains to repair on board. It soon became evident that some immediate movement was intended. The Sulphur weighed, and proceeded up the river above Canton, where she was soon lost to sight having entered a creek to the westward of Canton. About 2. 30. p. m., the signal having been made to weigh, the Hyacinth, followed by the Modeste and Cruiser, approached the factories, while the Nimrod and Pylades took a position abreast of the pagoda, or western battery. The [illegible] running strong at the time, and the wind being very light, their progress, after rounding the point, was rather slow, and when abreast of the range fort the Chinese frigates were sent down upon them, but by the exertions of the boat's crews they were driven on shore below the factories between Hongkong and the Dutch folly, where they set fire to several buildings, which at one time threatened destruction to the whole city. The attack was soon after commenced, and the boats of the squadron were very actively employed. About 3 p. m. the steamer Atalanta arrived with the Camerons under major Pratt, on board, they were landed in the garden of the British consulate. In the meantime the Algerine moved up from her position in the Macao passage, and, having passed the Dutch folly, anchored within about 300 yards of a large and battery erected between the Dutch and French follies, and immediately opened her fire, which was returned with great spirit by the Chinese several of their shot telling; she had four men killed and 17 wounded. At 3.30 p. m. the Nemesis came up having in tow about 30 large Chinese boats full of troops; the sight was extraordinary and exciting. Sir Hugh Gough went on to Fleming Sowhoong upon the paddle boxes; she proceeded in the same direction as the Sulphur, followed by the Starling, whose [illegible] were crowded with the marines of the squadron.

Mr. Cornelius Fox, the first lieut. of the Nimrod lost his leg, and died soon after; and Kendell, mate of the same ship had his right leg shattered by a shot below the knee; the limb was amputated above [illegible] the ship [illegible] we are [illegible] to be able to state, during [illegible] the Nimrod had also one marine killed—he shot himself by accident—and four wounded. Mr. Rawlins, of the marines, also lost his leg; it is supposed that the total whole loss amounts to about 8 killed and 30 wounded.

Tuesday 26th.—At daylight this morning the troops were landed to the westward of the town, and soon after the firing commenced and continued without intermission the whole day; the ships remaining perfectly quiet, waiting, as was understood, for a signal from the heights behind the city. The Hyacinth and Modeste endeavoured to pass the reaches and follow the Algerine, but they grounded in the Straits; the Atalanta also got on shore. About 4 p. m. the first news from the troops came to hand, by a boat, stating that, after a hard day's work in dragging the guns over hills and difficult ground, four forts had been taken, and the whole of the Tartar encampment destroyed, with Chinese troops and all pertaining [illegible] city, and [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, 1841.

appeared that not more than 5000 had been opposed to our force, of not quite 3000, including the camp followers. Great difficulty had been experienced in getting the artillery up the heights, and only two guns had been brought to bear on the enemy.

Wednesday, 26th.—Early in the morning Mr. Morrison arrived from the camp, landed at the factory, and immediately returned. About 11 a. m. the Nemesis was seen bearing the cutter Louisa in tow, and h. m's plenipotentiary, accompanied by Messrs. Morrison and A. Elmslie, went on board the Hyacinth; when communications or negotiations were forthwith renewed with the linguist Alantai. It soon became generally known that the Chinese officers had offered certain terms for the ransom of the city, which had been accepted, and that fighting is at an end for the present. The Athlone is far covertly lost, having broken her back on the rocks.

In addition to the foregoing notes, it is rumoured that an officer of the 26th is killed, one of the 18th and Mr. Fitzgerald, of the artillery, wounded.

Of the manœuvres of the troops we have heard but little; it appears no opposition was offered to the landing, but a camp-follower having strayed a short distance from the main body was afterward found with his head cut off; this fact proves that the tartars were in the near neighbourhood.

The troops advanced in columns towards the heights, headed by sir Hugh Gough; when they approached the second ridge a large body of tartars where observed crowning it, who appeared inclined for a rush; a feint was made, and a dropping fire sent in during the manœuvre; the tartars, thinking the British were retreating, struck their sounding gongs and rushed down the hill, at the bottom of which is a small ravine or valley, which this spot was gained, the columns deployed and opened an incessant fire on the tartar crowd; who were thrown into the utmost confusion and fled with all speed into the city, leaving their fortified camp in the victors. It is supposed that about 2500 of the enemy were killed in this rencontre.

We do not know the present position of our troops, but we presume they occupy the high ground to the N. W. of the city.

Nothing official has transpired on the terms on which the city of Canton has been ransomed; but it is reported that on the 26th h. m's. plenipotentiary was closeted for five hours with the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and the linguist Alantai; and that 6 millions of dollars were offered as the ransom of the city from being captured by storm, and consequent sack and pillage, and two millions for the property destroyed and plundered, and the damage done to the factories on the 21st.

The first reports that reached Macao were that the money was to be thus paid:—one million on Thursday and the remaining seven on Friday last. Later accounts, received last night, say that one million was to be paid each day, and that on Saturday 3 millions had been paid.

We know not whether sir Hugh Gough or sir Le Fleming Senhouse were parties to this agreement: but we suppose the 6 millions of dollars will be appropriated as prize-money in the naval and military forces employed, and, probably, will be at once shared on the napoleon and dram heads.

We think the armistice and ransom ultra impolitic; they exhibit the English nation as making war like buccaneers; and the celebrated words of the duke of Wellington, "that a great nation cannot make a little war,"—seem to have been uttered prophetically with reference to the manner war has been waged in China by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We said last week that the English merchants were surprised into leaving Canton; and subsequent information proves that the saying was true.

It is but a little while ago that h. m.'s plenipotentiary laughed to scorn the expressed apprehensions of the English merchants, declaring their utterance made him sick; and but a few days before the 21st ulto., Mr. Thom fell under his high displeasure for declaring that the Chinese were preparing for the attack.

But appearances had become so alarming that a private meeting of the English merchants was called by h. m's. plenipotentiary on the 18th, the day, we think, after h. m's last arrival in Canton, when they were recommended to prepare for departure, although the public notice was not issued till the 21st ulto; but the most extraordinary and unconscionable proceeding was the withdrawal of the guard; no allusion is made to such an intention in the public notice; and we have been informed that the impression made on the minds of some of the merchants was that the guard would remain; had the guard been trebled or doubled the soldiery and mob would not have dared to break into the factories; but the withdrawal seems as though it were intended purposely to abandon the factories to plunder, disgrace and desecration! and what disgrace and desecration! the degraded wretches made the foreign factories what John did of the house of Bael—a drought-house.

Although the city is ransomed, we presume the tartar troops will be made to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war, lay down their arms, be passed under the yoke and humiliated by the infliction of every possible act of degradation; and then what will be done with them? it is even now reported that they are fast leaving the city in great numbers; will they be allowed to retire to *Fukshag*, where, it is said, several hundred pieces of ordnance are mounted, instead of having their limbs docked & send to labour on the public works in our penal colonies, or New Zealand, or even Hongkong!

It is reported that the week before last the Kwangchowfoo refused to see h. m.'s plenipotentiary; this same inconsiderable official endeavoured under false promises as the basest designs to detain the English in Canton on the 21st ulto., in which foul attempt—a fact we have only lately learned—he was joined and assisted by the hongmerchants!—it may now be said with much greater truth than it was by the historian in the time of *Han*, on the occasion of giving princesses of the imperial family in marriage to the tartar kings! 其奈

中國之於夷人中國大其羞矣—"the disgrace brought upon China, was never greater; from this time she lost her honour and her respectable rank."—Yet at the first invitation h. m.'s plenipotentiary sent the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and Alantai, instead of insisting upon the giving up as hostages for the performance of any agreement, the three imperial commissioners, *Yihshan*, *Lungmun*, and *Wangfung*!

These functionaries issued a proclamation on the 23rd ulto., fraught with all bitterness and malice, offering rewards for the heads or capture of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, members, Matheson, Dent, Morrison, Gutzlaff, and Thom; we possess this document, but are doubtful whether we shall be able to translate it for publication in this number.

Our present success, with not 3000 troops opposed to at least ten times their number in the city, is the fullest proof of what should have been our policy in campaign, when we had double our present force and the Chinese were, comparatively, in a defenceless state; and we suspect the want of the three steamers, the Hyacinth, the Sulphur, and the Sesostris, unfortunately sent away, is now keenly felt in the proper quarter.

The missing boat and crew of the U. S.'s ship Morrison, which we alluded to in our extra of the 25th inst., have been accounted for. Mr. Miller, of the house of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., accompanied by messrs Taylor and Gutierres, were proceeding in a boat, with a crew of four men, to Whampoa. The Chinese fired on the boat, it is said from the French folly, which induced Mr. Miller to seek for safety near a ship boat, he thinking the hong coolies, to whom he was known, would assist and protect him; but the soldiers advanced upon the party and assaulted them with their long bamboos, spears, and bills, but were a fresh income to close quarters with even so small a number. The soldiers, amounting to about two hundred, persisted in the attack, although Mr. Miller held out to them a written declaration in the Chinese language that he was an American merchant, and was peaceably proceeding to Whampoa; the small party was of course, after all having been severely wounded, soon overpowered, seized, and conveyed into the city: one of the boat's crew is missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned. Mr. Delano, the U. S.'s vice consul, returned to Canton to procure the release of the prisoners, and they were eventually turned adrift in the square before the factories, and, to escape insults and injuries from the mob, they were obliged to take refuge in the consoo house, where they remained imprisoned until the 24th, when h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by a strong body of troops, rushed up China street, waving a white pocket handkerchief on the point of his sword, as a flag of truce, and delivered them from their captivity; they afterwards proceeded to Whampoa, and Mr. Miller is now on board the *Morrison*, but his wounds are so severe that he is not expected to live.

Mr. Coolidge, who had sought the protection of the Chinese government, was also released.

They described the Chinese officers as being in utter consternation at the failure of their attack by fire rafts on the night of the 21st; they had counted themselves sure of success, and their failure had driven them to their wit's end; the tartar troops were rushing into the city from their camp in the utmost trepidation.

Some of the guns taken in the late bad employing carvers, and double digits, had certainly were not of Chinese manufacture, being very superior to any ever before seen. The officials to mind a singular anecdote told by Mr. Coolidge; that gentleman narrated that about a year ago, the linguist, *Alamid* chiin to him with a commission to import a number of guns on account of the Chinese government; and he added that he had told the authorities the guns would cost $1200 each; but he proposed to Mr. Coolidge to import guns whose cost would be only $600, and they would make the difference between them; Mr. Coolidge, of course, emphatically rejected the vile proposition.

We have little doubt that the Chinese attack was precipitated by the roadmaking &c. on Hongkong; the retention of this island by right of conquest is a source of extreme irritation to the high commissioners and local government; and under such circumstances, with no commanding a naval force off Canton, that H. M.'s plenipotentiary should allow the Chinese to line the shores of the river with mud batteries, and to crowd their city with tartar troops, is, to our humble comprehension utterly inexplicable: both the Chinese and H. M.'s plenipotentiary, in this little war, appear to piously follow the advice of the apostle—"Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."—for strange and ridiculous as it may appear, it is not, we have been assured, more strange and ridiculous than true, that H. M.'s plenipotentiary applied to Howqua for two hundred hong coolies to assist in dragging the guns up the heights; and, what is still more strange and ridiculous, the application was complied with; and since the last mail, orders have sent to supply H. M.'s ships with provisions: so thus far, only the *ultima ratio* has conquered for us, not on—*the principle of general reason.*'

The *City of Palace*, from the *City of Palace*—Calcutta, has arrived this morning.

The *Adm*, is to be despatched by Liverpool to day at 3 p. m.

Just as we about to send the supplement to press we received the originals of the following translations of proclamations from the Kwangchowfoo and the three imperial commissioners; the tone of the first is remarkable; we are not styled *barbarians*; but the '*English nation*;' but as to the '*harmonious arrangements under consideration*'—we place but little confidence in them; the commissioners still call us *barbarians*.

TRANSLATION.

From the Kwangchowfoo.

By *Tu*, acting Kwangchowfoo, for the proper understanding of affairs.

It is generally known that on account of fighting with the English nation all intercourse with them was forbidden; but now, military operations, having ceased, and peaceful arrangements being under consideration, all kinds of provisions are permitted to be sold to them; it is therefore proper that I issue a proclamation on this subject, as follows, for the full information of all concerned; if any Englishmen require provisions you are permitted, as formerly, to sell to them; you are also permitted to furnish the English officers with provisions, and to buy and sell with them as formerly. Oppose not. A special proclamation, 5th moon, 7th day. (May 27).

Proclamation from the three imperial commissioners.

By *Leang*, magistrate of *Nankin*. I have received from the imperial commissioners *Yih*, *Yang*, and *Leang*, orders to promulgate the following proclamation.

Military operations having now ceased, yet, as thousands of officers may not to be generally known to the village and other dwellers, it is proper again to issue a conspicuous proclamation, as follows, for the full information of all the military in the towns and encampments, the militia of the villages, and the sailors; ye are all to remain on guard in your encampments, in quiet and tranquillity, and not disorderly cause disturbances. If, in seizing native traitors, you chance to meet with any nation's barbarian merchants coming the 'there,' for the purpose of trade, you must not disorderly attempt to seize them; if you dare to oppose these temporary orders, and seizing to obtain merit, disorderly seize them, or oppose difficulties to their buying of provisions, and refuse to receive their money, your conduct shall be examined into, and your crime be punished according to law. All must implicitly obey; oppose not. A special proclamation, 6 moon 8 day (May 29).

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR CANTON 1841.

Month	Day	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1842.

The following translation, from the Chinese of h. e.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation to the people of Canton, will, of course, differ considerably from the phraseology used by h. e.; as h. e.'s language has been translated, into the Chinese idiom, by the official translator, and from that idiom again restored to the English by ourselves; but the meaning, we are confident, will not be found to differ materially from that expressed by h. e.; but there is no doubt that the words of h. e. will be published in the next *Hongkong Gazette*, when the correctness of our translation will be tested.

There are only two passages of the proclamation which seem to call for remark any particular notice; namely:—"if the Chinese troops are withdrawn [illegible] hours *affairs may be still be adjusted.*"

[illegible] if [illegible] in forms the people of Canton, on the very day that the following proclamation from the three imperial commissioners was [illegible] published, we think, on the 23rd ulto.; and in the face of the repeated edicts of the emperor to exterminate the English! does h. e. think and expect that he has such a hold on the affections and confidence of the people of Canton,—who are, as h. e. is reported to have said, "mad after his chops"—as to induce them to believe that it is even within his plenipotential powers now to adjust affairs? If so, we can assert with confidence that such hopes are the baseless fabric of a diseased imagination.

The next passage is that with which the last paragraph commences:—"The commissioners have not lay part of their families or the least property within the city; they are, therefore, regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit."—Now this is mere assumption and assertion, and cannot be true in the sense with which it is intended to impress the people to whom the proclamation is addressed.

Keshen has been blamed by *all* classes of his countrymen for favouring the English and alienating, though deceptively and in name only, the island of Hongkong. If the Chinese officers had courage and skill the people would fight, and they would see under the prosperity of Canton to be best consulted by conquering and expelling the English.

Moreover, this slander of high officers to the people who are under their rule, ill becomes a Christian and a British plenipotentiary; and the world will say it comes with a bad grace from that man who, by his infamous letter of the 28th of November, has own overt act, disowned himself from all sympathy for his countrymen who had so fondly trusted in his assertions and promises! We ask, what regard for the prosperity of the country and the honour of the crown has been evinced by the career of h. e.'s plenipotentiary?—and the official reports forwarded by h. e. inclusively expose him to the imputation of having made those reports for the sole purpose of retaining his appointment.

TRANSLATIONS

Proclamation to the People of Canton by the British Plenipotentiary.

Elliot, the British Plenipotentiary, issues this proclamation for the proper understanding of affairs.

The high officer of the great flourishing nation, (England) reflecting that all the western nations having carried on for many and extensive years commerce with the merchants and people of the province of Canton in mutual security and tranquillity, he has, in consequence, again and a third time spared the city; and, moreover, he has refrained from heaping calamities on the merchants and people: and this is known to all men!

Now I, a public officer and great minister, having before delivered up the forts, the imperial commissioner and great minister (*Keshen*) took into consideration measures which would restore matters to a fixed and tranquil state, in order that between the two nations, the great and flourishing (England) and the great and pure (China) might on the whole manage and settle their affairs well, and to the exclusion of all difficulties. And afterwards, indeed, the batteries might again put in a state of defence.

Now, upon examination it will be found that the said imperial commissioners and great ministers broke their engagement, and again proceeded to fortify the batteries; and further, they brought in from every province in well-disciplined levies of troops, which successively entered the provincial city, and they proceeded to prepare secret plans of attack on the English forces; for if the troops were only intended to protect the city, how can their proceedings be otherwise explained? Try to think a little O ye people! Formerly, when we joined in battle, who was it who preserved your lives, property, and the exercise of your different occupations? are you to be thankful to the imperial commissioners and great ministers, who have brought in troops from all the other provinces—

> Brisk are the troops, all roaring like thunder,
> Eager for battle, impatient for plunder—

or for the favours which you have received from the high officer of England, by whom you have been protected?

Moreover, at the present time, the cantonments of troops from the different provinces are oppressing the good and industrious people; and if they are allowed to remain in, inevitable ruin and utter destruction will be brought on the city, reaching to and involving the whole population; on this account it is right to issue a proclamation, for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city of the province of Canton.

If, except the usual garrison of officers and troops, the imperial commissioners and great ministers, with the cantonments of troops from the different provinces now here, do not leave the city in one day, and if the whole number do not depart from the province of Canton and go to the north, then the high officer of England will be unable to protect the multitude in the city, but he must lead on his troops & take the city by storm, and confiscate all the property inside the city, on account of his country; but if, indeed, the imperial commissioner and great minister will in a day's time peaceably withdraw the troops, affairs may still be adjusted.

I, a public officer and great minister, am a man desirous of managing affairs with calm consideration, and the intelligent high officers of my country are well practised in the dispositions of all foreigners, and we unite, with our whole hearts, with the supreme ruler in his peculiar duty to cause the people of the land and their families to increase in prosperity and protect them from unprepared-for calamities!

The imperial commissioners & great ministers have not any part of their families or the least property within the city; they are therefore regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit; therefore they have led on officers and soldiers, which will only be the cause of disturbances and confusion; for they (the officers and soldiers) seeing at a glance that the people of the city have become rich by their commerce with foreign nations, will seize the opportunity of plundering them;—on this account it is imperatively necessary that ye should with one mind and united strength, urgently importune the imperial commissioners and great ministers, with all who are attached to the army, immediately to retire peacably from the city, and return to the north; and then the whole city and neighbourhood will be preserved from the calamities of war. Let all all think on and attentively consider this. Hasten! hasten! A special proclamation. 4th month, 2nd day (May 23rd).

Proclamation by the three imperial commissioners offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive of h. e.'s plenipotentiary!

Bruner, Morrison, Dent, Thom, KeeHeaps (?)

By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, *Yih*, and the selected assistant great ministers, *Yang* and *Liang*, a proclamation proclamation to be circulated every where, concerning a universal conferment of rewards.

As to the first reward, he who chooses it shall obtain favour and honour in the eyes of his countrymen becoming the most eminent, worthies; his merit will be extraordinary.

In crooked and difficult emergencies, there is the time to see all men of superior talent.

The English rebels, since the past year, when they threw in the apple of discord at Tinghai, until now have been rebelling against heaven & perversely opposed to reason; domineering and avaricious, depending upon their numbers, they attacked & lost in [illegible] the [illegible], and for [illegible] prodigacy of their dispositions abandoned themselves to lewdness and robbery; dug up the graves: but what [illegible] committed? burnt and laid in ruins the fields and huts; and the people's fat is altogether exhausted; they have [illegible] row; and the crow of the cock and the bark of the dog are sounds that have been cut off from myriads of families, & children [illegible] have not escaped a loss of chastity and defilement of their persons;—and now they have come to Canton and with more false pretexts seek for reconciliation; taking advantage of our being unprepared; and with fox-like cunning (implying we are farther changed into men) they endeavour both those abroad and at home to become traitors; and with rat-like irresolution their forever glances are the cause of Chaos! this is what causes the hearts of men both far and near to grieve, and the middle and outside nations to knash their teeth.

We have received the imperial orders to apply ourselves to one purpose only—that of subjugation, and to lead on the troops to extermination, and to cause the people on the frontiers out of the water and fire, and cause the rebellious scum to the *Kingo*[*] fish, devour its flesh and sleep in its skin.

We early exhort the people to strengthen their resolution, and to clap the *Kingo* on its back and grasp its horns let all unanimously unite their minds and strength.

Ye civil and military officers, country gentlemen and scholars of Canton are generally said to have righteousness, and hitherto have cultivated the principles of reason, and your whole province terms with plenty and happiness; your resources are illimitable; the winds and clouds now collecting in harmony, your whole dependence is now on excellent strategems, and all are gratefully moved by the desire of the holy lord to serve his people: you all have heaven's warrant for the merit of destroying all your enemies (i.e. if you conquer the English you will never have another equal); and to build up prosperity and happiness in your several neighbourhoods, and again have your names engraved for meritorious loyalty on bamboo and silk! and have the official patents hanging down with prudent seals; and we the great officers summons those who possess the knowledge of right principles; then plenty and national happiness will visit us and the people will enjoy the blessings of peace.

We, the generals, hold by our oaths as water, and grasp the laws as as a mountain; when issuing orders, we act up to them, and will not postpone our rewards; we again, therefore, issue these commands, and distinctly arrange the scale of rewards.

Repay (them) for having involved you in calamity, and rewards those who sacrificed their lives for their country; when we see in the morning report your merits to the emperor, you will in the evening be proclaimed on the lists of the meritorious. Ye, soldiers and people, take care not to commit yourselves to the Chinamites; then, perhaps, you will be firm as rocks in the pearly sea; let each obey this implicitly; slight it not. A special proclamation.

The following is the scale of rewards.

Any one, either of the military or the people, who seized and deliver up Elliot, shall be rewarded with $100,000 and reported for promotion to the 4th degree of rank.

Those who seize and deliver up Elliot's subordinates, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, KoeHoogo (?) shall be rewarded with $50,000, and be reported for promotion to the 5th degree of rank.

Those who concoct a plan for burning the English barbarian's ships of war, with reference to the number of their masts—at the rate of $1000 for one mast; for a schooner, $3000.

Those who seize alive any head officers (captains &c. of h. m's. ships?) besides the settled scale of rewards, if there are any goods on board the ship, they shall be divided among the captors, the rest of the nations which continue respectful and obedient, are allowed to continue their trade as usual; and the military and people must not seek causes of quarrels with their ships in order to manifest a distinction (between the obedient and disobedient).

If any dare obstinately to oppose, they shall be heavily punished, without any remission.

Those who seize a steam-vessel, shall be rewarded with $6000, and her cargo shall be divided amongst them; and their services shall be esteemed as of high military merit.

Merchants of any foreign nation who seize and deliver up Elliot and aid China in the meritorious work of exterminating the English, shall be rewarded as follows, under the season's regulations; they shall be reported to be released from half the usual duties, in order to rouse them to exertion.

Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions of the barbarians, and can outwit by strategems their adherents, or cut off their men, or make fire utensils and vessels to destroy the lives of the barbarians, will be all allowed great merit; if they wishes to become public officers, they shall be reported for that purpose; if they do not wish to become public officers, they shall be rewarded with $20,000.

Those who seize alive a native-born Englishman, shall be rewarded with $500; those who cut off an Englishman's head shall receive $100; for a live native of India, $50, and for his head $30 will be given.

Various rewards and remissions of punishments for crimes committed, are then promised to various natives for seizing and killing Englishmen, and also punishments for those who use our goods or supply us with necessaries: but want of time obliges us to defer until the conclusion until the next publication of the *Register*.

* *Kingo*—a hideous fish—used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men. Morrison's dict. 1007.

By J. S. Ea. C. Re.

We have not time to make any comments on the foregoing proclamation, as the latest intelligence from Canton is far more important, and must first be laid before our readers.

1.—The Chinese were to pay down $6,000,000, 4 in sycee, 2 in dollars, by the 1st instant; the 4 millions have been paid, the said sycee having been collected from the land-tax intended to be forwarded to the Peking treasury, as is shewn by the marks on the boxes.

2.—The tartar troops are to withdraw from, and not return, to the city.

3.—The British forces, land and sea, are to withraw from the river, and all forts and places, from and including *Chuenpe* and *Tykokto*, are to be given up to the Chinese.

4.—The trade to be re-opened *as usual* in Canton, and the city is to be exempted from all further molestation, whatever operations may carried on elsewhere.

We are informed this arrangement has been entered into by h. m.'s plenipotentiary against the consent and solemn protests of sir Hugh Gough and sir le Fleming Seahouse: we forbear all remarks until we have read h. m.'s plenipotentiary's public notice: h. e. is expected in Macao tomorrow.

Howqua has lost several lacs of dollars by the ravages of the fire, but not much foreign property has been destroyed, none of any description on *Henan*; nor has any tea been destroyed.

It is said our ships &c. are to be out of the river in 10 days.

The emperor's brother may arrive in a few days and overturn this arrangement.

A civil war has been raging in the city between the inhabitants and military of this province and those from *Honan*, &c.; it is said the officers could not enforce obedience to their orders until 1000 men had been killed.

June 3.—Arrived BARBARA (U. S.) from Singapore, consignees, Messrs. Wetmore & Co.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1841. NO. 23.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 ship APOLLINE, Captain Bowen, 440 Tons. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 4th June, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Baxter, to have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Well viewed Clipper Brig JANE, under English colours, of about 250 Tons Register new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; built at Oporto by an English ship wright for a Man of War—for which she is particularly well adapted, having great deck room, and guns for 14 Guns; she is well rigged, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to
GIDEON NYE, Jr.
Macao, May 31st, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MAULMAIN, Captain Gee, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply
MEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 31st May, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE Ship "JANE LAING," Captain Pardoman, 449 Tons per Register. Apply to A. A. de MELLO.
Macao, 24th May, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner "JOVEN CORDOVA" of 10 Tons. Apply to J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 17th May 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Portuguese Brig "AMIZADE," captain L. de Encarnagao, will not be despatched for the above port until the end of the present month. For freight apply to
PEREIRA & Co.
Macao, 6th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Thos. Fox, esq. in our establishment ceased this day.
STRACHAN & Co
Macao, 1st May, 1841

NOTICE.—Just received, in the *City of Palmyra* and *Harlequin*, and for sale on moderate terms:
Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.
do. do. Port. [dozen cases.
Best Beer, mild up and bottled in one bottle, in 5
Pickled Herrings in small kegs.
Bengal dooling Wax.
Bengal and English Soap.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 4th June, 1841.
☞ Shoes, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale

PUBLIC AUCTION
In the Godowns of S. Barretto, Esq.
(Near the Factories, Macao.)
On TUESDAY next, the 15th, INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH, will sell BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder without limit or reserve (on account and risk of whom it may concern) 500 Bales of Iron, 44 Bales of Damaged Bengal Cotton, 1 bag of Mustard, 2 Barrels of Port, 1 cask of Sherry, 3 casks of Wine, 4 Firkins of Butter, 2 quarts of Cherry Brandy, 66 quarters of Pork, 4 casks of Brandy, and sundries.
Macao, 7th June, 1841.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Hull "AMERON"
(safe at anchor in the Typa)

JOHN SMITH begs to announce, that on Friday next the 11th instant, he will put up for unreserved sale, (on account of whom it may concern), provide by at 10 o'clock, in the Auction Room, Queen building of the Albion Hotel, under the direction of the Deputy Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the British Built "AMERON," *of Liverpool*, of the burden of 423 $\frac{1}{95}$ tons *or thereabouts*; with all her masts, yards, rigging, stores, &c., as she will lie in the Typa on the day of sale; she was built at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1839.
For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Macao, 4th June, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, just landed from the "JANE LAING."
Russia Spun for lower Masts.
Sheathing Copper and Nails.
Coir Rope and Canvas.
Small Anchors and Chains.
Paints and Paint oil.
Turpentine.
Calcutta Bottled Beer.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Brandy.
Gin.
Salt Beef and Pork.
English Hams.
Manila Cigars &c. best Qs. Superior.
Macao, 29th May, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

THE undersigned will continue to grant policies in this office at the usual rate.
MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Bombay Commercial Insurance Society

NOTICE.—Messrs Thomas Dickens and Robert Thomas, of Calcutta, have to-day admitted partners in our firm
FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao 1st May, 1841

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Rosalegan, Lisbon wine in wood, viz Ho Pond Port, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Seltzer Water, Hock, Claret, etc. Apply to
BERNARDO de LEMOS.—or
or D. BASTOS,—Praia R-de

SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.

One plate chest containing, one Tea service Coffee urn, Cruets, Salt cellars, Toast rack, Butter cup Sugar tongs, Egg stand, Forks of sizes, Spoons of do, Ladles of do, &c. &c. &c., all of modern patterns also one English China dinner service; one Piano Forte, encased with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by
F. P. DA SILVA.
Rua do Bazar para grain Mandeira.
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

FACTORY AND SHIP STORES

Coir Rope; Hambro Yarn; Paints, white lead in kegs, black do. in do., green in do.; Linseed paint oil in jugs; Spirits of Turpentine in tin; Sherry Wine in cases three dozen bottles each; Beer's, Alsop's and Hodgsons Beer in cases six doz bottles each; Havana Cigars in half and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimneys for lamps; Sandewich Island nut oil, for sale at the godowns of
F. P. DA SILVA.
Rua do Bazar para grain Mandeira
Macao 10th May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Bonaverage on moderate terms. The earthenware until June being in Macao Roads—in the Typhoon months at Hongkong.
For particulars enquire of Captain Hagen on board the British Brig "Agwatrown," or of Capt. San Juan on board the Spanish Brig "Ernesto," or of
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 7th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, without reserve,
40 Barrels Salt Beef.
50,000 lbs Ship Biscuit.
5000 " Soap.
20 Jars Manila Cordials.
10 " do. Chocolate.
20 Tun Spanish do.
100 Cases of Gin.
6 Casks do.
100 Bottles of Brandy.
20 Casks do.
10 Barrels Spanish Brandy.
20 Do Manila Rum.
50 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.
50 " Superior Sherry.
50 " Madeira.
50 " Port.
100 " Porter.
14 Jars Hog Lard.
Macao, Offshoots, Indian pipes, and various other articles.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Russia Canvas Bales, of 20 feet and under, just landed on Jane Mallen. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:
PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Club Chutnee
" Essence of Cabbies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tupp's sauce, *for meats, made dishes and fish*
" Milk punch
" Lime-juice
" Lemon syrup, *for Lemonade*
" Chilli vinegar, *in pints*
" Plain vinegar, *in quarts*
" Do (Soup in 4 & and 1 lb canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pork Hams, *in kegs*
Do Spiced salted Beef, *in tin canisters packed tin lagged*
&c. &c. &c
Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong
Macao 1st May, 1841

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pecul, deliverable in the roads. Master may be seen at
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few casks of English Brandy. Sago (Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th suggrint. Grey drillings, striped. Wheangoes. Apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1841 G GONZAGA

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas Weathers having appointed Messrs. Hooker & Lane his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the public that they will receive and forward all such letters as may be sent via Egypt through Mr. Weathers's case against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Siccas Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Siccas Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr Weathers engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.
HOOKER & LANE.
Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Beer in bottle 24 per dozen, or Patson Hodgson's Beer in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE @ 30 per Hhd.
do. do. Stout " 34 " do.
Port Wine " $ 5 to 10 per dozen.
Sherry " 6 to 14 " do.
Claret " 9 " do.
Brandy " 9 " do.
Fine Brandy " 9 " do.
Champagne one dozen cases Sp. do. 14 per dozen.
Manila Cigars in Boxes and half Boxes, 5s and 4s.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, at twelve dollars a barrel. Biscuits at eight cents a lb. Flour, Gin, Long cloth in cases, or single pieces. Europe and Bengal sundries, Chain Cables of different sizes. Hawser, Small cordage, for further particulars apply to
Macao 23rd March, 1841 Antonio J. de Rozas

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, and Copper nails. Price Lead in Sheets Manila. Rope of different sizes. Manila Cheroots in Superior. Apply to
JONAH PERES DA SILVA.
at J. V. Jorge, Esq' Office.
Macao, 5th March, 1841

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Wines in the original packages, just landed at Macao.
9 cases Bass Crescent cases, 3 dozen each.
20 do. Cassons do. do. 3 dozen each.

1 do. extra dried Raisins	do.	4 dollars.
2 do. Spinal Spices	do.	10 to 12 cents each.
2 do. Tierces Wax	do.	20 lbs. each.

Orders addressed to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. or Messrs. Gibson & Co. Hongkong, Messrs. Dent & Co. Macao, Messrs. Dent & Co. Canton, Messrs. Russell & Co. Shanghai, Messrs. Dent & Co. Amoy, Messrs. Dent & Co. Foochow, Messrs. Dent & Co. Ningpo, Messrs. Dent & Co. Chusan, Messrs. Dent & Co. Tientsin, Messrs. Dent & Co. Niuchwang, Messrs. Dent & Co. Hongkong, Messrs. Dent & Co. Macao, Messrs. Dent & Co. Canton, Messrs. Dent

PUBLIC NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

MACAO, 6th June, 1841.

The squadron of the imperial commissioners having achieved a course of brilliant operations, by land and water, placing H. M's. forces in complete possession of the mouth of Canton, the commissioners, on the 7th ultimo, made overtures for the preservation of further hostilities, upon which the following terms were granted to them.

1st.—It is required that the three imperial commissioners and all the troops other than those of the province quit the city within six days, and position a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2nd.—Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week, by the one of the owners of England, counting from the 27th May.—One million payable before sunset of the 27th May.

3rd.—For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be lawful to seize millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole is paid all the British forces to retire within the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong and all fortified places within the river to be removed, but not to be received till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th.—Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig Bilbaino to be paid within one week.

5th.—It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners, the governor general, the general of the garrison, and the footman, having, their excellencies's seals.

Seal of the Kwangchowfoo.

An extensive evacuation of troops having taken place from the city, with their arms, but without display of colours, and five millions of dollars being paid up, and securities taken for the remainder, H. M.'s forces have retired from their positions over the city. The places to be restored will be delivered up as soon as the departure of the two chief imperial commissioners has been ascertained, and officially reported by the officer left in command before Canton.

In this brief campaign of less than five weeks, eight attempts to destroy the ships of war by fire and other means have been repelled; a flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire vessels have been destroyed; a line of works, mounting upwards of sixty pieces of artillery, has been carried; and by an unstoppable combination of masterly disposition, ardour, and dexterity, a small British force (moved through a country possessing excessive difficulties, in the face of a numerous army), wrested from the enemy in the short space of ten hours, a line of fortified and steep heights protected by a well sustained fire from the city walls; and dislodged a heavy and menacing mass of troops from a strong encampment on the left of their position.

The whole course and results of these most remarkable and admirably executed operations will reflect lasting honour upon the distinguished officers under the whose command they have been achieved, and upon all arms of the force taking part in the success.

(Sig ed).

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a sale of the annual rent of quit rent of 100 lots of land having water frontage, will take place at Hongkong, on Saturday the 12th instant, at 12 p. m. in one of 100 down or suburban lots. The dimensions of the respective lots will be specified and defined on the spot by the commanding officer of engineers, to whom parties are referred for further particulars.

The titles will be delivered on payment of the rent, and the minimum value of the buildings to be erected on the lots, and the period allowed for erection, will also be then declared.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
chief superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.

LONDON MAIL, March 4.

Her majesty is again in that interesting state in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."

The ceremony of christening h. r. h. the princess royal, took place in Buckingham palace, on the 10th of February, with all the state and solemnity befitting the occasion.

H. M. the queen dowager named her royal highness *Victoria, Adelaide, Mary, Louisa.*

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail of January reached London on 8th February, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China	3rd Nov.	Madras	28rd Dec.
Singapore	12th Nov.	Ceylon	21st Dec.
Calcutta	23rd Dec.	Bombay	1st Jan.

That portion of the Mail brought by the steamer Oriental, reached London on 12th Feby.

The extra Mail despatched from Bombay via the Persian gulf, on the 3d Dec. last, in the Berenice, captain Lewis, reached London on the 17th Feb. under the charge of Mr. C. Calvert, of Malta. This mail departed from Bombay Dec. 3, at 5.40 p. m. arrived at Muscat, Dec. 9, at 10 15 a. m. departed from Muscat, Dec. 9, at 11 p. m. arrived at Kurrack, Dec. 13, at 10 a. m. departed from Kurrack, Dec. 13, at 11 40 a. m. arrived at Bussorah, Dec. 14, at 6.30 a. m. departed from Bussorah, Dec. 14, at 11.30 p. m. arrived at Bagdad Dec. 22, at 11.30 a. m. departed from Bagdad, Dec. 23, at 7 30, a. m. arrived at Constantinople, Jan. 26 at 9 a. m. departed from Constantinople, Jan. 28, at 3 p. m. having been detained six days and five hours in that city to wait for the French transit packet.

The steamer Oriental, with the mail of the 27th Feb. left Falmouth on the 3rd instant.

The counter for the vacant directorship of the East India Company, in the room of Mr. Thornhill, deceased, terminated on the 25th Feby. in favour of sir J. Bryant. The numbers at the close of the poll were for sir J. Bryant, 1194; for major-general Robertson, 916.

H. M. ship Endymion, 56, captain, the hon. F. Grey, has sailed for the East Indies.

Captain Blakeneye has arrived in London from Russia.

"Six Months with the Chinese expedition," by lord Jocelyn has been published by Murray.

The East India and China association of London and Glasgow have taken up the subject of the execution of the treaty of 1824, and the aggressions of the Dutch upon British trade in the Eastern Archipelago, but particularly Sumatra. A petition on the subject from the latter body has been presented to the house of commons.

A case, Stringer v. Gammer, which, in the present state of our Chinese trade, is likely to involve some important consequences, has been on in the court of common pleas. It was an action brought by the owners of a vessel called the Marmion, to recover 600l. as damages from the freighters, for an alleged loss on demurrage. In answer to this the defendants pleaded that the demurrage in question did not arise from the default of the defendants, but that the vessel having been chartered by them on a voyage from England to Lintin and Canton, proceeded so far as Macao in pursuance thereof, but that she was there detained in consequence of the unsettled state of Chinese affairs. The cause had not gone very far when it was agreed to take a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, with the damages in the declaration, and that the pleas of fact should be turned into a special case. There is no doubt many Indian will depend upon the decision given in this.

MILITARY, 26th.—Brevet-major Hogarth is on leave. The death of lieut. H. D. Williams took place at Chatham.

PARIS, Feby. 9.—Last night Cambrewell old Church was completely destroyed by fire.

Feby. 11.—The wreck of her majesty's ship Fury, has been discovered four miles past Lowestoft, and it is reported that a fishing smack has brought one of the yards.

Feby. 13.—Mr. Antrobus has been returned for east Surrey, by a majority of 1214 over Mr. Alcock.—Sir Astley Cooper expired yesterday, in his 78th year.

The court of common council have, with the thanks of the court, voted the freedom of the city to admiral Shepherd, sir Charles Napier, and sir C. F. Smith. Each is to have a sword presented to him, the admiral's to be of the value of 200 guineas.

The good-service pension, vacant by the decease of admiral sir William Hargood, will be conferred on that truly gallant and intelligent officer, the earl of Dundonald, better known as lord Cochrane.

Feby. 20.—The death of Mr. Chitty the eminent special pleader is announced. The hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam has been returned for the Borough of Richmond.

The will of the late captain Richard Alnager, the conservative member for east Surrey, has passed under the seal of the prerogative court of Canterbury to Elizabeth Beatrice Alnager, the widow of the deceased, to whom he has devised the whole of his property, which has been sworn under the value of 30,000l. The will which is contained in a few lines, is in the handwriting of Mr. Alnager, and is dated in Montagular lane.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Elliot, the member for Berwickshire, had a narrow escape in travelling north to Kelso lately, by railway. When about two miles from Wigan, the carriage in which he set out off the rails, which it was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In a letter describing the accident Mr. Elliot says, "the wheels, axles, carriage steps, &c. of four passengers, besides the body of the carriage, was remained to pieces, and other at length the engine pre-stopped. We were left lying in the wreck about ten feet from the edge of the embankment over which we were passing at the time: yet, most fortunately, nobody was hurt."

PORTUGAL.—The Doro question is completely settled. All the recent military demonstrations have been revoked, and the government has directed its attention to the measures, which has long been a favourite one, of dividing the national guard, and re-constituting it on the principle of the old militia.

AMERICA.—The president's cabinet.—The cabinet will be arranged nearly as follows, says the Times' correspondent:—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, secretary of state; John M. Clayton, of Delaware, secretary of the treasury; John Bell, of Tennessee, secretary of war; Francis Granger, of New York, secretary of the navy; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, post master general; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, attorney general.

CONFIDENCE STEAMERS.—The "Sir Charles Napier" opens quite. Company's wages 3s 7d per th. money.

ASSAM TEA.—A sale of 72 chests of this tea was held on the 25th ult. by auction, and realized on an average 2s 1d per lb in bond some of the green brought 3s per lb. The sale attracted great attention, and the brokers' reports were of the most satisfactory character.

RICE TRADE.—Since our last number, there have been sold at public auction about 3,000 Bengals, and 1,200 Chinese, to considerable portion of which, of each sort, were purchased at a reduction of 6d. to 1s per ton on previous prices, but chiefly on the inferior qualities.

The importation of rice from China continues, at length to a limited extent; and the present state of affairs makes it difficult to say what quantity we are likely to receive. During the month five boats of China have arrived, and 300 tubs of Bengal, the principal part of which are at

low and inferior quality. Good Bengals continue very scarce and in good demand.

Havana or Penang.—In his report

Bantam.—Continue in request: large-sized Bantam have offering. Petridge Cassia is readily.

Spices.—Cloves Lignon still continue in good demand; the low public sale of 200 chests went off with quick competition at 6½ to 6¾, fair to good 6½ to 6¾ per cent.

Sugar.—1907 bags Java, 2000 bags Manila, and 1200 China, partially taxed bagged at quotations

Dollar.—60 chests Canadian sold from £7 0 2½ to £10 [illegible]; 15 chests Dunnes' Bend, inferior 7½, fair £12.

War-Office, Feb. 19.—19th Foot.—Ensign John Chalmers, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Vavasour, deceased; quart master-sergeant Patrick Gammon, to be ensign, vice Carbrine.

26th Foot.—Ensign Alex. Miller, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Williams, deceased; William West Turner, gent., to be ensign, vice Miller.

The rank of vice president of the African Institute of France has been conferred on Robert Thom, esq., now residing in China. Mr. Thom has distinguished himself by his great attainments in Chinese literature, and had the honour to be spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by captain Scourhier of the Bisonne frigate, in his despatch, for the courage and conduct which he displayed when acting as interpreter in the recent affair at Amoy.

Married.—On 2nd Feb.—at 10 Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh, by the reverend Dr Moir, Alexander Maxwell, esq., of Arkinlaw, to Mary Crawford, only daughter of the late James Crawford Maitland, esq., jr. of Gruntly.

By the George Washington, captain Bowers, which arrived at Liverpool, from New York, yesterday, we received papers to the 5th ult., inclusive. They contain the important intelligence that the United States Bank of Philadelphia had suspended specie payments on the 4th. Bank Stock went down to 40 and 41 in the dearly on receipt of the news in New York, and on the sailing of the George Washington was quoted at 38 to 38. The rate of exchange on England was 9½ to 9; some houses being unwilling to draw at 9.—Morning Chronicle, March 4.

Chusan Archipelago.—*Sailing directions derived from nautical surveys, made by H. B. M.'s squadron in 1840–41.*

The 舟山 Kow-shan (or Chusan islands) are shown in number, besides several rocks. The largest is three miles long, and its greatest breadth 1½ mile; in some places, however, it is not more than a cable's and a half wide; the others are much smaller, varying from ½ to ¼ of a mile in extent. They are thickly populated, probably to the amount of 1000 inhabitants, who principally subsist on fish. They have goats, pigs, and fowls. The sweet potatoes cultivated upon most of the islands, and hence during the winter their principal article of food.

The geographical extent of the group is from lat. 30° 57' L. to 30° 30' N., and from long. 122° 10' to 122° 30' E.

Pitchnook or Pottenbin. The south-easternmost island is called Pot-chooek (八字角 *Pa tzee kow*, or the Chinese 'Pa Point,' so named from its resemblance to the form of the character 八 *Pa*) the flat and table appearance will cause it to be easily recognized, when compared with the adjacent islands of the north. 黑山 Hikshan or Mouse, which are rugged and uneven. Four small islets lie off its northeastern shore, and one off the southern. The summit is more than 400 feet above the level of the sea and in lat. 30° 22' N., and 122° 12' 40" E. The northwestern islet of the group is a narrow shelf, or islet uninhabited. To the westward are four small islands, inhabited and cultivated, and south of them three rocks, in a flat position, nearly in colored appearance, produce a remarkable, being composed of red sandstone, the harvestmen. This face of the island may be approached without danger.

The west or first island is the second in size and attains an elevation of 400 feet. The land at the harbour [illegible] the due north from it. Between the two is a small islet the due north from it. Between the two is a small islet, gradually shoaling to the shore of the large island. In keeping the western extreme of the west island to the westward of N. E. by N., not less than 3 fathoms will be found and good holding ground with soft mud, well. The highest part of the large island forms a sharp peak, near the western extreme, and is 400 feet high. The great bulk of the island consists of steep high cliffs, with the exception of the small sandy bays.

Sheltered and protected by a shoal a cable and a half in [illegible] to the eastward island, which is also high, with steep cliffs. Off the eastern point is a half tide rock, and a reef runs off from [illegible] eastward.

Middleton Rock. The Middleton rock lies N. 60° W. [illegible] from the harbour part of this island. It has one fathom over it, and breaks occasionally. From it, the highest part of the western island bears N. 30° W.; a [illegible] rock called lies to the S.E. 6 cables E., and Pitchnook [illegible] A cable's length in extent of a mile.

[illegible] table, S. 60° E. The reef of rocks, lying off the south extreme of the nearest island, bring in line with it.

Sheldon rock. Another sunken rock with only three quarters of a fathom on it, bee S. 60° W. three quarters of a mile from the remnant of the island, south of the large Kowshan, and N. 70° W. from Pitchnook, the east extreme of the large island being in line with the east extreme of the nearest island bearing E. 60° S. The inhabitants were civil, and sold their pigs, potatoes, and goats readily. Fresh water probably could not be procured in any quantity.

During the expedition against Chinese in 1840, H. M. ship Pylades encountered three pleasant junks here, one of which was taken and burnt. The inhabitants did not appear to participate at all in the crimes of these marauders, and expressed themselves well pleased at their being driven away.

Cape Montagne. Second small island to the diff Cape Montagne (or 四明山 *Sze-shan shan*), the depth of water about into them being 4½ and 5 fathoms. The cape is in latitude 29° 19' N., and longitude 121° 6' E. A passage exists between it and the main, which is used by the junks. Before it is and Buffalo's Horn many deep inlets occur, which render the extremity of the dominant dangerous.

Half Tide Rock. The half tide rock lies S. 60° W. from Pitchnook 7.5 miles, being in a straight line for Cape Montagne mile from the Bear (or island behind 大目山 *Tuanh shan* by the Chinese, with a sharp peak on its eastern extreme), S. 60° E. 11 miles. It is uncovered two thirds of the tide. High tide and smooth water excellent present to bring over.

High Water. The time of high water in the neighbourhood of the Kowsan islands is 9h. 30m. before the moon's transit, and the rise and fall 14 feet. The change in the direction of the stream does not take place until 3 hours after quiet to the change in depth. The flood tide comes from the southward and seldom exceeds 2 knots per hour. The variation of the compass (1840) is 1° 56' westerly.

Between the Kowsan group and the Bear, the depth of water varies from 2½ to 6 fathoms, gradually shoaling towards the latter. Two small groups of islands lie between the Half-tide rock and the Bear lying 5 miles from the main. From the N. E. extreme of the Kowsan islands, Buffalo's Horn bears N. 50° W., 16 miles, and a small rock called the Mouse (nearly level with the island's edge at high water) N. 20° W. 6 miles.

The Whelps. The Whelps are a group of four small islands N. The W., 10 miles from the Kowsan.

Starboard Jack. Starboard Jack is a low flat reef with two rocks off its eastern side, N. 47 W., 10 miles from the Kowsan.

Corbera. Between Starboard Jack and the outer rock of the Corbera, (a number of isolated rock lying between the Whelps and Buffalo's Horn), the distance is 2½ miles, with a depth of from 6 to 6 fathoms. The outer rock of the Corbera is occasionally covered, and bears from the extreme of Buffalo's Horn S. 20 E. Two islets, a cable's length further to the westward, are always above water, and will give warning should the sea not break on the outer rocks.

Tinker. N. 50° E. 1½ mile from the Starboard Jack, is the Tinker (a cliff steep rock 60 feet above the water). This passage has 2½ fathoms water, and will be found the more eligible of the two, during the N. W. monsoon, as vessels will be farther to windward and have better anchorage under Lobwang, than they would at Buffalo's Horn. A sunken rock lies S. 50° E. (nearly in line with the Mouse) from the Tinker, distant 2 cables.

Buffalo's Horn. Buffalo's Horn (牛角山 *Niu-ko shan*) is 1½ mile from north to south, and three quarters from east to west. Its eastern shore is rocky, and off the western extreme lies a small islet. The western shore has several deep indentations, one of which nearly separates the island into two parts. The harbor is formed between this island and the Plenchoon, and is secure during the northeasterly monsoon, however, the wind blows directly through, and occasional violent squalls are experienced.

Fresh provisions and water may be obtained here, but the supply of the latter is not always certain. On the main (two miles distant) are several villages, the inhabitants of which showed themselves hostile, and endeavoured to intimidate us from landing. There are three peaks on the island, the central of which is the highest, being about 300 feet above the sea. Near the northern extreme the island is perforated, whence its name is supposed to be derived.

Plenchoon. The largest island of the Plenchoon, which is situated in latitude 29° 27' N., longitude 122° 6' 15" E. bee W. N. W. nearly 1 mile from Buffalo's Horn the depth of water varying from 5 to 10 fathoms. It is an even flat-topped island, with a reef extending from its northwestern extreme; another reef lies N. 20° W., 1 cable from its N. E. extreme. The other two islands are nearly each small, and lie to the N. W. of the large one. The junks usually pass inside the Plenchoon and the Buffalo's Horn, and to the westward of the Corbera. The passage is not recommended for square rigged vessels, as there are many reefs and the tides are strong.

Hoo-a and Lengtu. The 1 [illegible] of Hoo-a and Lengtu are three quarters of a mile to the N. E. of the Plenchoon. There are four large and several small islets or rocks. The largest is not a mile in extent and about 400 feet high. The barren eastern shore one of the most conspicuous features in the Buffalo's Horn passage. In the channel, between it and the Tinker, there is 7 and 8 fathoms; sunken rocks extend a short distance from both shores.

Sinlan. Between this group and Pitcnook island, which lies 3 miles to the N. E., is the entrance to a convenient harbor (in the southern monsoon). A small unnamed rock lies near the entrance, and the depth of the water varies from 3 to 6 fathoms.

Chusang. The eastern line of Kowsan or Lobwang has two deep indentations, with sandy bays, and a reef extends from the point opposite to Mouse and Lengtu 3 cables. The rock also extend from the northern extreme of the Mouse and Lengtu group 3 cables, narrowing the passage to less than a mile. From the small unnamed rock above mentioned, a N. 24 W. course will carry you to Tuan-a tap (a small island without a tree on it at the entrance of Buffalo's and Buffalo's passage), and keep a mid channel between the rocks. The outer line of Lobwang immediately after the reef point trends to the northward, forming a deep bay which outside to the entrance of Buffalo's passage.

South 1 mile from the first island in the tap is a mud bank with 2½ fathoms, to avoid which, you run to tap the island on board, avoiding a rock half a cable from its extreme.

From this island to Buffalo's reef, (which lies off the western extreme to Buffalo's passage, and consists of three rocks, with a sunken rock between them and Lengtu) there is 5 to 9 fathoms, good holding ground.

Buffalo's Pass through Buffalo's passage. From the entrance of Buffalo's Pass, Tuan-a tap bland bears N. 60 W., 3½ miles; it is about 4 cables in circumference, and 150 feet high. There is a pile of stones on the summit, but no tree.

Buffalo's, or the passage between the islands of Lengtu and Fotoo shan, is the nearest to mud. Kinter point. When between Buffalo's reef and Tuan-a tap, the water suddenly deepens from 3½ to 10 fathoms. The course through is N. N. E. 2.9 miles. It is 1 6 cables broad at the entrance, and 5 cables at the narrowest part, which is near the centre. On the Fotoo shan shore are several small islets, and off the fourth point on the Lengtu side is a reef one cable from the shore. The Lengtu shore otherwise is very steep, having 20 fathoms to within a cable of the mud. On the Fotoo shan side, among the islets, the water shoals to 4½ and 6 fathoms, where a ship may stop a tide if necessary.

Between the Neuchoo (3 small islands to the centre of the passage) and Fotoo shan is a half-tide rock; unless it shows, vessels should not tack within the Neuchoo so as to fetch to westward of them.

The first rock lies off the north end of the passage, and has a stone pillar on it. It is one cable from the shore. The distance from house to Sujiel shoal island (off K-soo point) is 9 miles, N. 20° E.

Gough's passage. This passage (by the best of my reading to Chusan) is formed by Fotoo shan on the east, and the several islands (four in number) on the west. In the passage both shores are steep to; but south of the southern islet of the central group is a shoal, of which the land will give warning. The passage is 1½ mile through, and 5 cables wide.

Robert's passage. 'Robert's last passage' is formed by the Central islands on the east, and the mud extending from Meishan on the west, which drive one mile from the solid ground. The boundary of the passage is easily therefore, to not known except at low water, the land giving no warning. The depth of water varies from 6 to 40 fathoms. The channel is 1.5 mile through, and 5 cables wide.

From the Chinese Repository for May.

(*To be continued.*)

The Honorary or University Degrees have really conferred to the application of W. Alex Hankey, esq., and have returned to the son of the late Dr R. Morrison, that eminent Chinese scholar and missionary, the first due for his attendance on the Chinese class in that institution.—Pil.

[illegible] of the Sikhs and [illegible]

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

The joy excited by the glorious triumphs of British arms and policy in the east has hardly had time to subside before intelligence of successes, equally brilliant and equally important in another quarter of the globe, comes to give a fresh impulse to the national enthusiasm. Never since in the days of Chatham, did a session of parliament open under more glorious auspices than that which will shortly commence. In the interval—the interval between, in the most critical in a single day—the rupture of our Turkish ally rescued from impending danger and its independence secured by the guarantee of the great powers—the balance of power in Europe restored and the prospect, at a crisis very skilfully averted; and to fill up, our Indian empire extended and secured the throne of our ally in Afghanistan established by the defeat and extinction of his rival, and the moral influence of the British name spread far and wide, into the very heart of Asia; and, though last not least the speedy and complete settlement of our dispute with China, by a treaty which satisfies the old and honour of the British flag provides for the compensation due to British subjects, and holds out the prospect of inestimable advantages to our future commercial intercourse with the celestial empire—these are results which, in the opinion of our ministerial readers, have attended the policy of an administration which its opponents are pleased to denounce as 'weak and incapable.' If the government, by whom these great results have been achieved are 'weak and incapable,' what shall we say of the opposition, by whom their policy was thwarted, their motives misunderstood and its very steps at each have had to the most signal consequences, characterized as rash, impolitic, and ruinous? With precisely to the very Chinese war, which has terminated in a manner so advantageous for the most important interests of the country, what were the conduct and language of the conservative party? Were not ministers upon the very brink of being driven out, because they had not succeeded

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1841.

had object submission to submission is used by commissioner Lin, upon the British flag, and the injuries inflicted on British merchants? Will any one now say that it would have been better for the nation if Sir James Graham's motion had been carried, and a resolution of the house of Commons, condemning the policy of the Chinese war, had been sent by way of instructions to the admiral of the fleet, when on the eve of commencing operations? It is impossible to conceive a question upon which the personal credit of the leading men on both sides was more completely staked, than upon the policy and propriety of the war, which has just been concluded with China. The remoteness of the scene, the novelty of the circumstances, and the vast population and singular nature of the empire with which we had to deal, all conspired to render the issue doubtful, and test the sagacity and foresight of those who ventured to predict the result.

THE TEA BY THE "WESTMINSTER."
(From the Times, February 4.)

It was announced some time since, that the tea by the "Westminster," damaged by chlorowash, was to be "washed and kiln-dried," and offered for public sale; and, as the circumstance at that period excited considerable attention, it being the first instance of the kind in the trade, the feeling of both the wholesale and retail trade was very freely expressed at the sale itself, which took place to-day. The quantity announced was "2,480 packages of washed tea," by order of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., and Baring, Brothers, and Co., on account of the underwriters," and no sooner had the employed [illegible] opened the sale, and [illegible] was made, than a variety of questions were put as to the process of curing, and whether it was noxious or innocuous. It was immediately evident that a strong feeling existed on the subject, and the proceedings at once appeared to resolve themselves into a public meeting rather than a sale by auction. In answer to the queries put it was replied that the salt water had been rinsed out, and that, notwithstanding the tea had undergone the process of kiln-drying, upon the opinion of professor Brand it was perfectly innocuous. However, this did not give satisfaction, and the next question put was what duty would be paid by the importers to the government, as the teas were offered "duty paid." It was contended that ought to be stated to guide biddings, if any were proposed to be made. In answer, it was said that the question of duty would be decided after the sale on a reciprocal footing, as between the importers and the government. A regular discussion on the subject then ensued, in which the leading members took a very prominent part. The introduction of such a manufactured article into the market was loudly deprecated, it being said that it was [illegible] spurious concoctions, [illegible] only that, it would be [illegible] the [illegible] who, if they purchased the article and mixed it with other sorts, were still liable to have their stocks inspected by the excise, which would perhaps end in seizure, but also that the public, knowing that these teas had been sold, would be apprehensive of consequence and the consumption diminish, and thus the trade would suffer generally. It was forcibly argued that the only way to keep up the character of the trade would be to protest against the introduction of such teas for sale, and, as the representatives of the firms refuse to withdraw them, a motion was put that the sale be adjourned, which was adopted after a suggestion that in the mean time a representation should be made by the trade to the government, with a view to prevent the recurrence of such a case, and the business, which throughout had been of an exciting [illegible] ended.

On the 8th of Feby., at which [illegible] the sale was adjourned, the "washed and kiln-dried" went off unexpectedly with briskness; the great bulk being [illegible] prices averaging 3s 4½d. per lb. From the crowded and excited state of the room before the hour of selling, similar interruptions to those previously experienced were anticipated, but beyond a few loud and inapplicable remarks from a Mr. Bowley, the sale passed off perfectly quiet, it being evident a mutual understanding had been previously come to between the selling and other brokers.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

June 8th, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th March	Singapore	23rd May
U. States	6th Aug.	Java	1st April
Calcutta	10th April.	Manila	3rd May.
Bombay	23rd April.	Central-Asia	10th Aug.

ARRIVED FROM

May.
21. CITY OF PALACE, *Sherriff*, Sing. and Calcutta.
June.
2. WARRIOR, *Marshall*, do. do.
3. BARBARA, (U. S.) Cunningham, Singapore.
—, CHARIDEM, *Gadyk*, do.
4. DE COCK, (Det.) Williams, Manila.
—, KITTY, *Willie*, Singapore and Calcutta.
—, AMERICA, (U. S.) ———, Singapore.
7. CORNAR, *Fraser*, Bombay.
—, MARY GORDON, *Thomson*, do.
—, ISABELLA ROBERTSON, ———, Sing. and Cal.
—, SIMON TAYLOR, *Brown*, Bombay.
—, BRUNSWICK, *Gray*, Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per De Cock, Messrs. H. G. Reynolds, W. Dorrepaal. Per Cornar, Mr. M. Shaw.

SAILED FOR

June.
1. ACHIN, *Pomeroy*, Liverpool.
2. BELLA MARINA, *Wickham*, London.
2. NARRAGANSETT, (U. S.) *Crocker*, New York.
3. SAMARANG, *Buckby*, Liverpool.
5. DUKE OF LANCASTER, *Forgusson*, London.
5. REGINA, *Poole*, Singapore and Calcutta.
7. FORT WILLIAM, *Hogg*, London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Regina, Mr. & Mrs. Dearie.

Ships from China arrived in England.—10th Feby Psyche.—Litherland.—Isabella 16th.—F. Yoten.
Sailed for China.—22nd Feby.—Beulah.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Per London.—Earl of Clare, Sunbury Castle, City of Derry.
Per Bombay.—Island Queen, Castle Huntly.
Per Calcutta.—Moolmein, Louisa.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Greyhound, Albion.
From Liverpool.—Germa, Elephanta, Beulah, Gaudier.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Thomas Grenville, Bengal Packet, Water Witch.
From Bombay.—Brigand, Atlet Robinson, Tweed, Asia, Charles Dunsmyre, Sampson (Port.), Marquis de Hastings (Port.) Wild Irish Girl, Shah Allum, Earl of Balcarres, Charles Grant.
From Singapore.—Lotin (U. S.)
From Lisbon.—Vinjanto, (Port).

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Blenheim	74	captain	[honor-ary officer dec. Sir H. le Fleming Bon-
Wellesley	74	captain	T Maitland.
Rhode	44	captain	F. Beauchiere.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Alligator	28	captain	A. J. Kuper. (acting.)
Calliope	28	captain	T. Herbert.
Conway	26	captain	C. D Bethune.
Herald.	28	captain	J. Nias.
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander	H. Eyres.
Pylades	18	commander	T. V. Anson.
Cruizer	16	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Columbine	16	commander	T J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	Brig.	T. S Wason, commanding.
Sulphur	6	commander	R. Belcher.
Sterling cch.	6	Brig.	H Kellett, commanding.
Hebe sch.	—	Brig.	R. R. Quin, commanding.
Louisa cut.	—	Brig.	T Cornthwaite, do.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) cr. Bradie. (commanding)
H. C's armed steamers.
Alligator capt. Rogers, I. N. Nemesis, capt. W. H. Hall.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, **1840-41.**

SETTLED.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
Amazon	295	Hodgson	Jardine, Matheson
Earl of Clare	360	Scott	" & Co.
Sovereign	343	Charde	"
H. Dayanna	730	Young	"
Recovery		Caldbeck	"
Apollino	440	Dunn [gry.	"
Charlotte	404	Lashenbro-	"
Bombay Castle	602	Baxter	"
*Lowjee Family	555	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	400	Graham	"
Recovery	404	Johnson	"
John Barry	350	Robson	"
G. w. Armstrong		Jones	Skinner & Co.
Castle Huntly	1050	Reddie	"
*Cambaier		Kerr	"
*Sarah		Watson	Turner & Co.
Sunbury Castle	590	Johnston	H Rennie & [Co.
*Isabella Watson	436	Macdonald	W & T Gemmell &
City of Palace		*Sherriff	Ferguson Leigh-
*Yorkshire		McCarthy	[ton & Co.
Harle w a		Marshall	"
Hannah	471	Gordyne	Russell & Co.
*Commander	602	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
City of Derry	413	Roberts	Jardine & Hon.
Jane	395	Weatherry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hygeia	378	Hannah	" [Co.
Helen	621	Tickes	Dent & Co.
Cornar		Fraser	"
Fatima	378	Fathers [ry	Lindsay & Co.
Nelson	327	Montgomer-	Jones, Fletcher &
Clarinda	360	Indby	" Co.
Mary Gordon		Thomson	A. & D. Cunningham.
AMERICAN.			
Ann Hechin		Vanner	J. Mathesons & Co.
Louisa		Gilson	Russell & Co.
Jacob Perkins		Evans	"
*Sumatra		Silver [bam	Wetmore & Co.
Barbara		Canning	"
*Morrison		Benson	Olyphant & Co.
SPANISH.			
Bonayo	220	San Juan	Jones, Fletcher &
" At Whampoa.			Co.

By the arrivals of the week we have received Calcutta papers for March, and to the 10th of April, Bombay papers to the 17th April, the Singapore Free Press to 23d May, and Penang and Malacca papers to 17th April.

Also London papers to the 4th of March from the north and south American coffee-house, and the London Mail of March 4 with the Bombay Times.

From the *Calcutta Englishman* of March 26, we have republished the insane yell of the illiterate and precocious triumph of the organ of the whig ministry, the *Morning Chronicle*.

We cannot account for the infantine exultation of that paper from any news that could have reached England from China when the article was written; it can only be founded on the despatches forwarded by h. m's. brig *Cruizer* and the *Mor*; by the latter vessel the *Canton Register extra* of October 7, and the translation of the imperial edict, issued 17th September, 1840, were forwarded to England; and had the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* taken that *extra* for his text, and strung his harp to notes of sorrow and lament for the utter disgrace of England, he would not have, as he certainly will have, cause to confess how foolishly premature were his laudatory tones on the termination of the *Chinese war!* war has never been declared against, or waged with, China; but our *negotiations* have, for the present, we presume, terminated—but in a *manner utterly disadvantageous for the most important interests of the country*. In China, England has sown the wind and she has reaped the whirlwind: the name and character of the English nation has been utterly shamed and disgraced in China: her interests have never been for a moment thought of, and her honour has been trampled under foot: the *Morning Chronicle* may now cry *Ichabod—the glory has departed from our house*: for when the results, even up to the 5th inst., are known what will become of the credit of the leading men of its party!

The only important [illegible] that we

have to notice since the publication our last number, is the public notice issued by h. m's plenipotentiary on the 5th instant.

The document is important, and its singularity equals its importance; and with these claims to notice, it must be expected that we should show it some attention.

We forbear noticing the grammar and style of this important official notice; but our duty to the public compels us to remark on its separate paragraphs seriatim.

1.—There is no doubt of the *perfidy* of the imperial commissioners of the Kwangtung, the hoppo, and all other Chinese officials (with one honorable exception) and all other Chinese officials; but it should not be omitted or forgotten that the Chinese recriminate this under the question of perfidy; for they say that her majesty's plenipotentiary, in retaining Hongkong, issuing proclamations to the people, making roads on the island, and keeping a man-of-war in the river, broke his engagement with *Yangfang*, when he induced or forced that functionary to listen to, "*his wishes for peace and for nothing else, and for the trade to be allowed as usual*" (vide translations of *Yang's* proclamation, dated March 20, vol. C. R. March 29).

2.—The *Chinese authorities made overtures*.—We have heard this assertion doubted; and what was the object of Mr. *Morrison's hurly* missing visit to the factory on the 26th?

3.—It is the custom in Europe when diplomatists meet that, before any proclamation is issued upon such occasions himself of the other's full powers and credentials; but this is the *fifth* agreement of the disgraceful convention of Canton.

4.—The six millions of dollars are to be paid for the use of the *towns*, of England; but we trust the parliament will make ministers account for its appropriation.

Two several *allowed* periods of delay of ten, of fourteen, and thirty days, with the periodical increase in the ransom of the city, is considered in the true buccaneering spirit; and appears to us utterly absurd; for it is doubtful whether our small force would have held its ground against the exasperated villagers; more of this anon.

5.—In h. m's plenipotentiary's circular to h. m's. subjects dated March 20, are these words: "British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there (Canton) for the purpose of lawful commerce, shall be duly protected!"

How are they protected? batteries were hastily erected to be built all around the city, and they were obliged to leave in as great a hurry and in as unprepared state as when they left Macao on August 26, 1839. many of them had all their effects and furniture, and somebody warehoused property to charge abroad.

In the first article, the three commissioners are requested to quit the city; but h. m's. plenipotentiary eventually restored the place, which the departure of the two chief commissioners (*Yihshan* and *Yangfang*) was supported.

The skill of the commanding officers and the gallantry of the troops merit a wider and more honorable field of action; for in hostilities with the Chinese troops they moment be light in

"Their eyes so, which earlier fled
In fairness worthy of their dread"

and the bombastic, balcony eulogy of—"the troops exhibited a combination of masterly disposition, ardour, and constancy" seems only disgust: as the prince is evidently intended to be a direction to overrule h. m's. plenipotentiary: for he who talks with such confidence pronounce that a combination of masterly dispositions is *unsurpassable*, must be a complete master of the art of war, and yet he has been captured and taught from Hannibal and Polybius to Napoleon and Wellington.

Five millions have been paid, and securities for the remaining million; these securities are said to be debentures for the purchase of the hong by the English merchants; of course, when the accounts of these debentures are claimed they will be met by captain Elliot's spiked scrip.

After having accepted a ransom for a city, it will not be right, we think, to blockade it port; consequently all neutrals will go to Canton, where they will be allowed to conduct their legal trade under the protection of the Chinese government; while that government will take Hongkong, as long as the English hold possession of it; capitalists in Europe and America will, of course, resign to those agents who are trading with the permission of the government, and to smugglers, for such will all the British merchants at Hongkong henceforward be under the ban of the empire. h. m's plenipotentiary does not allude to loss in his public notice; nor dare h. m. indicate a redressess for the object lost in a few months the veil must be drawn which has stranded in mystery all h. m's proceedings.

We hope that that compensation for the destruction of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, is one of the stipulations; $16,000 has been paid for, and that when it is the disposal of captain Halcon, the Spanish delegado; but the not satisfaction for the last murder of the English schooner, the *Black John's* crew stipulated for? was not satisfaction and compensation for the plundered and mutilated Mark Moss stipulated for?—we pause for a reply.

After the public notice was issued, h. m's plenipotentiary was asked by some British merchants whether it was safe for them to return to and resume business in Canton; h. m's reply was, that such a return to Canton was, neither *safe nor desirable!* Thus, the English cannot conduct their trade in a ransomed city but merchants of other nations can! It would thus seem that the city was ransomed for the sole purpose of throwing all the British trade into the hand of neutrals as in 1839-40; and the ransom has been paid with our own money, for about 170,000 peculs of tea have been exported since the reopening of the trade, the commo duty on which, at eight taels per pecul, amounts to taels 1,360,000 or $1,888,888; and the consoo duties on the imports will swell the plunder of the English by the hongmerchants to near four million dollars; so the people of England are paying h. m's plenipotentiary $300 a year for the sole purpose of enhancing to themselves the price of tea—to them a necessary of life: for such has been the only result of all h. m's measures.

This money, it is said, is to be forwarded immediately to Calcutta; we have little doubt that a great part of the cycle will be found to be false, and so we shall not even be paid with our own money; the Chinese already say so and that all the villagers are anxious for a renewal of hostilities.

We have been told that owing to some irregularities committed by the troops, the villagers round Canton, to the number of some thousands, attacked the 37th M. N. I. on the 29th ult., and some parts of the forces on the 1st inst. It is said they behaved with astonishing daring, that they rushed on the square of the 37th and speared the soldiers in their ranks, while some of them were bayonetted. The Chinese wrested a musket out of a sepoy's hands, fired at and wounded an officer of the 37th.

Now, with reference to this ransom, it is not improbable that, the strength of the expedition having been frittered away by the imbecile and dilatory measures of h. m's plenipotentiary; most of the men of war in the river having been aground at the neap tides, the Atalanta damaged, the Hyacinth's false keel gone;—it is not improbable that some doubts may have occurred to h. m. whether the present force of the expedition was equal to the task of garrisoning Canton; and then, although the Chinese have paid a contribution, the retirement of the English forces is nothing better than a disgraceful retreat, and as such—it will be most certainly represented to the emperor.

From h. m's the governor of *Hongkong*, public notice, our readers will learn that they, in consequence of the *antipatriotic terminations of the Chinese war*, are now become landowners on the soil of the celestial empire.

No man knows whether England will retain *Hongkong*; she certainly will not if she does herself justice in this quarrel; nothing short of a free and open trade with all the ports of the empire can now satisfy the English people, who will never bear to see the pure magnificent China trade dwindle down to the transactions of a smuggling entrepôt on barren rock: the people of England will ask, and must be informed, why the ports of China are not opened to their trade; why the empire itself is not opened to Europe as science and civilisation, to christianity and christian morality; who does not sigh

"To think to rule a trade has been
The plaything of a thing so mean."

We shall be curious to see the title deeds granted to the purchasers of lots of land on Hongkong.

Gazette shipping lists that we have received during the week to the 23d Feby. last, mention the arrival of h. m's ship *Volage*, in Simon's bay on the 16th of that month, with admiral Elliot on board, and that she was to sail again for England in the course of eight days.—*Singapore F. P.*

Adhering to our expressed resolution to aid h. m's. plenipotentiary all in our power by republishing in the *Canton Register* all that the accurate and truthbearing and truthtelling *Calcutta Courier* (*vide* C. R. Sept. 22, 1840) can say in h. m's. defence, we extract the following triumphant excuses: they are not worth a single remark; but what had the slaughter at *Tyhedtom* and *Chusapo* to do with *diplomacy?* the capture of these forts was the measure that frightened *Keshen* into a false promise of a deceptive treaty—most h. m's. plenipotentiary's diplomacy; and where *all is known*—we shall see what then!

The Calcutta Courier's Excuses for Captain Elliot.

If it is purposed to retain Chusan—if after past experience it is still considered desirable to hold that island as our entrepôt, then has captain Elliot taken a false step in directing the evacuation before the final ratification of the treaty. That such is the intention is by no means certain, because though the *Sterling* was sent with *orders* to brigadier Burrell it cannot be positively known whether these orders were to retain Chusan, or to march with all the troops into the Canton villages, instead of allowing part of them to proceed, as they have to Singapore.

Now, it is probable that the strength of the expedition having been frittered away by the imbecile and dilatory measures of h. m's plenipotentiary; most of the men of war in the river having been aground at the neap tides, the Atalanta damaged, the Hyacinth's false keel gone;—it is not improbable that some doubts may have occurred to h. m. whether the present force of the expedition was equal to the task of garrisoning Canton; and then, although the Chinese have paid a contribution, the retirement of the English forces is nothing better than a disgraceful retreat, and as such—it will be most certainly represented to the emperor.

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That captain Elliot has been deceived into the belief that the treaty would be ratified admits of no doubt—but a plenipotentiary may be excused for so believing when he has it under the imperial rescript that the commissioner has full powers to arrange the terms of that treaty; and he may be still more readily excused in hastening away the troops from Chusan anxious as he must have been to extricate them with the least possible of delay from that valley of death. He may be still more readily excused since it is evident that he had acted so efficiently as a diplomatist as to obtain from Keshen assent to terms which the court of Pekin refused to ratify as being too favourable; and the case has this anomalous aspect that whilst a cry is being raised here against our representative for not having effected enough, the Chinese commissioner is handed over to punishment for having yielded too much!

We believe, when every circumstance comes to be known, and at present we have but fragments of intelligence, and the light which these impart comes chiefly through the distorting medium of the Canton journals,—we believe, when every circumstance is fully before the public, we shall find a handsel justification for our plenipotentiary, and until that is obtained every condemnation must be sustained by a very little of certainty and a great deal of surmise, and this deficiency of knowledge stands little chance of being supplied until the subject has been brought to the knowledge of parliament, and we peruse the debates some six months hence.

The evacuation of Hongkong was a matter incident of course to the renewal of hostilities—the troops by which it was occupied were required for more important service than remaining in possession of an island, without fortifications, and which can be re-occupied so soon as its possession becomes desirable, and it is determined that no superior settlement, or entrepot, is requisite.

We shall look for the next advices from China with much anxiety.

(Calcutta Courier, April 10.)

LUSO-BRITANNIC THEATRE. O BARBEIRO DE SEVILHA.

We regret to see it announced that the *Luso Britannic* theatre is about to be pulled down; and that the performance we witnessed on monday, the 31st ulto., was *the last!*

> The last! the last! the last!
> O! in that little word
> How many thoughts are stirred
> In memory of the past!

In the cursory notice which we took of the performance on Friday night, the 29th ulto., in our last number, we did not particularize the many excellencies that marked the performance of "*O Barbeiro*"; yet it up, as it was, under the difficulties that must attend all amateur efforts at opera, such as the want of sopranos, and of an orchestra accustomed to accompany. Notwithstanding this, the opera was throughout admirably performed. *O doutor Bartolo*, of a well-known musical amateur, was excellent, both as to singing and acting. *Figaro* was beyond praise; indeed all the characters were well sustained, and the difficult music cleverly performed. We have heard *Figaro* give "*Largo al factotum*" on a former occasion; on the present it was excellent; and with the *finale* to the first act, the duet "*oh! idea*," and the terzetto, "*zitti zitti*," elicited the loud plaudits of the audience. The opera was followed by a very clever ballet of action, which was admirably performed.

The house was crowded to overflowing, and the thanks of the community are due to the spirited amateurs who provided for them an evening's entertainment so agreeable. Refreshments of various kinds were provided on the spot, and a printed copy of the opera was presented to every subscriber to the theatre by the Lusitanian amateurs.

The *Water Witch* landed her despatches at Madras on March 27, and sailed immediately for Calcutta. The despatches reached Bombay from Madras at 10 p. m. April 1st, in the unusually short period of five days; her letters were exactly 24 hours too late for overland mail, the *Cleopatra* having sailed at ½ past 6 the same evening. The *Folkestone* did not reach Madras until the morning of the 30th of March.

Messrs. Fox and Kennedy, late of China, proceeded to England by the March mail.

Affairs in Egypt do not look prospectively tranquil; the sultan wishes to impose the following burthensome conditions on Mehemet Ali. The sultan is to select his successor from his sons; the system of Ottoman administration is to be introduced into Egypt; one fourth of the revenue is to be sent to Constantinople: the collection of the revenue is to be under Turkish control, and the Turkish currency is to be adopted; the Egyptian army is to be reduced to 20,000 of the latest levies, 2000 of whom are to be sent to Constantinople; the flag and costume of Turkey are to be naturalized in Egypt; the viceroy is not appoint any officers higher in rank than a lieutenant; nor is he to build ships of war without the sultan's permission.

It is not expected that Mehemet Ali will accede to these conditions; he is continuing his warlike preparations and depends on the assistance of France. A man of high rank, a peer, has been appointed French consul-general in Egypt.

A true bill has been found against major McLeod, in the U. S.

We have great pleasure in announcing the following naval promotions.

Commander Warren, of the Hyacinth, J. Robb, late of the Satellite, and Thomas Mathew Charles Symond, to the rank of captain. Lieutenants Lewis Maitland, and Thomas Graves (the latter of the Beacon, surveying vessel), Henry Broadhead and Arthur Jerningham, to the rank of commander.

From the Chinese Repository for May.

HONG MEN YEN KWANGTUNG, 28th May.

"To, the acting prefect of Canton, issues this edict for public information, in order to calm the feelings of the merchants, and to tranquilize commercial business. It appears that the detachments of troops for Canton have all successively arrived; the laws for the army, however, are very strict, and without being commanded, soldiers can never move about to create disturbance. Still it is feared that, as the military hosts are gathered in clouds, the merchants of all nations here engaged in commerce, hearing thereof, will tremble with alarm, not knowing where these things will end. Some, frightened out of their wits, may abandon their goods and secretly go away; and others may not know whether to expect quiet or danger; while all cherish their fearful apprehensions. These foreign merchants who are respectfully obedient, are viewed as no ways different from the children of the oriental dynasty; and the imperial commissioner and general pacificator of the rebels, and the high monarch and joint commissioners, with their excellencies the governor and lieutenant-governor, managing all things with due consideration, assuredly will not involve the good and the upright in trouble. These merchants, being respectfully obedient, ought to be protected from all injury, and the goods which they have brought with them ought also to be preserved in safety. It is therefore right to issue this edict for full information. And accordingly, this is published, for the assurance of the merchants of every country trading at Canton: to you, who have always been respectfully obedient and long enjoyed our commerce, the high officers of the oriental dynasty, in fulfilling the gracious pleasure of his imperial majesty towards foreigners, will give full protection to the utmost of their strength. Should native robbers and bandits come out to plunder or molest you, they shall be punished with increased severity; and any goods carried off shall be restored, so that the smallest loss shall not be sustained. And you, the said foreign merchants, ought also, on your part, to remain quiet in your lawful pursuits, continuing your trade as usual without alarm or suspicion; lest joining with the disturbed affairs will give occasion for subsequent repentance. A special edict.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1841.

ficer, against a flotilla of U. S's gun-boats and block vessels. The real fact is, the contest was between the crew of the Martin, amounting to probably 150 men, and 400 U. S's. sailors; and two long nine-pounders against eight long, 32 eight-4 and six long eighteen pounders.

In the month of July, 1813, captain Sanders, with his frigate the Junon, and the ship-sloop Martin, captain Henry le Flemming Senhouse, of 16 carronades, 24-pounder, and two long nines, was stationed in Delaware bay. On the 29th, about 8 a. m., the Martin grounded off the outer ridge of Crow's shoal, within two and a half miles from the beach; and, it being a falling tide, could not be floated again before the return of flood. The water ran so shoal, that it became necessary to shore the ship up; and the same cause prevented the Junon from afterwards anchoring nearer to the Martin than a mile and three quarters. This afforded to the flotilla of American gun-boats and block-vessels then in the Delaware, a fine opportunity to destroy the British sloop. They accordingly, 10 in number, advanced, and deliberately took up an anchorage about a mile and three quarters distant, directly on the Martin's beam, on the opposite side to the Junon, and so as to bring the latter in a line with the sloop. Thus, by anchoring at the distant of three miles from the frigate, which, it was well known, could not approach nearer on account of the shoals, the American gun-boats had no force but the Martin's to contend with.

All this while, crowds of citizens, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, were hastening to the beach, in the hope to see verified, in the speedy destruction of the Martin, the wonderful accounts they had heard of American prowess on the ocean. The Martin got her topgallantmasts struck, and her sails furled; and, although he deposited of saving his ship from so formidable a force, captain Senhouse resolved to defend her to the last extremity. The gun-boats commenced the fire, and the Martin returned it, at first with her carronades; but, finding they could not reach, captain Senhouse had the two 9-pounders transported from their ports, one to the topgallant forecastle, the other to the poop. Between these two guns, and all the guns of the American flotilla, was the fire maintained for nearly two hours, without the slightest injury to the Martin. At about 2 p. m. the sternmost gun-boat in the line having separated a little from the rest, captain Sanders made a signal for the boats manned and armed. Accordingly, three boats were despatched from the Martin, containing 60 officers and men, and four from the Junon, containing 100 officers and men, the whole under the orders of the Junon's first lieutenant, Philip Westphal. On the approach of the boats, the gun-vessels turned their fire from the Martin against them, but at too great a distance to be effective. The single gun-boat, which was the principal object of attack, kept up a spirited fire, but was quickly boarded and overpowered. The British boats, in this affair, lost three killed and mortally wounded, and four slightly wounded; the gun-boat, seven wounded. The last discharge from the gun, mounted on board the gun-boat, broke its carriage. That prevented the British from renewing the fire of the remaining gun-boats, which had dropped down in line, hoping to retake the prize; but which the captors towed off in triumph. As, in their attempt to save their companion, the gun-boats passed the bow of the Martin, the sloop fired upon them with effect; and the Junon opened her fire, but her shot scarcely fell beyond the Martin.

Some of the gun-boats having grounded, the remainder anchored for their mutual protection. The tide had drifted the ship's boats, as well as the captured vessel, to a considerable distance. The gun-boats that had grounded got off, and the whole, as if to renew the attack upon the change of tide, anchored within two miles and a half of the Martin, now weakened by the absence of 40 her best hands. However, at 5 p. m., to the surprise of the Martin's officers and crew; and, as it afterwards appeared, to the extreme mortification of the spectators on shore, this formidable flotilla weighed and beat up, between the Martin and the shore, without further molesting her, and arrived in safety, soon afterwards, at their station near the mouth of the river.

The boats that attacked the Martin, consisted of eight gun-boats and two block-vessels. The latter were sloops of 300 tons each, which had been counters. Their sides had been raised, heavy beams laid across, and the whole planked in, on the top, on each side, and at the ends; leaving only loopholes for musketry through which alone might be used in repelling boarders, and three ports of a side: to these were mounted six long 18-pounders. The covering extended the whole length of the vessel, and was large enough to contain 60 men, the number stated to be the complement of each. The gun-boats were sloop-rigged vessels, averaging about 90 tons, and mounted each a long 32, and a 4 pounder on traversing carriages, with a complement of 35 men, the exact number found on board the prize. Each gun-boat and block-vessel was commanded by an experienced merchant-master; and the whole flotilla by Master-commandant Samuel Angus, of the United-States' navy.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of A. C's. note, and to inform him that the favour with which he rewarded some time ago to grace our columns never reached our desk, or the imps below—as they positively declare. Probably A. C's. memory may retrace

The thoughts that breathed and words that burned,

and if so, we promise our best attention to his 'last plaid.'

Our readers will be surprised at the fact, that the villagers in the environs of Canton, have issued a proclamation against h. m's. plenipotentiary and his countrymen.

It is probable that they have been incited to this novel proceeding by the secret influence of the officers; still the fact is singular and extremely remarkable.

The governor and lieut. governor of Canton have issued a proclamation to the people, in which they confess their inability to ward off the calamities that lately befell the city; and as the English forces have retired without the Bogue (again the *tiger's mouth*), they invite the people back to Canton, and instruct them that if the English forces again enter the river, they, the people, are to do what the government with all its means, confessedly could not do—drive the English out; but if the English forces do quietly put themselves outside the *Bocca Tigris*, not to meddle with them.

The latest news from Canton, brought by an U. S.'s merchant, is, that an Englishman's head is exhibited on a pole inside the city, and the exasperation of the country people against us is beyond description or conception; they appear, from this report, to be thirsting to drink our blood; on the other hand, we have heard that the hong have invited the British merchants to return to Canton, and resume business; and mr. Wildredge, of the house of messrs. Lindsay & Co, and mr. Marrow, of the house of messrs. Jamieson and How, are residing quietly in old English factory.

The sale of government lots on Hongkong did not come off on saturday, the preparations not have been completed; it is thought some lots were disposed of yesterday.

As it is the common report that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will soon be superseded,—probably before our next day of publication,—we do not think it worth while to remark on the late public notice to h. m.'s and h. i. m.'s subjects. We shall allow ourselves only one observation: if the Chinese had taken advantage of the delay of 90 days in the payment of nine millions of dollars, granted by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, they would have escaped scot-free: for we have heard from several respectable authorities that the British troops, from sickness &c., could not have held possession of the heights to the northward of Canton for ten days longer.

Praised be God, and not our strength for it.

———O go!, thy sword—O go!,
And not to us, but to thy own alone
Ascribe the all.

TRANSLATIONS.

The little dogs and all,
Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, see, they bark at me!

PROCLAMATION by the lords of thirty-six villages round Canton, to the English barbarians.

The inhabitants of the provincial city of Canton and of each of the villages and hamlets, clearly proclaim to the English barbarians (as follows).

This proclamation is issued because you have opposed the troops of the oriental dynasty, entered and attacked places in the inner waters; this proves your utter disregard of the laws; and it is also well-known that Elliot and his colleagues are stupid people who wish to change our manners by new-fangled democratic doctrines; and although we are but small country people, we are still *his subjects* of the emperor, who are regardful of ourselves and of our families & also of our native country, and possess hearts that to the last cherish our fathers & mothers. The defence of our native place and of ourselves and families was first committed to the arm of stout and valiant soldiers; but now, being excited and united by one feeling of indignation, why should we trouble the public officers to grasp their spears; for at one war-cry numberless excited bands (men) will gather together

Whose swords are a thousand, whose hearts are one,

who of themselves will be equal to the slaughter of your hated species.

We are true to the last of our blood and our breath,
And the respite deserved to the harvest of death.
Then welcome ——
But woe to your kindred and woe to your cause
When China her weapon indignantly draws.

At this moment ye are secretly practising diabolical arts; and, unnaturally profligate as the *Ohi* bird, ye have usurped possession of *Hongkong*, and have hoped to enjoy the taxes of government. It is authenticated that when ye were at *Tinghae*, ye debauched men's wives and daughters; and all your proceedings have been lawless. The measure of your crimes and wickedness is full, and how can we, the people of the province, sit still and witness the loss (of the 6 millions of dollars).—Hitherto we have hidden ourselves, and have not raised our heads; all being on the verge of terror and not in will and determination together united; but henceforth, we have all bound ourselves by a solemn oath; yet being impeded by the peaceful measures of the public officers, we did, for a short time, retire to our different villages, not presuming to join battle.

Hitherto [illegible] possessed the sacred precepts that have been handed down to us; and we are perfectly well-versed in the great principles of righteousness; and in the vague and unpremeditated duty of defending ourselves and families, although we are not much more than a set of blockheads, yet is the well and determination of the multitude in the day—true beginning to end—on all points, without difference or change.

How can it be, think ye, that we have assembled and united merely because ye have arranged your battalia? Now, after the publication of this proclamation, if you still continue morally unchanged, and adhere to your stupidity, and again tread in your old footsteps—we will, forthwith, prepare our lances and tri, forked spears, and forming ourselves into an army of righteousness, with our strategists to form plans and the [illegible] and united strength of our stout and valiant youths—then, when we but once uplift our hands, within pearly Canton river be tranquilized, for if we form our plans of ambush, then even the very devils themselves will not be able to fathom them: as it is our imperative duty to expel, sweep out, and purify (our land of the English), and then

prevent a shred of your cards from returning to your country: and thus shall we illustrate to the whole world the great principles of righteousness, and further, the black-haired people will be again restored to their original occupations.

Ye, in your depraved, licentious modes of piracy, we feel our apprehend, have not yet attained to a thorough knowledge—of our oath and our intentions; it is right, therefore, with speed to disseminate the same to all of your race. Ye are all ordered to obey implicitly, and not involve yourselves in a too late repentance. A special proclamation. 4th moon, 12th day, (June 2.) By I. S. Ke. C. R.

We have a copy of the Peking Gazette, containing a report from Yih, the new imperial commissioner of Chekiang, *Elep* having been degraded.

The report goes over the threadbare topic of our capture at Tinghai, and proceedings there; and it informs the emperor of Yih's deep-laid schemes to entrap the English, by holding out a fair face, inviting them on shore, decoying their ships into shallow waters, &c. We will translate, and publish it in our next number.

Local News.

The following is a brief statement of the late important affairs, drawn up by a concern for the Chinese public. It is interesting as it shows the ideas prevalent among the bulk of the people regarding what so recently took place, and is on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters next up to court, however, will be widely different from this.

On the first day of the present (4th) moon—during the third watch (Friday 21st May 11 to 1 midnight) the great generals, Yihshan &c. ordered the officers and soldiers from every encampment to take fire-rafts and fire-ships, and attack the rebellious foreigners lying at anchor in the Taewunghoon (Macao passage). The battle lasted till day-light, during which time several boats belonging to the foreign ships were burned—seven devil's imps (foreigners) were taken alive *—several tens of them were killed and a part of the company's hong was destroyed. The gates of the city were kept most strictly shut, and the people were not allowed to pass out and in.

On the 2nd day (Saturday 22nd May) at 10 o'clock—the devil's imps embarked on board a fire ship (Nemesis, steamer) and sailed up to Neishong (near Tungpoo) where they made use of fire-arrows (rockets) and great guns with which they attacked and smashed Neishong, and burned several tens of carrying vessels.

On the 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May) the devils were early off the *Fa ape* creek, where they seized and carried off several passage boats (these were for the conveyance of the troops). They then commenced a simultaneous attack on the Leipaotay, or Shameen fort—the Heychapaotay or Dutch folly—and all along the side of the river. They used their fire arrows, with which they burned several hundreds of houses, shops, and sheds belonging to the inhabitants on the banks of the river—on the eastern, southern, and western quarters outside the city walls. The fire lasted unintermittently for two days.

On the fifth day of the moon (Tuesday 26th May) they landed above Neishong, and marched straight towards the great northern gate—where they attacked & captured the square fort and the round fort—then directing their course to the small northern gate—they burned an encampment.

On the 6th day (Wednesday 26th May) they attacked and stormed the Tengpaotay (French folly), and using their fire-arrows they burned all the custom houses and shop houses along the banks of the river. Thus, whether by land or by water, the devil's imps took possession of all (our strong places.) Towards evening, the hong-merchants and linguists begged his worship, Yu, the Kwangchowfoo, to meet Elliot and treat for peace. Elliot wanted them to pay the price of the opium, six millions of dollars, and limited seven days, within which the full amount was to be paid, when his war-ships should afterwards leave the Bocca Tigris; and he also insisted upon the island of Hongkong. Just now the great general (Yihshan) has consented to the payment of the stipulated sum of six millions, and on the 7th day (Thursday 27th May) he delivered one million to account. Regarding the question of the territory; we must wait till he has made a due memorial to the emperor on the subject, and got his commands—when he will be able finally to decide.

Time on the 8th day (Friday 28th May) the city gates were again opened, and people allowed to pass out and in.

The Canton Court Kalender (a daily paper announcing the visits paid and received by the governor and lieutenant governor, fashionable arrivals, important events taking place inside city &c. &c. &c.,) is very silent regarding the perilous situation in which the provincial city was so lately placed. Indeed, during the time the English were on the heights, it is much curtailed in dimensions, apparently *that* not being a time to receive or pay visits of ceremony. The following are all the particulars we have been able to glean from it that to the slightest degree have allusion to us.

4th moon 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May.)

Tiang, the *Nanhoy* magistrate, and *Chin Keke*, his assistant, duly petitioned the governor, stating that on the 2nd day (Saturday) the English foreigners had fired off their great guns just at the Taiping gate (city gate nearest the factories) by which they had set fire to a place called *sae tam*, and burned upwards of twenty dwelling houses and several tens of sheds and tanks [illegible] The fire had not extended further.

4th moon 9th day (Saturday 29th May.)

Lokeang, assistant Pwanyu magistrate, petitioned the governor, stating that outside the Ning tung gate (not far from the French folly) a fire had broken out, which had extended to the foot of the bridge at the Sooee tung gate (S. E. angle of the city) where it had stopped. Upwards of twenty houses had been destroyed.

4th moon 11th day (Monday 31st May).

Ting E Ko, chief treasurer or cash keeper of the Yen yun sze (or salt commissioner) petitioned the governor, stating, that he had lost five hundred thousand taels of silver—out of his said treasury to Woo tung yuen (Hongs the security merchant) and others. (Query, are not the salt duties paid in inferior specie?)

4th moon 13th day (Wednesday 2nd June.)

Low Shae hoei, keeper of the Kwang fung treasury, petitioned the lieutenant governor, begging for the keys of the western treasury, and on the same day he restored the said keys. (The sum abstracted is not specified.)

4th moon 15th day (Saturday 5th June.)

The governor, *Ke*, and the lieutenant governor, *E*, left their palaces and went to the western hill to wait upon the great rebel-quelling general, *Yihshan*, and his colleague, *Langwun*, and to see them off on their journey. After this they went to inspect the different forts, which finished they returned to their respective courts, and transacted public business. And on an accompanying slip of red paper it is stated, that on the above date (5th June) the generals Yihshan and Langwun shifted their camp to Kin shan, which we are told is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fahshan.

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* Probably alluding, to the E. I. ship Marchioness's boat's crew.

Statement of the export of tea to Great Britain from the outer anchorages of China from 1st July 1840 to the reopening of the trade, and since the reopening of the trade to

Date.	Ship's name.	Destination.	Bohea.	Congou	Caper	Souchong	H. Mary.	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Anhoi	Twankay	Hyson	Skin	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder	Imperial.	Silk.	Hoch.	Green.	Total.
			Amount of tea cargoes exported from July 1840 to April 1841.																	
			Shipments after the reopening of the trade, in April 1841.																	
April 16	Java	London	—	632519	9700	30765	—	16424	—	—	9137	22391	—	—	2717	2915	—	69[illegible]	3678	727129
16	Gerald	Leith	—	259041	—	10229	—	—	27749	—	4801	3234	—	1143	3591	2300	—	233[illegible]	14557	310573
16	Westbrook	Liverpool	—	206700	56[illegible]	—	—	—	21225	—	7103	—	—	13536	—	—	—	353225	20831	351156
17	Scotland	City	—	472[illegible]	132[illegible]	7519	—	—	—	—	—	5417	—	—	—	—	—	423219	5417	428636
20	Moffatt	London	204[illegible]	31[illegible]	3[illegible]	160[illegible]	—	21345	8711	5601	—	2146	3621	1274	15305	13941	—	451924	23100	490116
20	Clifford	"	180[illegible]	5[illegible]	1270	300[illegible]	—	13731	9231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	604747	—	604747
22	Dartmouth	"	—	789[illegible]	84[illegible]	—	—	—	37299	—	—	37302	—	—	—	—	—	7[illegible]	37302	830034
23	Kingston	Dublin [ers.	—	576[illegible]	20332	—	—	—	—	—	23045	—	—	12295	1070	1032	—	617273	30471	646784
24	Duc. of Clarence	Cuxhaven	—	278[illegible]	7601	31434	—	14918	—	—	—	32433	—	—	—	—	—	357[illegible]	32434	389208
24	Orleans	London	—	6[illegible]	5501	—	—	—	57919	—	—	63100	6197	45715	7914	9241	124	691[illegible]	154199	847175
24	Premier	"	—	101[illegible]	112[illegible]	72943	37089	17751	49978	—	—	33020	—	657	21170	11910	—	6[illegible]91[illegible]	63720	656150
24	Mary Catherine	"	—	417015	9234	—	—	—	—	—	37995	—	—	—	—	—	—	437141	37995	474136
24	Ann Lang	"	—	4[illegible]11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14697	10120	—	423211	24817	448241
24	Sh. George	"		275711	6155	—				2[illegible]								[illegible]		24[illegible]
May 1	Charlotte	"		4[illegible]		1153		4071	6657			4171			18912	4721		4[illegible]713	9484	435347
7	Eliza	" [ers		746[illegible]	174[illegible]	7344[illegible]		29976	6[illegible]		11210				6[illegible]	4[illegible]		874[illegible]	91674	[illegible]
7	Chelsea	Cape for Ord		209[illegible]	61168	—		1850			2[illegible]	6[illegible]		4[illegible]	7[illegible]	5[illegible]		2[illegible]5	83353	4[illegible]
7	Monarch	Leith	61[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	7[illegible]	24[illegible]	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible]			3[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]		[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Recovery	Bristol	6[illegible]	51[illegible]	3[illegible]	7[illegible]		7[illegible]	1[illegible]		27[illegible]	13[illegible]		5[illegible]	2[illegible]	4[illegible]		[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
7	Minerva	Clyde	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	2[illegible]				4[illegible]									4[illegible]		4[illegible]
8	Infant Chief	London		7[illegible]	2761				6[illegible]		51[illegible]	13[illegible]		4[illegible]	7[illegible]	6[illegible]		7[illegible]	13[illegible]	8[illegible]
8	James Erskine	Clyde		2[illegible]		4[illegible]			1[illegible]			6721		5741	2[illegible]	2[illegible]		2[illegible]	8[illegible]	2[illegible]
24	Anne Mary	London		14[illegible]	4[illegible]						6[illegible]	6[illegible]		27[illegible]	19[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]	151[illegible]	27[illegible]
June 1	Bella Marina	"		4[illegible]	8[illegible]				6[illegible]	2[illegible]	6[illegible]			14[illegible]	1[illegible]	11[illegible]		5[illegible]	101[illegible]	6[illegible]
10	Fort Wilkins	"		1[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	12[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	7[illegible]	1[illegible]
13	Scaleby Castle	"		1[illegible]	4[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	53[illegible]	7[illegible]	6[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible]		21[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]		14[illegible]	175[illegible]	16[illegible]
3	Francis Smith	"		774[illegible]	5[illegible]			2[illegible]	6[illegible]		2[illegible]	2[illegible]	3[illegible]	7[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	71[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Lusitania	Liverpool		2[illegible]	6[illegible]	1[illegible]	*	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible]	2[illegible]	19[illegible]		10[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]		6[illegible]	9[illegible]	3[illegible]
1	Ivanhoe	London		3[illegible]				6[illegible]			3[illegible]	5[illegible]			2[illegible]	1[illegible]		3[illegible]	6[illegible]	4[illegible]
	Amity	"	[illegible]	2[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		2[illegible]	19[illegible]	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	7[illegible]		3[illegible]	8[illegible]	4[illegible]
	Emma	"		2[illegible]	4[illegible]						2[illegible]	6[illegible]			2[illegible]	1[illegible]		3[illegible]	1[illegible]	5[illegible]
	D. of Lancaster	"		4[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sanderson	"		2[illegible]								2[illegible]						3[illegible]	9[illegible]	3[illegible]
	Atlas	Liverpool		3[illegible]	1[illegible]			[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		1[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]	5[illegible]	3[illegible]
12	Earl of Chest	London		[illegible]	3[illegible]	4[illegible]		1[illegible]			6[illegible]	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]
																		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cargoes of several ships and part despatched estimated at

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1841. NO. 25.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 500 tons, J. A. Rogers, commander. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE KITTY, Captain Willis, will have fairly despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. ship AGNES, Captain Cox, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to
Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Baxter, to have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast ripped Clipper Brig JANE, under English colours, of about 200 Tons Register, now measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; built in Cheyte by an English ship wright for a Man of War—for which she is particularly well adapted, having great deck room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to
GIDEON, RYE, Jr.
Macao, May 21st, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE Brig "JAMES LAING," Captain Purchase, 419 Tons per Register. Apply to
A. A. de MELLO.
Macao, 24th May, 1841.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner "JOVEN CORINA" of 140 Tons. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 17th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents to China, for the Sun Insurance Office of London, are prepared to receive a proposition for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.
pro. DIXON & Co.
W. W. DALE.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by the Spanish brig Lucayen, a quantity of Europe Letter paper and Manila Cigars of the superior to boxes of 1000 and 500 each. Apply to
P. de LA VEGA
Macao, 16th June, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TUESDAY (Tomorrow), the 22nd current, in the auction room until dinner, at the Office street, Jno. Smith will put up at auction to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, (on account of whom it may concern) 48 chests pure oil, one Chronometer, by J. Brockbank, London, the unexpired of which is one month, and one a new chronometer; one Barometer, (defective); and Sextant and one Quadrant, both by Spencer & Co. 16 & 18 cm. Hassenstein's Barometer; some Shoes; Telescopes; Sextant; Quadrant, &c. &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 23rd inst. (in place of Tuesday) JOHN SMITH begs respectfully to inform the gentlemen of Macao, that positively at 10 o'clock, he will sell, by Public Auction, the whole of the current, or spring, goods, of the Lane Delaware Theatre. [illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs respectfully to intimate to the Public that he will sell, some time early next month, (of which due notice will be given) if not previously disposed of by private contract, the fine and fast sailing Modena Schooner "PRIMAVERA" of 54 tons or thereabouts now at anchor in the Macao Roads, well found in stores, and repaired in 1838. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Macao, 21st June, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday next, the 29th instant, HOOKER & LANE will sell, to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, without reserve,
[illegible] Pipes Port Wine.
[illegible] the Ship Hannah.
[illegible] Soap.
[illegible] Jars Manila Cheroots.
[illegible] do. Chocolate.
[illegible] Tins Spanish do.
[illegible] Cases of Gin.
[illegible] Casks do.
[illegible] Boxes of Brandy.
[illegible] Casks do.
[illegible] Barrels Spanish Brandy.
[illegible] Do. Small. Rum.
[illegible] Dozen Sparkling Champagne.
[illegible] Superior Sherry.
[illegible] Madeira.
[illegible] Port.
[illegible] Porter.
[illegible] Jars Hog Lard.
Macao, Gunnerous tobacco pipes, and various other articles.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsible firm of Tinn, Fox, esq. in our establishment ceased this day.
STRACHAN & Co.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Mandarin, and for sale on moderate terms:
Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.
do. do. Port. [dozen cases.
Rose' Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5
Pickled Herrings in small kegs.
Bengal Sealing Wax
Bengal and English Soap.
Apply to JNO. SMITH.
Macao 5th June, 1841.

☞ Shoes, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, just landed from the "JAMES LAING."
Bench Rope for lower Masts.
Sheathing Copper and Nails.
Coir Rope and Cables.
Small Anchors and Chains.
Paints and Paint oil.
Turpentine.
Calcutta Bottled Beer.
Brown and Pale Sherry.
Brandy.
Gin.
Salt Beef and Pork.
English Hams.
Manila Cigars do. and do. Superior.
Macao, 20th May, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomas Dickens and Robert Thomas, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm
FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Boadicea, Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Sabor Wine, Hock, 1 cwt. cts. Bottles. Apply to
BERNARDO de LEMOS,—at Gambier,
or D. MARTINS,—Praia Grande.

SILVER PLATE AND FURNITURE.

The Jade chest containing one Tea service 1 coffee urn, Cream jugs, sugars, Tond rack, Butter cup, Sauce cup, Egg stand, Forks of plate, Spoons of do., Ladles of do., &c. &c. &c., all of modern pattern, also one English Cheese Jasper service; one Piano Forte, covered with West India Mahogany; and several pieces of other valuable furniture, for sale on favorable terms by
P. P. DA SILVA.
Rua da Sacada para praia Mandarin.
Macao, 10th May, 1841.

FIRE TOBY AND SHIP STORES

Cole Street, Hong Kong Port; Potatoes, white bread in [illegible] Rua da Sacada para praia Mandarin.

[illegible] Dozen bottles each; Bass's, Alsop's and Robertson Beer in cases six dozen bottles each; Havana Cheroots, half and quarter boxes; Glass shades and chimnies for lamps; Sandalwood inlaid tea oil, for sale at the godowns of
P. P. DA SILVA
Rua da Sacada para praia Mandarin.
Macao 10th May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Deposit on moderate terms. The exchange until June being in Macao Roads—the Typhoon months at Hongkong.
For particulars enquire of Captain Hooper on board the British Brig "Apprentice," or of Capt. Ruy Joze on board the Spanish Brig "Rosario," or of
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Bees and Peas in Barrels Rosen Spanish Bread, of 32 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:
Payne & Co's. Choice assorted sticks 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Fish Pickles
" Essence of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tough's sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish
" Mill catch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Beef Soup in ½ lb and 1 lb canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs
Do Spiced collared Beef, in his canisters packed his kegs and
&c. &c. &c.
Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao
or the Ship GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong
Macao 1st May 1841

SHIPS BREAD FOR SALE.—Just arrived a quantity of fine biscuit in bags of about half a pecul, deliverable to the roads. Master may be seen at
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few casks of English Brandy. Sago (Pearl) in boxes. Manila Cigars 4th superior. Grey drillings, striped. Wanted Apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Brass in bundle 60 per dozen, or Pieces
Hodgson's Brass in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's pens at 9 50 per Bbl.
do. do. Short " 10 " do.
Best [illegible] 9 0 to 10 per dozen.
Bengal " " 6 to 11 " do.
Cassoy " " 8 " do.
Nankeens " " 6 " do.
Pale Bengal " " " do.
Cantoons one dozen [illegible] per dozen.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Salt pork and Beef, of superior delicacy in barrel. Barrels of eight cwts. Flour, Gin, Long cheese in tubs, or single pieces. Kangoo and Manila cottons, Chinese Cotton of different sizes, Brass, Small anchors, for further information apply to
Macao, 22nd March, 1841. Antonio J. de Rosa.

FOR SALE.—Shoulders Copper, and Copper nails, Spiter Lead in Sheets Manila. Bags of delicacies. Manila Cheroots in Superior. Apply to
BONARDO PEREZ DA SILVA,
at J. V. Jorge, Esq.' Office.
Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following goods in the original packages, just landed ex [illegible]
[illegible] Chinese [illegible] 5 dozen each.

4 do. extra dried Bocca do. 4 cases each.
3 do. Round Bacon do. 15 to 17 cells each.
3 do. Tower Hams do. do. do.
100 Kegs Butter do. 50 do. do.

A large assortment of Brandy, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's Nectarell Mitellard Brandy, Hennessy, Cognac, Brandy Sauce, &c. &c., in quantities and for sale cheap.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 19th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Bonds, and for sale cheap by

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Blanchard Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
27 „ White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 7
27 do. do. 7
Superior White Bell Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5
White Duck.
White Drill.

From the Chinese Repository for May.

CHINESE ARCHIPELAGO. *Sailing directions derived from nautical surveys, made by H. B. M.'s squadron in 1840–41.*

(Continued from the No. 24, page 148.)

Tinghai 定海. The harbor of Tinghai is difficult of ingress and egress, owing to the strong tides and narrow passages. The best entrance is that round Tower hill, and is known Bell and Ten islands, in which no hidden dangers has been found.

Tower hill passage. The ordinary direction adopted to enter by this passage, will be west by north 6 miles from Kinsan point. The depth of water in this part of the passage varies from 35 to 110 fathoms, and no anchoring ground is to be found unless close to the shore. Vessels, therefore, not having sufficient tide to carry them round Tower hill, or wind enough to stem the current, should anchor at anchor in the northward of Round-shoal island, or in the neighborhood of Single shoal. If possible the time of starting should be so arranged as to obtain the first of the ebb after rounding Tower hill. After having rounded Tower hill, Ten island may be steered for. The depth of water between Tower hill and Bell island varies from 20 to 40 fathoms. On the northwest side of Tower hill a bank extends a cable's length from the shore with 3 to 4 fathoms on it. Spring tides set at the rate of 3 to 3½ knots; and vessels, in light winds should be careful that they are not set into the archipelago between Ten and Elephant islands, where the channels are narrow, and the water deep with foul ground.

Anchorage between Bell and Ten islands. Between Bell and Ten islands good anchorage will be found in 10 to 11 fathoms. Ships intending to remain here should not open the channel between Bell island and Chusan, as the tides are stronger and the ground bad. Proceeding from thence to the inner harbor of Tinghai, another anchorage will be found on the Chusan shore. A sunken rock, with 2½ fathoms upon it at low water, lies due south of a small hillock in the valley, and ¼ cable from the shore.

Anchorage on Chusan shore. Opposite to a small entrance in a coral bank, with 2 fathoms in the shallowest part, and deep water between it and the shore. The tides are weaker at this anchorage, but it is convenient for watering. In light winds vessels should avoid the strength of the ebb, when passing through the channel between Ten and Guard-house island, which otherwise is likely to set them through the Southern or Southern Passage. A ledge of rocks extends off the northeast extreme of Ten island, 1 cable. It is steep to, and between the islands 40 fathoms will be found.

Middle Ground. After passing Guard-house island it is necessary to steer for Marchant-hold island, in order to avoid the Middle Ground, which has two feet in its shallowest part. The 3½ fathoms line extends within ¼ cables of the latter island, and Tower hill on with the shape upon the south end of Ten island will keep you in 4 fathoms, or not to open the land on Trumbull island, with the north end of Marchant-hold.

The middle ground is situated at the eastern entrance of the harbor. On all but the western side the water shoals suddenly. The passage between it and Chusan is ¼ cable wide, with 12 to 14 fathoms. Between Guard-house island and it, the channel is 1 cable broad.

South passage. The South, or Straight, passage lies between Deer and Elephant islands. Two cables rocks lie near the centre of the channel, which narrow it to 1½ cable. It should never be attempted without a commanding breeze. The tides in the vicinity of the cables range far from these channels, forming eddies which render a ship, in light winds, totally unmanageable. Intending to enter this passage, the course from Round-shoal island is northwest by north 4½ miles.

Elephant island is remarkable for a curious gap near the summit, and cannot be mistaken. The tide or wind not coming up so late the harbor, anchorage will be found abreast of it in 5½ to 11 fathoms water; the bottom is gravel and not good holding ground. Beyond Round island, which is a small islet lying to the northwest of Elephant island, the water deepens from 20 to 30 fathoms, until you arrive at the Southern rock, which has 16 fathoms on it at low water. The marks for it are the Cone rock on with the middle of Kintang, N. 79° W., and the pagoda on the hill near the suburbs showing between Trumbull and Sarah Gulley islands; it lies S. 65° E., 2 cables from the Black rock, and N. 70° E., 1½ cable from the ledge running off the Island in the northwest of Ten island.

The Black Rock lies due south of it ¼ cable. The marks for which are to bring one on the east hill, and the Black rock's south extreme on with the south point of the Cap; it bears from the former N. 65° E., 2½ cables; it has 6 feet at low water. This patch is about 30 feet by 60, the water deepening suddenly on all sides of it.

To avoid this danger, the best direction is to have the western shore on board, taking care to avoid the Indian of rocks which extend about quarter of a cable from the island south of the Cap and Black rock; the latter is steep to; at this part of the channel the bottom is rocky and the depth very irregular. Having passed Sarah Gulley island, steer for Marchant hd, which may be rounded close to, to avoid the Middle Ground, the marks for which have been already given, in the direction of Tower hill passage.

Inner harbor. The inner harbor of Tinghai is formed by the coast of Chusan on the north, Trumbull and Marchant-hold islands on the south, Green island, and the Brown rock on the east, Guard-house and The islands to the west. It is 2½ cables wide and 5 cables long, the depth of water varies from 4 to 6 fathoms; on the eastern side are, in a patch of rocks with two fathoms, lying S. 85° W. 1 cable from the Brown rock, which may be avoided by keeping the Chusan shore on board until Sarah Gulley is opt by Trumbull.

Deer island passage. The inner harbor also may be entered from the eastward by passing between Deer and Sarah Gulley islands, which are ¼ cable apart. The Brown rock, to the northeast of Sarah Gulley, may be passed close on either side. The Chusan shore may then be steered for, keeping 1 cable to the eastward of Green island, and when the harbor Beacon rock opt to with Green island it may be passed for; put it between it and Chusan and keep the Chusan shore on board until Sarah Gulley island is shut in with Trumbull. This passage is superior to the South or Straight passage, as although in some parts it is only ¼ to ½ cable wide, the limits are always marked, except off the northeast end of Deer island, from whence a spit extends 1 cable northwest. It is also the only passage into the harbor, in which the first tide is in your favor off the cap.

Anchorage between Trumbull and Sarah Gulley. There is good anchoring ground between Sarah Gulley and Trumbull islands, in 6 to 10 fathoms. A spit extends from the northeast extreme of the latter, the 3 fathoms line being 2 cables from the shore. By keeping the south end of Marchant-hold open of the summit of Ten island it will be avoided.

Suburbs. The suburbs called Tinghai 新城 contain many houses, forming a long street, running parallel to the beach. To the east, and close to the water's edge, is a small hill with a temple or joss house on it (the mark for the south rock) 120 feet high.

The level ground interrupted by canals extends 1½ miles to the eastward, where it is terminated by a ridge of hills 640 feet high, extending down to the beach, upon which are 3 beacons, 2 round and 1 square; the [illegible] 305 feet high, and also one of the marks for the [illegible] rocks. Westerly from the suburbs the level ground extends 1.1 mile, a ridge of hills 650 feet high run down to the coast forming two points. There are also 3 beacons on this ridge, the central one is 320.7 feet above mean tide level.

The latitude of the eastern of these points (the one opposite Guard house island) was ascertained to be 30° 0' 30" N and its longitude 122° 1' 16" E.

The variation of the compass was 3° 33' E. in 1840 and high water, on full and change days, 1 hour before the moon's transit.

Rise and fall of the tide 7½ feet and and 6 inches. Generally any change taken place in the depth of the water three quarters of an hour previous and subsequent to high water. At low water the change in the depth occurred more rapidly. Ordinary tides rise and fall from 5 to 7 feet.

In all the channels, generally speaking, the change in the direction of the stream does not ensue until 1½ hour after the change has taken place in the depth. In the inner harbor, and along the coast of Chusan, the flood comes from the eastward; at the outer anchorage, off the Elephant, from the southeast; between Bell and Ten islands, ships flood-tide tend to the northward. The strength of the tide varies from 2 to 3½ knots, strong breezes from the northward materially affect the rise and fall, the range in two successive days being sometimes 2 feet and 6 inches.

Chusan. The island Chusan (or Chowshan 舟山) is so called from its supposed resemblance to a boat) is 51.5 miles in circumference, its extreme length being 28.5 miles; it lies in a northwest and southeast direction. The greatest breadth in any part is 16.5 miles. From the beach at Tinghai to the northern shore, the distance is 7 miles. Towards the eastern end of the island it becomes narrower, never however being under 4 miles.

The city of Tinghai is a walled town 1.5 mile in circumference, situated 5 miles from the beach. There are four entrances situated at each of the cardinal points, which are through double arched gateways at right angles to one another. The span of the outer arc is 7 feet and 6 inches, and 9 feet high. The city wall is 11 feet and 9 inches high, surmounted by a parapet 4 feet and 6 inches. The width of the wall is 12 feet, and of a parap 1 2 feet. The southern face runs east and west. The western falls north and south. The east face north 350 yards and then northwest. The northern face is irregular. On the northwest side the city is overshadowed by a hill, part of which is inclosed by the wall. A canal 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep nearly encircles the city and opens it over the south gate. A canal and paved flags path communicate with the suburbs, but the principal means of communication with the city is by a canal further to the east.

There are three other unnamed gates in the island, viz. Bamboo stem, (Shuchuang), Chichuang, (Sheh-ang), and Ishan.

Ningpo 寧波. Chusan, or Chowshan, (Shuchuang), Chichuang, (Sheh-ang), and Ishan.

Chusan 沈東門 or Shuchuang. This is situated at the northeast extremity of the island. The town is straggling and has no walls, and is a miserable settlement at best. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. About 35 junks, of 100 tons burthen, and complying from 20 to 25 men, with little smaller boats each containing 3 men, are employed for this purpose. The harbor is formed by the island of Lenkon (which is divided into six islands at high water), and is 1½ cable wide, with 4 to 5 fathoms abreast the town. The southwest entrance lies between Lenkon and Tahan and has not more than 1½ fathom at low water. A reef and mud spit extend entirely from Tahan one cable, and the mud extends entirely from Lenkon ¼ cables.

[To be continued.]

BOMBAY.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Times Office, 8th May, 1841.

The Cleopatra steamer, Capt. T. Webb, commander, came into harbour yesterday at 5 o'clock p. m.

The Great Liverpool brought on from Malta the P. and O. company's steamer Lord, for the conveyance of passengers between Alexandria and Cairo, she is 26 tons burthen, 24 horse power and draws 2 ft. 4 in. water, and is said to be capable of accomodating 60 passengers. It is generally thought by those conversant with the navigation of the Nile, that she will not answer.

May 3.—Spoke the H. C. S. frigate Auckland off Sir James Carnac felt himself much better, all the rest of the party quite well.

A report has reached Surat that Dr. Weeks had died at Malta, of dysentery.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Mail, April 4).

The overland mail from India via Marseilles of February reached London on 10th March, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China, Chusan	26th Nov.	Calcutta	22nd Jany.
—— Macao	10th Dec.	Madras	23rd „
Singapore	31st „	Ceylon	10th „
Bombay	1st February.		

That portion of the mail via Falmouth, brought by the Great Liverpool, reached London on 12th March.

The steamer Great Liverpool, with the mail of the 31st March, left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 3d April.

Rear-admiral sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., has been appointed to succeed admiral Elliot, on the East India command, is to proceed to Bombay overland, early in May, accompanied by his secretary Mr. B. Chimand. The Cornwallis, 72, is to be commissioned for sir William's Flag, and and to sail from Plymouth with all practicable despatch.

Viscount Jocelyn, who has recently returned from India, is about to be united to the beautiful lady Fanny Cowper.

The Vernon, 50, captain Walpole, is ready for sea, and probably will sail for the East Indies.

It is reported that sir Richard Jenkins, K. C. B., is to accept the Chiltern hundreds, and retire from parliament, and that lord Clive is to be brought forward in his stead.

We believe that col. Caulfield has signified to his friends in this country his intention of becoming a candidate for the East India direction on on some future occasion.

The candidates for the seat in the East India direction, vacant by the death of Mr. John Forbes, are major-general Robertson, W.H.C. Plowden, esq., and major Oliphant. The election takes place on the 14th April, when five ex-directors will be returned as a matter of course.

The unworthy manner in which col Doveton has been treated by the authorities in India has created great surprise. The matter has been taken up by the India press and other publications with great spirit, and there is now every reason to believe that the gallant services of this distinguished officer will be suitably rewarded.

Funding lord Auckland's approval of the charter of the incorporation, the directors are proceeding with the organization of the bank of Asia, under a deed of settlement, and are preparing to enter on money transactions between England, India and China. It is said the day of opening will shortly be announced, after which no shares will be issued at par.

The history of India, by the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, vols. 1 and 2, has been published.

by Harvey. These volumes conduct the history of India, through the Hindoo and Mahometan periods, to the extinction of the Mogul empire. A second publication, we presume, will comprise the victories and settlement of the British. As far as it has gone, we find this book entitled to unreserved commendation.

A report was in circulation some days since that lord Saxton had been appointed governor-general of India, and that he was selected in preference to the other aspirants, the Marquis of Normanby, the earl of Litchfield, and viscount Ponsonby. The rumour, it is scarcely necessary to say, has been contradicted.

A memorial has been addressed to the proprietors of East India stock, inviting them to the adoption of measures in order to secure "a reduction of duty on East India silk piece goods, particularly the manufactures of Bengal Corahs, Chappahs and Bandannoes." The abstract justice of such a reduction is undeniable but we much doubt that it is at this moment expedient to raise the opposition of British manufacturers, especially as the grievance complained of is not so oppressive as upon articles of produce, for if India has not profit on the manufactured, it has on the raw material.

Early in the last month we learned the disastrous news of a large Indiaman having been wrecked off cape Spartel, with a considerable loss of life. The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 23d February says:—"On the night of Sunday, the 14th instant, the British Indiaman, Heroine, from China, bound to London, was totally lost off Anjila, not far from cape Spartel. Out of 60 persons on board, about 24 are believed to have perished, principally Lascars. The vessel is a complete wreck; and it is feared that no part of her valuable cargo can be saved, though every measure is taking to effect that desirable object, as well as to afford the necessary protection to the point. Her majesty's agent and consul-general hastened from Tangier to the wreck, to render personally all the aid in his power.

The Royal Tar, which has since arrived at Falmouth from the Peninsula, has brought from Gibraltar the 1st mate and 4 of the crew who were saved from the wreck of the Heroine, recently lost near Tangier, where the captain remains. The Heroine went to pieces owing to the violent surf on the coast, caused by strong westerly gales. The consul-general, Mr. Hay, remained near the spot nearly a fortnight under a tent, with the view of affording his personal assistance and protection at the salvage, had the weather and other circumstances been favourable for that object.

The East India company have raised the interest of their bonds from 3 to 3½ per cent, a measure which would appear to be needlessly deferred, as it was obvious from the state of the money-market that they would only circulate at a large discount, and thus lose the preference they have usually obtained, as a deposit of capital for temporary investment, for which purpose in times past, they have often stood on an equal footing with exchequer bills. This change of system has partly arisen from the conditions under which the last issue of bonds was made, obliging the company to give a notice of 12 months previous to any reduction of the interest, and they seem to have held it politic, therefore, to try the strength of the market as long as possible, before incurring an additional charge for interest, of which it would take them so long a time to relieve themselves if they found that they had exceeded the market value.

At the Levee, on the 25th March, captain Douglas, late commander of the Cambridge, merchant ship, was presented to the queen by viscount Palmerston, when her majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. The case of capt. Douglas is one of which this great maritime nation may well be proud. It is thus stated by a dual-official publication:—"capt. Douglas arrived at Singapore, the peaceful master of a merchant ship, but, hearing there the condition in which capt. Elliot and other British subjects in China were then placed by the oppressive conduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, he at once got rid of his cargo, purchased some 32 pounders, doubled his crew, laid in a good store of ammunition, and gallantly set sail for the Canton river; and all this he did entirely on his own personal responsibility. In his short passage from Singapore not a moment was lost in whetting his willing sword at the gates. He entered the Canton river, cleared his action, and gallantly took his station outside the valuable fleet of British merchant ships there lying at anchor. There happened to be no vessel of war in the Canton river at that moment, but captain Douglas was alone sufficient to afford protection. He repelled all assaults, but he was unfortunately severely wounded in the attack upon the Chinese junks at Kow-Lung, on the 5th of September, 1839. Well, when British vessels of war did arrive, it necessarily followed that the gallant mission of capt. Douglas was at an end; but we have not yet done with this captain Douglas. On the arrival of the British vessels of war, he fell back into the merchant seaman, and proposals were actually made to him by some American captains for the purchase of his 32-pounders. 'No,' said captain Douglas, 'you want these guns to sell them again to the Chinese, but I'd rather chuck them overboard than sell you one of them.' Captain Douglas has been reimbursed his expenses for his gallant conduct in the Canton river, and the crew of the Cambridge have received remunerations on the following scale:—To captain Douglas himself has been awarded 2,000*l.*; to the first officer 100*l.*; to the second 60*l.*; to the third and fourth, each, 50*l.*; to the surgeon and purser, each, 80*l.*; to the warrant officers, 40*l.* each for those engaged in the action of Kow-Lung, and 30*l.* each for those not engaged; to seamen in action 6*l.*, to those not in action 4*l.*; while two seamen who have been severely wounded are allowed 20*l.* each It is an interesting feature in this affair, that it is the (only?) instance of an officer of a private-merchant ship receiving the order of knighthood for his services, although officers in the East India company's service have been known to receive that distinction. In the city this acknowledgement of valuable services is regarded with much satisfaction; in the first place, because it is thought the occasion was a most fitting one for conferring the honour; in the second, because it is hoped that a precedent is established according to which similar services may be similarly rewarded.

We understand Mr. A. Rogers has addressed another letter to lord Seymour on the subject of our India commerce, of which we give the substance of the most important heads:—

The equalization of the duties between east and west India sugar and rum having been conceded, it would be necessary in order to carry that measure fairly out—

To allow east India sugar and rum to be imported into and removed from all warehousing ports and places in Great Britain and Ireland where west India sugar and rum are warehoused:

To allow east India rum to be shipped as stores with the same privileges as west India. 3G. 4 Dec 1836, 6 Geo. IV., c. 80. s. 180 and 181:

To levy the same duties on east and west India spirits when imported into the colonies, and to grant to both the same privileges in respect to direct importation and drawback on re-exportation.

Tobacco.—Asking for a reduction of duty on this article, not only on the ground that 3*d* per lb more is charged on east India than on tobacco from British possessions in America, but likewise because it is the practice to give some preference to goods the produce of British possessions over foreign goods; whereas the existing duty, which is levied on weight and not *ad valorem*, falls heavier upon the inferior East India than on the superior American tobacco, thus acting as a direct discouragement to the former and holding out a bonus to the foreigner.

Asking that the order in council, provided to be passed by Mr. Labouchere, for equalizing duties in the colonies on east India and the goods from other British possessions, be speedily carried out:

Asking that Mr. Labouchere's principle of fixing a maximum rate of 10 per cent on importation of foreign goods into the colonies, be established in respect to the importation of goods from British India into England:

Asking that the produce of our tributary and dependent states, being substantially under our government in India, be admitted to common fiscal privileges in relation to Great Britain and her colonies:

Asking that Indian vessels be hereafter permitted to trade to all her majesty's possessions abroad, under the same regulations as they at present trade within the limits of the company's charter.

N. B.—By the term "Colonies" is meant her majesty's possessions abroad.

SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FRANCE AND THE ASIATIC POWERS.—We have the pleasure of stating, with reference to the Eastern question, that every difficulty has been removed, and that France has become a party to a new treaty, to which the powers who signed the treaty of July are also parties. The relations of amity and unrestrained intercourse between England and France, so essential to the interest of both nations, and with which the continued peace of Europe is bound up, are again fully restored. Long may they be maintained unimpaired! This new treaty is extremely simple in its nature. It has for its basis, and, indeed, solely consists of, a distinct regulation of the permanent object of the fourth article of the treaty of July, by which the ships of the European powers are to enter the Dardanelles, in the event of Ibrahim's army marching towards Constantinople. The entrance of the ships of those powers under such circumstances was declared by the treaty of July to be an extreme measure dependent on the contingency we have stated, and was not to be hereafter drawn into a precedent, of which any one of the subscribing parties could take advantage for other purposes. The treaty of 1809 between England & Turkey, by its 11th article, asserted the integrity of that important state, as essential to the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The new treaty recognizes the necessity of such a regulation, and the five powers unite in this solemn declaration to observe it inviolate.—Globe.

AMERICA.

(From the London Mail, April 5.)

Our accounts from America are to the 16th March. In our last we stated that mr. M'Leod was still in prison, the mob having assembled and refused to permit his liberation on bail under a judge's order granted to that effect.

The monetary affairs of the United States are in a deplorable condition. All the banks south and west of New York have suspended specie payments. That suspension will be legalized by the legislatures of the several states.

The Times states, that government have received despatches from mr. Fox, and that these despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain as far as regards the question of M'Leod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American government couched in the most conciliatory language. We think that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

General Harrison was formally installed as president on the 4th of March, and he delivered his inaugural address. Its tendency is peaceful.

The following is the only passage which relates directly to foreign affairs:

"It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that although of course not well-informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interest of our own and of the governments with which we maintain the most intimate, a pleasing guarantee that harmony, so important to the interests of their subjects as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim or pretension upon their part to which our honour would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see

to my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished by any admission on the part of their chief magistrate unworthy of their former glory."

But other parts of his speech have been construed to have a remote bearing on the foreign relations of the country. In a manner unexpected from a "Whig," he avows himself a thorough democrat. While exhorting his countrymen to combine moderation with their ardent patriotism he also exhorts them to cherish the spirit of liberty as their only safeguard against the encroachments of faction. He tells them that it is not an aristocracy, whether of wealth or station, that they have to fear, but that the real danger of a genuine republic is a change to its opposite, a monarchy. Therefore they must curb the power of the central authority. General Harrison promises not to stand a second time for the presidential power of putting a temporary veto upon acts of the legislature; and he roundly asserts in the fullest sense, the independent jurisdiction of the states. This last intimation has been supposed to apply both to the case of mr. M'Leod and the boundary dispute, and still more to the anti-slavery agitation. He delivers himself at considerable length on the currency question, and declares against a purely metallic circulating medium.

It was reported at New York that mr. Fox had received instructions to demand the liberation of mr. M'Leod, and in case the American government refused, to ask for his passport and sail for England; a step not expected to be necessary, as it was generally believed that, as the British government had justified the seizure and burning of the Caroline, mr. M'Leod would be given up. But the owners of the Caroline would continue their proceedings against him for the recovery of the value of the steamer.

PRECIS.

London, March 8.—The rumour that lord Palmerston is about to be called to the upper house is again current, and it gains confirmation from the fact that mr. E. S. Drewe, of the Grange, has been canvassing the electors of Tiverton in the liberal interest.

March 6.—The Provost of Eton has vetoed the permission given by the head master to the two sons of Count Bathyany to study at Eton college, on the ground that they are Roman catholics.

March 8.—Sir Peter Laurie is announced as candidate at the next election of members of parliament for the city of London.

Mr. Larpent, the chairman of the China and East India association, intends, we are told, to become a candidate in the event of a general election for the representation of the city. Mr Larpent's political opinions are liberal.

March 9.—The very warlike character of the intelligence just received from America has caused a serious depression in the funds. It is now said a peremptory demand for the liberation of Macleod was transmitted some days ago by lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, with orders for the latter gentleman, in case of a refusal, to demand his passports, and retire from Washington.

March 10—The Clyde is the first of the fourteen frigates of equal dimensions now in progress of construction for the royal mail steam-packet company. They are all designed to perform, in time of peace, the service of mail-packets to and among the west India islands, and, fully armed with the heaviest ordnance, to act as war frigates when required by government for that purpose.

March 12—It is confidently reported that the Marquis of Hertford has lost £60,000, by the stoppage of the United States' Bank.

Orders have been sent out by the Colonial office to erect Port Phillip into a separate colony.

March 19—Major general Sir Jeremiah Dickson, k. c. b. has been selected for the command of the troops in North America and its dependencies, in succession to major-general Sir John Harvey, who has determined upon returning home, owing to a misunderstanding which has occurred between him and lord Ashburton. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, who is an officer of long standing and distinguished merit, was in active employment in the east Indies, where he was placed upon the staff as quartermaster-general in July 1837, and not continued until quartered in January 1840.

March 20.—Sir T. Reynell has been appointed colonel of the 77th regt., vacant by the death of sir S. Whittingham. Sir H. Gough has been appointed colonel of the 87th, vice Reynell; and sir H. Douglas, colonel of the 28th regt., vice Gough. Six regiments are ordered to be in readiness for Canada, of which the 19th and 34th from Ireland are to proceed immediately.

Framjee Ardaseer Cursetjee, esq. ship-builder, of Bombay, was proposed on Thursday for election as a member of the Royal Society.

It is reported that sir Richard Jenkins p. m. for Shrewsbury, is to accept the Chiltern hundreds, and retire from parliament, and that lord Clive is to be brought forwarded for his seat by the tories.

Madras Infantry retiring fund. We are happy to state that captain G. G. Mackenzie's plan is now in circulation amongst the officers of the Madras army at home, and is receiving numerous assenting signatures.

China War Expenses. Mr. Hawkins has entered upon the books of the house of commons a notice that it is his intention, on monday, to move for an account showing the total sum which has been expended by the east India company on account of the expedition against China, to be repaid by her majesty's government, at the latest period for which the same can be ascertained.

The postage of letters (not exceeding half an ounce) on to India via marseilles is reduced to 2s. 6d.

Egypt.—Alexandria, April, 6th 1841. The Turko-Egyptian affair, that has for a long time agitated this country and which we were disposed to believe definitely terminated by the last treaty of the commodore Napier, the particulars of which you are doubtless in the full possession of, has been again called in question on account of some conditions imposed on Mehemed Ali respecting the investiture which was granted to him of the hereditary pashalick of Egypt. Two of the principal clauses of the Hatt Sherif have been rejected by the pascha; the former, in which the sultan reserves the right, after the death of Mehemet Ali, of choosing his successor out of the members of his family; and the latter, of appointing all superior officers above the rank of a lieutenant. The refusal of the pasha having occasioned fresh debates in Constantinople both between the Turkish ministers and the four allied powers, it has been referred again to the conference in London for a radical definition of the great question; from the last advice from Europe, it is thought that a new concession will be made to Mehemet Ali in order not entirely to make illusive the hereditary grant by the sultan in reserving to him the right of naming his successor.

We therefore are waiting the definite solution of the Egyptian question on the conditions of the Hatt Sherif refused by Mehemet Ali. It appears that these conditions will decidedly undergo such a modification as to induce us to believe in a certain pacification between these countries, which is all important to place on a sure basis the passage to India.

Mehemet Ali continues to protect travellers on their passing through Egypt to and from India as well as commerce; in regard to this you have received a letter from the inhabitants of Liverpool to his highness and his reply by hughes bey, minister of the viceroy.

Admiral Stopford as well as commodore Napier have written to the viceroy here in order to approve of the course he had adopted in not submitting to some of the conditions which had been imposed on him by the sultan, or perhaps better to say, by Rashid pasha commander and his companion, upon the account of not having conformed to the spirit of the concessions made by the said admiral and pasha.

Syria is visited often by these ships, for tranquillity is not yet re-established there. There are always some English troops at Jaffa d'Acre Lydda and Beyrout.

The isle of Candia is already in insurrection and refuses to acknowledge the authority of the sultan.

Commodore Napier, after have having made a long stay here with a view to receive an answer from the government on the proposal he had made to go and take the command of the naval forces in the Chinese seas in the place of admiral Elliot, has set out for Marmarice, where he found admiral Stopford's fleet, and thence proceeded to Malta with the vessel 'Powerful.'

Commodore Napier left Malta for England by the steamer oriental, before having that he expected here the steamer Cyclops, to consult in station in the seas of H. E. M.'s ships of war which he expected not having any other to part.

Commerce is much on the improvement since the commencement of last month.—Since the 23d June, to this date 25,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from this place. 17 to Marseilles—14 to England, and 6 to Trieste.—Bombay Gazette Extra, May 9.

On Tuesday last commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, hoisted from the H. C. steamer queen under the salute due to his rank, and it is understood will proceed on to China tonight.

There is we believe no doubt that the commodore reserves to the scene of action in China with new powers, and that, as the naval head of the expedition, he will also hold the post of chief commissioner of plenipotentiary,—an office which will henceforward always devolve upon the naval commander-in-chief of the expedition. It seems that notwithstanding the positive statements which appear in the papers received by the April overland, relative to the appointment of Sir Wm. Parkin to the command of the expedition on the coast of China, that in point of fact that officer is not coming out.

Major general Sir Hugh Gough, who is now with the force in China, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Madras Army, succeeding the late Sir Benson Worthyngham. Eng. Pkt Press, June 18.

Arrivals at Singapore.

March 11, John Woodall, from Batavia. 12 Duke of Roxburgh, from Singapore. Brahdeldaya, from Batavia. 13, Gilbert Henderson, from Manila. 15 Flashland, from Padang. Orza, from Singapore. Palmyra, from Batavia. 18, Eagles, from Penang. Forth, from Batavia. British lass, from Singapore. 28, William Mitchell, from Batavia. April 1, Prince of Orange, from Batavia.

Departures.—March 10, Sagalien, McArthur, for Singapore and China. 23, Albion, Heldt, for China. 24, Belhaven, Crawford, for Singapore. General Kyd, for Penang and China. 27, Hope, Cockrain, for Batavia. April 4, Nile, for Singapore. Ibid.

CHINA.

The news which offices have taken in China, will take the English public by surprise. After congratulating themselves on the intelligence of the last mail, that peace, however disgraceful, had been made that the trade had resumed, that no one already on its way, and that the evacuation of the enemy would not be under the necessity of imposing new taxes to make up for the deficiency of the tea duties, they will suddenly hear that the flames of war have burst forth with redoubled fury, and that a fresh armament is required. They will also learn that three attacks must be prepared for the commencement of fresh calamities and disgrace by the next five or six mails. The evil to which has followed up to China, requires a mind of the most comprehensive cause, but the individual who is now at the head of affairs there, is evidently incapable of managing them with credit to himself, or advantage to his country. It is the office impossible to conjecture what fresh disasters may be brought on before the ministry can apply a remedy; for no remedy can be applied here. Lord Auckland is powerless. The ministry at home would appear to have detained his lordship in India only to witness blunders which he cannot rectify, and to feel at disasters of which he cannot prevent the repetition. The season for operations during the present year will have passed before this fatal error can be rectified, and happy will it be for the national honour if not. Elliot can be persuaded to do little or nothing till intelligence can be received from England.

At the same time, some justice is due even to capitain Elliot; and it is premature to throw all the blame of our failure on him, till we have an opportunity of seeing the orders under which he acts. Though some of the document are to be treated exclusively to him, it is probable that, when lord Palmerston's despatches are made public, much of the blame, which we now throw on the plenipotentiary, will require to be transferred to his masters. It is generally understood that the orders from Downing street have fettered the movements of captain Elliot in so much degree, that the first object of the ministry has been to get him; and that the orders have been peremptory:—Get us to any sacrifice; honourably, if you can; but get him.

The hostile demonstration of lord Palmerston has now, however turned into a real war; and even his main object of quelling his has been frustrated. He over a great armament to shake the imperial dragon, and the dragon, has taken to his wrath, and determined to exterminate us. There is no longer any hope of a compromise. The third disaster to the empire, has only where plenipotentiary pleaded for mild and conciliatory measures towards the English and the emperor ordered him to be turned over to the hand of punishment. He lately was with some credit so. The value of one third of the Chinese seas, must be handed to the dust, in the presence of all his subjects, and constrained to make those concessions which we must now demanded as a guarantee for his future good behaviour. The royalty must be made low with the emperor; he must notify it by a public edict,

☞ See next page.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 22nd JUNE, 1841.

the last humiliating crisis of the Tartar dynasty,—on its dependence can be placed on it.

Yet, great as have been captain Elliot's blunders, they will not have been without use. The cause of war with China was originally equivocal. The grievances of which we had to complain were too much mixed up with those which we had inflicted. The case is now cleared. We have now a legitimate cause for hostilities in the paltry and injurious spirit which we have been treated. Before the treaty established by Capitn Elliot, our merchants in China were universally viewed with contempt by the other persons of Europe and our captives were possibly sacrificed to be ransomed. The treaty, and the rejection of it, will clear Europe that even our moderate demands, have been spurned by the pride of the emperor and that the injustice and impertinence of the Chinese government, is the sole cause of the renewal of hostilities. This renewal of war, will discover new the valuable purpose of giving us a firmer hold on the empire than we could have had under captain Elliot's pacification. If he should not be so fortunate as to patch up another treaty, her majesty's ministers will surely demand larger compensation than their plenipotentiary has yet done, and bring the empire more decidedly under the influence of civilized relations. Lastly, this disruption has proved particularly to exhibit the intimate weakness of the empire. The emperor has ordered troops from all quarters to march down instantly, on Canton; yet instead of armies of ten and twenty thousands, no larger detachment is allowed to be collected, than one or two thousand men, and it is to be doubted whether, after all, with their thirty thousand men will be assembled at Canton to meet us; and when these could appear from the emperor's own proclamation, he requires much training and discipline before they can be brought well enough to face our bayonets.—Friend of India, April 22.

The Queen steamer starts for China next week, or immediately after the arrival of the mail. Sir Gordon Bremer has made good use of his time here in getting stores, communication and every thing that can conduce to the success of the expedition. Considering the slowness of all Calcutta movements, it is certain that the whole thing the commodore could have done, he if wanted any thing done, was then to have come round to see it done himself.—Friend of India, May 20.

Mrs. Noble.—We republish below a letter which has appeared in the Canton Press from Sir Fleming Stevenson, which accompanied a donation of 5£ for Mrs. Noble. We have also published a letter addressed to us by a Christian friend in the West, of twice its value; in it was enclosed a donation of 100 Rupees. We will take the earliest opportunity of conveying it to the noble-minded female for whom it is destined. Her exemplary patience and Christian magnanimity, in the midst of the deepest sufferings, have secured for her the sympathy of every feeling heart; and we think that on no occasion could the liberality of the public be more appropriately bestowed than in relieving her from the difficulties into which she must have been cast by the calamity which deprived her of her husband and condemned her to a Chinese prison. We are not at present acquainted with the agents of the fund; but we trust that this notice will serve to draw from them some explanation of her circumstances and of the mode in which relief can be most effectually conveyed to her. Ind.

To the Editor of the Pearson or Inner.

Sir,—You have doubtless seen, and probably will publish in your paper, a very interesting letter addressed by Mrs. Noble to her parents at Ning-po to a friend, and inserted in the 'Englishman' of the 23d April. Whilst the leaders of our armies and fleets seldom if ever (in their despatches) recognize the hand of God amidst their triumphs, it is refreshing to observe that the humble prisoner, shipwrecked, destitute, wounded and despoiled, is yet enabled in the extremity of her sufferings to acknowledge the mercies of God. To use her own sweet and simple words; "through the blessing of the Almighty, was enabled to sing praises to God aloud. Death was nothing to me. I longed to be with my Saviour to praise him for ever."

A similar testimony to the efficacy of our faith amidst troubles and dangers, was lately given on a similar occasion, by the shipwrecked, or, therefore, who fell into the hands of Chinese. Like Daniel in the lion's den, like Paul and Silas in the dungeon, so they, amidst the threatening rabble, and in the Chinese prison, were able to rejoice in the Lord.

The heart of an Englishman seems sad whilst he contemplates in the conduct of Lord Vaughan and captain Anstruther to this poor distressed lady that manly tenderness which is generally characteristic the British sailor and soldier.

Let us too who "sit at home at ease," show our kindness to sympathize with and to assist if necessary our country-woman in affliction. The question remains, are we. Noble's circumstances such as would render pecuniary assistance desirable in her present bereaved state? Were, are you prepared to receive contributions on her account? I am utterly unable to answer the first of these questions, but perhaps you can, and I feel sure that neither you nor your readers would be backward in the case, if their assistance is required.

Your obedient servant,

Macao, May 23d. Anonymous. Ind.

Translated a memorial of

By Mr. Thom.

MEMORIAL.

The imperial commissioner Yekoon, lieut. governor of Kwangsoo, lays this memorial before the great emperor, praying that he will bestow thereon a sacred glance.

Last year, when the English foreigners arrived off Tientsin to hand up their statement of (alleged) grievances, their ships scarcely exceeded five in number; and the place where they anchored was at Keshow (the mouth of the Peiho) a long way off the city of Tientsin;—yet Keshen in his fright and trepidation declared that "they were "within the very precincts of the imperial "residence of Shingking (or Moukden) and "that it behoved us to act with the utmost "caution, as the whole of the coast of Che-"kiang had been taken possession of;" and he also said, "that the ships which were "coming after these were without number, "and that the whole of the country north and "south would be thrown into confusion" &c. &c. &c. thus seeking to abuse the imperial ear, scheming thereby to gloss over and conceal his utter want of preparation to meet the enemy.* And, moreover, he sent presents of bullocks and wine to the foreign soldiers, and appointed officers to say fine things to them! the consequence of which was that the mandarins of Chekiang and Shantung followed up his various example by an unbroken series of banquets, until these rebellious robbers who had stormed and plundered one of our walled cities came to be viewed as GUESTS!!! so much so that Tehwunpao the lieut. governor of Shantung—dwelling over the matter says, "the said foreigners being delighted, formed a circle and made obeisance!" Now, I find that these said English foreigners are most stiff in the joints and most straight in the legs, so much so that even when they see the king of their country they make no obeisance whatever. During the reign of Keaking they came to Peking, and their ambassador (lord Amherst) because he could not kneel down and make an obeisance, was driven forth and sent home to his country, this is a circumstance that may be clearly proved at any time;—and such being the case, how could it possibly happen that after having stormed and plundered a city and given a rein to their madness and perversity, on presents being made them at Shantung, officers and soldiers should form a circle and perform obeisance!! This disgraceful piece of business which has tarnished the honor of our country, which has given rise to expressions intended to dupe and betray the too-confiding son of heaven (i. e. the emperor), & which has made us a laughing-stock to those without as well as to those within, had all it's origin in the foolish way in which affairs were then conducted at Tientsin,—and this crime of being thrown into consternation and using deceit is the FIRST charge that I bring against Keshen.

After that the said foreigners had returned to Canton, their haughtiness got more unbearable than ever, and their greed and desire of extortion still greater than before. Every day the matter became more urgent: Keshen at that time filled the highest rank, and ought immediately to have assembled together Tartars and Chinese land troops, sailors, and military; he ought in his own person to have gone to the forts at the rivers' mouth, to have vigilantly guarded the most important passes, to have published a scale of rewards for meritorious conduct, to have taken every means to inspirit his officers and men. But unable to be foremost to conquer them, he waited quietly till the robbers could conquer him, and then he could do nothing but find fault with the brigadier, how that he was wanting in courtesy, and how that he made these and those mistakes, but took not the slightest precautions, either for active warfare or for defence. The officers thus had no longer left them to fight for, the men lost heart altogether, and the foreigners seizing the opportunity when they were off their guard, suddenly fired off their guns and muskets, attacked and got possession of the forts and cut our troops in pieces. Besides, from two o'clock till four o'clock p. m. in the space of a couple of hours he made two different reports of the case, and speaking of our troops he uses the expression "it is impossible for a handful of men to fight a multitude!" Now I find that at Canton, although the guns mounted in our ships of war may not be so fierce and strong as those of the foreigners yet as regards our land troops, there is the (Tartar) garrison of the provincial city, there are the soldiers of the viceroy's standard, those of the fooyuen's standard, those of the (Chinese) general's standard and the naval military drawn from the sea-coast forming a total of several tens of thousands of men, much more than ten times the number of the robbers, for the whole number of the foreign robbers now at Canton does not exceed several thousands, and the foreign soldiers only made use of two pointed fighting devil's ships (steam-boats) which cannot carry at the most above a few thousands!—thus Keshen might easily have dispatched a body of troops to cut off their retreat and annihilate them; but how happens it on the other hand that he allowed a thousand and more of the foreign barbarians to go round the hill, and then attempt to explain it away by saying that "a handful of men could not fight a multitude?" Keshen being lost to every sense of fear and shame, whenever the subject of the total want of military preparation and defence at Canton is introduced, excuses himself by laying the blame at the door of former viceroys! I should like him to reflect for a moment, for upwards of a year and more before he arrived to fill the office (of viceroy of Canton) those very soldiers of Canton province had repeatedly slaughtered these same foreigners and gained a succession of victories over them; † they had burned many of their

* The reader will bear in mind that Keshen was at this time viceroy of Pihchihli, and had any disturbance then taken place with our ships, he would have been held responsible.

† These are fabulous statements of your Keang, or of Hukwang, Chungpeh, Szechuen, Black John Sze, &c. &c.

ships and driven the rest far out to the ocean where they dared no longer to come prying and spying about the coast; all these (heroic) deeds were done without requiring to draw troops from the other provinces, and yet we never heard of such a thing as the army being beat; or their valour being blunted! this crime then of being absent from the post of danger, of making no preparations to resist the enemy, and thereby tarnishing the honor of the country, is the SECOND charge that I have to bring against Keshen.

Altho' we had unfortunately lost the forts of Taikuk and Shakok, still there remained to us no less than eight fortified places in and about the Boora Tigris. Of these, the Weiyuen fort (lower Anunghoy?) the Kuanhoo fort (upper Anunghoy?) & the Yunggan fort (Wangtung?) stand, tripod fashion, on the sides of three hills, and are secured by strong iron chains thrown across; the difficulty of skipping or flying over these was as great as heaven itself! that was the moment when he ought promptly to have stationed valiant marine soldiers there to make a great defence, he himself ought to have galloped to the spot to take the command and give orders for the disposition of the troops, thereby to set men's minds at rest and infuse ardour into his soldiers:—while he did all this on the spot he ought at the same time to have sent a communication to Chekeang to seize the golden opportunity of putting the invaders to the sword and getting back our own territory, in this way rendering the head and tail (i. e. the Canton division and the Tinghae division) of the banditti incapable of rendering each other support or assistance. At that time there were only some twenty odd ships at Tinghae and the half of those were merchantmen; besides, neither Elliot nor Bremer had returned to Chekeang and the whole affairs there were left under the charge of a single Footooang (or brigadier).* Moreover, after that Elliot had captured the forts he left his ship and went on shore! what a glorious opportunity that was to have seized him!! but the very reverse is the case, for we find that in all the documents he has sent up to court he does not say a syllable about the plans he is laying to exterminate (the English) or the measures he is taking for defence, but again and again urgently begs that the troops may be delayed and words to that effect, and makes use of dangerous expressions (threats?) wherewith to back his memorials to your majesty! And further, he writes up to Elepoo at Chekeang in the most importunate manner desiring that he will not advance with his troops, and immediately follows this up by the gift of Hongkong, and an arrangement by which the English are at once permitted to reopen their trade at Canton city! thus, not only does he act in the very teeth of the recorded will of the late emperor Kaoutsungchen (i. e. Keenlung), but he does not even wait until after Tinghae had been restored, when he ought humbly to have begged the manifestation of the imperial pleasure to see whether your gracious majesty consented to the terms or not. By this arrangement the foreigners *first* got a port secured to them and *afterwards* they restored Tinghae,—thus, as it were, trucking one portion of our territory against another, and so thinks thereby the celestial dynasty obtained a great accession of dignity!!! In another point of view he *first* permitted the English to reopen their trade and gave them the territory, and *afterwards* informed your majesty of the transaction,—thus putting these acquisitions on some other footing than a manifestation of imperial goodness! In fine, these said rebels, having seized by force one of our walled cities, having slaughtered our soldiers and civilians, and having spread their poison among our common people, their crimes could not be greater, their cup of iniquity was filled to the brim:—and yet to put all this on one side as that were nothing, to act meekly and perfectly to the degree he has done, involves Keshen in the crime of under assumption of your majesty's power, and this is the third charge that I have to bring against him.

When Keshen was at Canton and when he gave the foreigners Hongkong in exchange for Chusan, he ought at least to have settled distinctly that the whole of the foreign ships in Chekeang should be delivered up. † But instead of doing this he forwards a document from the "barbarian eye" (Elliot) to Elepoo, in which there is the following sentence, "In reference to the "goods and merchandise on board the for-"eign cargo ships in the harbour of Chusan, "I beg that you will assemble the Ningpo "merchants and induce them to go thither "to buy them up." Now I find that when these said foreigners were at Tinghae they sold off an immense quantity of opium,—last winter many of the distressed inhabitants of the district handed up statements to that effect, which may be authenticated; thus, then, it follows that the said foreigners wished to follow up their illicit traffic in opium the same as previously only with the Ningpo merchants by way of change! how happens it that when Keshen was at Canton treating of peace he did not come to some certain understanding upon this matter, so as to cut up the noxious creeper by the very roots? this crime then of irregularity and of heedy accomodating matters to our serious hurt, is the FOURTH charge which I have to bring against Keshen.

The terms "barbarian eye" "company" "superintendent" &c. &c., are just so many expressions used to denote the principals among the foreign merchants, quite on the same principle as we in China call ours "hong merchants" or "security merchants" &c. &c. The old established custom at Canton was, that if these foreigners had anything to complain of, they petitioned the viceroy though the hoonmin-foo, of Macao, when they merely styled themselves, "merchants from a distance" or "employés from a distance" as the case might be, and the viceroy or foonyuen in reply commanded the hoonmin-foo to impress the orders on "the said superintendent" or whoever it might be;—these forms have been established for a long time, and numerous documents are in our archives which can easily be referred to. But from last year when he went to Chekeang and Teentsin, (Elliot) has handed up documents which he calls "clear communications (on an equal footing)" and rashly arrogates to himself the title of "his excellency the public envoy!" nay more, Keshen, not having the slightest iota of discrimination, actually styles him in his dispatches "THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONER" for sooth!! thus bending down the high celestial dynasty to treat with a parcel of foreign drifters and jabbers ‡ as his equals! oh, what a loss of national dignity is here! If all the foreign merchants of the different foreign countries, crowding on the heels of the other, borrow this as an excuse to imitate the evil example, how shall we be ever able to govern them? upon what principle can we be majestically stern towards all other nations, and tamely put up with insults from the English foreigners alone? or conversely, by what secret can we, while bending under the insults heaped upon us by the English, awe the other foreign countries by a display of celestial majesty? The crime, then, of having lowered the dignity of our nation and having thereby provoked a bloody and mortal war, is the FIFTH charge which I lay at the door of Keshen.

Accordingly to my humble and stupid view of matters, a high officer commanding on the frontier ought to have some little dignity and foresight, in order to order to be able to subdue and keep down the outside foreigners. At Macao, in the province of Kwangtung are assembled merchants from several tens of countries in the great and little western oceans, these are all looking on to see who will prove the weaker and who the stronger party, and as is our success, so will they turn their faces towards or their backs upon the celestial dynasty,—for the noise of our struggle has been spread abroad all over the seas. If it so happens that the English attain their object, then this will more than ever inflate the pride of all the foreigners and set their evil designs a working;—words cannot express the fatal consequences to which this would give rise! Keshen, having blunted the high mettle of our soldiery, having tarnished the honor of our country and having *per fas et nefas*, begged conditions (for the foreigners) which it was impossible to grant, has brought the English to look upon us with contempt, and caused that all the various nations of the western ocean no longer esteem us as they once did;—if he be permitted to remain longer at Canton he must assiduously apply himself to disseminate his evil example in order the more effectually to screen his particular crimes, and the evil it is to be feared will not stop with our inability to restrain the influx of opium, and to get rid of the daily increasing pestilence of the distant foreigners!

From days of old until now these outside foreigners have only known to dread our majesty, these never knew what it was to harbour in their bosoms any principle of good;—therefore, in governing the barbarians if you must first make a fearful example by massacring a part, in order that you may be able afterwards to rule the rest. From the time of the *Sung* dynasty till the time of the *Ming* dynasty our frontiers were at different epochs subjected to their cruel inroads, those of us who wished to vindicate the honor of their country by force of arms, were the faithful and wise statesmen, those who wished to compromise and regarded not the national dignity, were the traitors and parasites; those who viewed matters as related to posterity were the clearheaded and valiant of our warriors, while those who were content to sacrifice everything for temporary repose, numbered none save the timid and the base! The fame of the might and majesty of our great pure dynasty for the last two hundred years has caused all distant lands to tremble, and the barbarians of the four quarters have been awestruck and dismayed! From times of the most remote antiquity we never heard anything of the "ANCIENT BARBARIANS;" these are nothing more than a *gang of rascally merchants linked together by illegal ties,—a banditti leagued for the express purpose of selling opium!* ** and what then must we think of Keshen, who so often praises these outside barbarians, and puffs off their "superior attainments" as a means to coerce and constrain the government of the central land.

I, your majesty's minister, have partaken largely of imperial goodness;—I dare not look with kindness or compassion, on what my heart resents with disgust and indignation, which might lead otherwise to rendering of

* Captain [illegible] was at this time [illegible] at Chusan was, "the Footooang Bandolier."

† We think there was abundant cause here, and that it ought to read, "he ought to have made the foreign ships in Chekeang to sail away immediately."

‡ Has the writer of this memorial ever heard that we are called in Europe "in return (per conference) barbarians"?

§ There can be no longer any doubt as to the meaning of the expressions "E" and "Wee E." We find them here indiscriminately applied to ourselves and to the barbarians who used to occupy the frontiers of China centuries ago.

** What say you to this, ye who assert that the power and extent of the British empire are quite well known in China.

to avail our important plans for the defence of the frontier;—therefore it is that with the utmost sincerity I have poured out my heart in this secret memorial, on which I pray your imperial majesty to cast one sacred glance.

And further I have heard that when foreigners arrive at Canton, they must employ our Chinese people to act as compradors. These compradors are in fact so many native traitors, it is they who first teach the monkey to climb the tree (i. e. point out to foreigners the path of mischief). Formerly, when Tangtingching was viceroy of Canton, he reported to your majesty that the rascally foreign merchant, Dent, whom he had driven out, had a comprador, called Paoutsung, who was the most wicked villain among the whole of the depraved brotherhood. This vagabond, having the officers of justice at his heels, fled to Shantung, from which place he prevailed to Pitchelee, where he changed his name to Paoupang. He there foregathered with Keshen, who took him with him to Canton, and made use of him as a go between when he had any business to consult with Elliot, which circumstances are in the highest degree strange and suspicious! When Keshen writes, "the said (English) foreigners say, 'we must fight with you first and then we can talk with you afterwards!'" it is hard to secure that it was not this traitor who spied for him and brought him this report, *after that he had instructed (the English) to say so!* I, your majesty's minister, am certainly of opinion that unless this Paoutsung be put to death the affairs of the foreigners must remain unsettled, and therefore I now beg of your majesty to send secret instructions to the imperially appointed rebel-quelling general, Yishan, & his subordinate colleagues Langwen and Tangfang, that they examine every hole and corner about Keshen's dwelling if there be such a person as Paoupang, and if he be indeed the very comprador, let him be secretly arrested and sternly interrogated (by torture) as to the nature of his traitorous communication;—let him then be beheaded and his head exposed on the sea shore as a warning to others, which may cut off the evil of illicit intercourse between those within and those without.

I your majesty's minister having heard this, dare not because the case may not have legal proof, sit and tamely look on as with my mouth sealed, while Keshen is being involved in the toils of native traitors and banditti. I therefore send in a secret memorial for this special purpose along with my other, hoping that your majesty will graciously cast a glance upon it, and cause that its prayer be duly put in effect. A most respectful memorial.

Our copy has no date, but we presume that it was written shortly after Keshen's treaty of peace with cap tin Elliot was known at Peking, say between the 15th February and 1st March 1841. (*Translator*).

PROCLAMATION.

The imperial commissioner Yukwo a vice-president of the board of war, and lieut. governor of the province of Kwangtoo, issues this other proclamation for the purpose of offering certain specified rewards to encourage the people thereto.

Previously the rebellious English foreigners having attacked and taken possession of Tinghoo, roamed unrestrainedly along the sea-coast of every province. We had just got together our troops and were on the very point of raising them and putting them all to the sword, when they, hard pressed and having no way of escape, implored the imperial clemency;—and the goodness of our sovereign lord being as vast as heaven itself he graciously permitted them to repair to Canton, where the merits of their case were to be finally tried and tested.

Now the nature and character of these said rebellious foreigners is exactly the same as that of dogs or sheep, nothing indeed can be more unworthy; therefore it was that out of compassion we opened to them one side of the net (i. e. a door of escape), and felt reluctant to put our overwhelming strength into the balance against them. But these said rebels being a perfect compound of greed and fraud, saw that the Canton government was lax and off its guard, and immediately carried off some war-vessels by violence, and attack and stormed one or two of our forts. Nay, to such lengths did they go, that they sent in a false document to the fortressing (or lieutenancy of the Tapeing camp, desiring him to shift his station and retire inwards;—and on the island of Hongkong they issued false proclamations seeking to oppress the resident people; and, in fact, went on as if they looked upon the territory as their own! And when at Tinghoo, they dug up the tombs of the dead, they ravished and debauched wives and maids, they tyrannized over the mild natives, they forcibly robbed them of provisions, they broke into the dwelling houses of the people and the temples, and there they squatted down; there is no species of wickedness which they did not commit! truly, the canopy of heaven ought not to cover them! the concave earth ought not to contain them! gods and men unitedly view them with abhorrence!

Our gracious emperor's heart is swollen with grief and pain, he loathe his food, and sleep has forsaken his pillow; therefore it is that by his imperial command we only are now being assembled which will make a most appalling manifestation of celestial vengeance! and he (the emperor) has arrested all those mandarins who on the former occasion managed affairs unskilfully, and subjected them to the severest scrutiny and most condign punishment! And at the same time he appointed me, the said high officer, to be an imperial commissioner, to proceed to Chinhoang and lead a body of troops to the slaughter, appointing a fixed term within which the foreign slaves should be slain utterly, in order to pacify the indignation of the people! But these said rebels, on hearing this news, were filled with fear and dismay! and before that I, the said imperial commissioner, could arrive on the spot, they had already given back Tinghoo, got up their anchors, and fled away towards the south! These said rebels, where they can gain a step, there they immediately desire to advance a step; but when a display of majesty is made, they are forthwith panic-struck! that such is the fact many be easily seen from their proceedings.

The reason why Tinghoo was lost on the previous occasion, simply is, that we officers opened the door to the robbers and invited them in (i. e. not knowing their true character), and if Canton has suffered from their lawless inroads, they have still more to thanks themselves for drawing down the calamity on their own heads (i. e. by being too kind to the foreigners);—it is not in reality that the rebels have fierce soldiers and valiant generals, and can by their own efforts invade our territory and seize our cities. And the reason why Tinghoo was not speedily recaptured, and that we waited for a long time until it was restored to us, is, that the plan of offering rewards on one hand, and of punishing on the other was never clearly developed, and good opportunities were but too frequently lost,—thus the spirit of the higher classes was not animated, and the common people lost heart altogether;—it was not that we had no way of attacking them, or that we could not dispose of their lives already doomed to destruction.

Now, however, the district of Tinghoo has been put in a complete and proper state of defence. I have sent hither valiant generals tried on the field of battle, who (when necessary) will head five thousand veteran troops and placed there in garrison. And all along the different arms of the sea, are war-vessels filled with gallant sailors stationed to ambush; and I, the imperial commissioner, in conjunction with Ke, general of the land forces of Chinhoang, and Lew lieutenant governor of the same province, have stationed ten thousand brave soldiers at Chinhoo and all along the shores of our coast—they are studded over every place, one adjoining the other, with the strictest order to keep good watch and guard. Thus, if the rebels after having been dislodged at Canton, should again dare to approach our shores, truly they will be like moths flying to the candle, or like fish jumping into a net! for I will slaughter them utterly, and will never allow one man of them to return alive!

Now as I fear lest the soldiers of the different districts, from what they have heard and seen (of peace) for the last several months back, may not be very zealous about harrying to the cause of nation; and also fearing lest there may be many gallant, strapping fellows of the right sort among our countrymen people, who from having no public document to bear them out, feel backward to assist us in the intended massacre; and still farther fearing lest there may be some of our native rebels who, having forfeited their lives to the law, are anxious to redeem themselves, yet because they dread that their district mandarins may blow away the hair to look for the cicatrice (i. e. raise up their former crimes), therefore keep irresolutely looking about them, uncertain what to do, thus clogging their good intentions to reap laurels by slaughtering the robbers;—I, the said imperial commissioner, fearing that such may be the case, judge it proper to fix a certain scale of rewards, and make the same known in a clear and perspicuous proclamation: and forasmuch I now proclaim to all soldiers dwelling along the sea-coast, all district military mandarins and civilians, all police-runners, village-elders, resident common people, merchants, owners of vessels, sailors, and native vagabonds and traitors that they may all thoroughly know and understand;—should the ships of the English foreigners dare to invade our coast, no matter whether they be war ships, or whether they be merchant ships, ye who are on dryland must entice them to go on shore, ye who are afloat, must run them on the shoals; then our guns & muskets will be discharged at one great volley, with our swords we will slash, with our spears we will stab, and [illegible] make one full sweep of the whole! He who acts meritoriously, let him come straitways to my encampment and make a due report of what he has done, and if on examination I find his account to be true, I shall immediately pay him the stipulated reward without discount or abatement. If, however, there are any lawless villains who make use of the pretext that they are going to kill the robbers, and instead of that rob and plunder the resident people, pirate and carry off merchant vessels, or murder the good people, to pass it off as an act of merit, such villains shall immediately be beheaded, and their heads stuck on poles along the sea shore as a spectacle to the multitude, their houses and lands will be confiscated and all their relations must severely dealt with.

Finally, it is a difficult thing falsely to assume the merit of having slain these robbers, if so such merit exists! to expel the robbers of his country is moreover the bounden duty of a good citizen, and in doing so we shall cherish him and see him amply rewarded. But he who takes advantage of the national calamity to produce disturbance,

although he may not previously have committed any crime, yet if he be agitator, and as such shall immediately be put to death. I, the said imperial commissioner, if I have power to confer rewards on one hand, one also punish severely on the other, I will on no account permit the slightest false-dealing.

As for those military mandarins and soldiers who are stationed specially for the defence of the country, if they dare to claim the reward of merit, while their efforts against the enemy have been feeble, or if they use the power to oppress the people, the articles of war are suspended over them! impossible will it be to resist or pardon! Let every one tremble and obey!

REWARDS.

No matter whether it be a military mandarin or a civilian, a soldier, merchant, common peasant, trainer or vagabond, if he take alive either of the rebel foreigners, Elliot, Bremer, Morrison, or Burrell, for each one will be paid the sum of fifty thousand dollars, he will have a peacock's feather conferred on him by the emperor, and the way be open before him to unbounded promotion.

If he take alive any other officers, according to their degree of rank as shall be the scale of rewards, and he shall be reported to the emperor (and recommended for promotion.)

If he killeny of these take officers and produce the head, if it be of Elliot or of the others specified, he shall be rewarded with half the sum (he would have been had he taken them alive.)"

This lying and bloody proclamation has no date, but we conceive it to have been issued some time in March this year. Translator.

Report of Tiehtsun, the imperial nephew and commander, dated May the 31st, sent by courier at the rate of 600 *li*, per day.

Since my arrival in Canton Province the fort of Ch chang (first tier) of Ty-wang-how (Macao passage fort) Tung-wang-hang (swallow's nest fort) and other places were lost. I then consulted with Lang and Yang, assistant commissioners, and erected on the banks of the river in succession the stone fort, or Ny-ching (near where the British troops landed), and batteries at Wang-sha, at the Singhoo-gate (petition gate) and at Hung-mun-chuck (a temple in the suburbs) at Hwangpoh (above Shamping) and at Yih-sha with and other places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all around we put up mudbags, palisadoes, piles of stones and bullet; we moreover dug trenches for the protection of the soldiers. We also placed mudbags all around the city-walls to resist them strongly, and I myself with the assistant commissioners, went round to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Besides we embodied some of the brave Pehsen soldiers to the number of more than one thousand men, and prepared rolls and stones, to make attacks by fire.

On the evening of the 1st day of the 4th moon (21st May) the great conflict with the barbarians commenced at the western fort. We attached them with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats, and breaking two of their guns and punching two great spots of the barbarian ships. They were now all retreating, when your minister, at the 5th watch (3 o'clock to 5 a.m.) was upon the point of bringing up his soldiers for their extermination. But all in a sudden the number of their vessels was increased by 18 ships, 9 steamboats, & 30 ship's-launches all proceed toward. The soldiers on account of the hard fighting during the night were all fatigued, their guns were few, and although they had fired several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ships, being strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the planting of the city, carrying the forts at the small and large northern Joss, and attacking the town on three sides. Their rockets were thrown in-numerous; their balls hit, the people's houses, and they sought, fire; all our core soldiers had put a place to stand on; their courage was pushed by the fire of the barbarians; and the buddhists (conjured (magnificent-blown up?) I can not yet accurately ascertain the number of all the soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. We were hard pressed, and returning into the city, myriads of people were weeping and wailing, the number of those who invoked heaven, and begged for power covered the roads. When your minister looked with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were torn asunder. In stepping down from the wall, I made inquiries of the barbarians, they all said, that several millions of taels for the surrendered opium had not yet been paid, and therefore they requested the sum of one million of taels, as liquidation thereof; and then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, and return outside the bogue; that they is d to make no other request; and that then the people might go on in their customary way. I then asked them about the surrender of the whole territory of Hongkong; and they replied that Keshen had given it them, and that an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been placed on record.

Your minister thought that the city was in danger; that there had been repeated disturbances; and that the whole people were protested in and out side; I therefore agreed to this pro tempore; moreover, I consider again and again that this was a military city to be fought against, and that both the hot and lean were greatly injured. There was moreover no battle field for deploying a great army, and I could not do otherwise than beguile them to go out of the Bogue. Then we shall repair our forts and again endeavour to attack and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of Hongkong.

Your minister humbly pray your majesty to deliver us over to the hand that we may be punished, and also to direct that Ke the governor, and E, the lieut. governor, be severely dealt with. Respectfully we prepare a petition from all the people asking for peace.

Your minister in consideration of not being guilty. A respectful memorial

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

Hong Kong 23rd June 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	8th April	Singapore	10th June
U. States	26th March	Java	8th July
Calcutta	23d May	Manila	4th June
Bombay	9th May	Central-Asia	27th March

ARRIVED FROM

June. 15, Thomas Grenville, Thornhill, Ship. and Col.
16, Water Witch, Rennell, do. and do.
17, Tweed, Lawson, Singapore and Bombay.
18, Penang, Cuppidge, do. and Liverpool.
19, Sir Mitchell, Leonard, Singapore.
19, Tuscan King, Rennie, Australia.
19, Bengal, Fielden, Bombay and Singapore.
19, Sampson, (Port) Alpenda, do. and do.
19, H.C.S. Queen, captain Worsley, Ship. and Col.
20, Anfaree, Porter, Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED FOR

June. 16, Hoogstraten, (U. S.) Roberts, New York.
18, Mazarin, Gay, Singapore and Calcutta.
20, Isabella Queen, Bells, Bombay.
20, Stately Castle, Johnston, London.
21, Mayaran Davaran, Young, Siam.

PASSENGERS.—Per IsabellaQueen,—Stevens, esq.
Per Stately Castle, R. H. Cox, and G. Graham, esqs.

UNDER DISPATCH.

Per London.—City of Derry.
Per Bombay.—Castle Huntly.
Per Calcutta.—Lonsa.
Per Singapore.—Amanda (Port.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Albion, Pannatia, Penn, Blakely, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle.
From do. via Singapore.—Anny Jane, Litherland, Mary Ann Webb, John Bibby, Hopkins.
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Stephenson, Beulah, Greenslier.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Bengal Packet, Falkenstein, Falcon, Orient, Marman, Erasmus, H. C. Steamers Madagascar, and Enterprise.
From Bombay.—Caledonia, Black Adam, Lady Grant, Earl of Balcarres, Charles Grant, Lord Amherst, Nova Virginia (Port.) Mahabel Bahar.
From Goa.—Constitucion (Port.), Esperanza (Port.) S. M. P. Sta. Joaquim Mercantina.
From Java do.—Turquillinda (Port.) Damon (Port.) Intimas (Per.) Protesteria (Port.) Margarida (Port.) Lua (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Vigilante, (Port).

List of H. M. Ships employed on particular service of the Coasts of China.

(commander in chief, captain F. Bathurst.)

Wellesley	74	commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer, K.C.B.
Blenheim	74	captain T. Herbert.
Blonde	46	captain T. Bourchier.
Druid	44	captain R. Smith.
Calliope	28	actg. capt. A. L. Kempe.
Conway	26	captain G. R. D. Bathurst.
Herald	26	captain J. Nias.
Alligator	28	commander —— Pritchard.
Hyacinth	18	commander H. Warren.
Modeste	18	commander H. Eyres.
Pylades	18	commander T. V. Acton.
Cruizer	18	commander R. W. Gifford.
Columbine	18	commander T. J. Cheere.
Algerine	10	lt.-commdr. T. H. Wason.
Sulphur	8	surveying vessel, commander R. Belcher
Starling tch.	6	lieut.-commdr. H. Kellett.
Young Hebe, tch.	—	cpt. H. B. Quin.
Cover, Lorne	—	cpt. T. Cornwallis.
Bentinck	(Troop Ship)	——(commdr.)
Hazard, Sulphur, commander J. Rogers, Indian Navy.		
St. Jean, Hermit, captain W. H. Hall, n.n.		
Hazard, Queen, captain —— Wynter.		

List of ships, conducted in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.

1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
Sovereign	[illegible]	Chorlo	Jardine, Matheson
Remarder		Caldbeck	" & Co.
Apollinee	468	Deane [jun	"
Charlotte	491	Lockwood	"
Bombay Castle	492	Baxter	"
Julia	295	Parson	"
C. Dunscomb	350	Crawford	"
Tweed	447	Lawson	"
Thomas King	345	Rogers	"
*Lowjee Family	925	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	470	Graham	"
John Barry	550	Robson	"
Geo. Armstrong		Jones	Mackrow & Co.
Castle Huntly	1200	Reddie	"
*Cambaber		Kerr	"
Penang	347	Canning	"
*Bussa		Holmes	Turner & Co. (Co.
*Isabella Watson	496	Macdonald	W. & T. Connell &
City of Palmos		Sherriff	Ferguson Lang-
*Portsmouth		McCarthy	[ton & Co.
Thos. Grenville	654	Thornhill	"
Hannah	471	Goodyear	Russell & Co.
*Bussa Taylor		Brown	"
*Commercial	600	Ryan	Fox, Bowman & Co.
St. Magnus	349	Leonard	"
City of Derry	419	Roberts	Jardine & Matheson
Jane	285	Woodbury	H. Nye, Jr.
Hyrcan	379	Hannah	" [Co.
Helen	651	Harlow	De M Rustomjee &
Aimé Bahamian	700	Lugrin	Capt. Lagrea.
Pitcairn	379	Forbes	Lindsay & Co.
Ann	395	Pascoe [ty	"
Gutan	387	Wemyss	Innes, Fletcher &
Clarinda	346	Gedby	" Co.
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Meyer.
James Laing	418	Pritchard	A. A. de Melo.
Agnes	300	Canning	Bell & Co.
ARRIVED.			
Ann Maxim		Tanner	J. Matheson & Co.
Lonsa		Kilham	Russell & Co.
Amarion		Fox	"
Lotus		Townsend	"
Joseph Perkins		Brown	"
*Bussorah		Silver [hain	Watson & Co.
Barham		Canning	"
*Marriage		Benson	Clyphan & Co.
SAILED.			
Bussyo	300	San Juan	Innes, Fletcher &
* At Whampoa.			Co

SALE OF LAND OF HONGKONG ISLAND.

Macao, 17th June, 1841.

Gentlemen,—Having had under my consideration the particulars of the first sales of lots in Hongkong on the 14th instant, I am of opinion that I shall be consulting the best interests of the establishment in making immediate public declaration of my purpose to move her majesty's government either to pass the lands in fee-simple for one or two years purchase at the low rates or to charge them in future with no more than a nominal quit-rent, if that boon continues to obtain.

My sole object respecting the disposal of lands, pursuing the pleasure of her majesty's government, was to secure to firms and all other persons (British or foreigners) having permanent interests in the country, sufficient space for their accommodation, at moderate rates, with as little competition as might enable parties to accommodate themselves according to their respective wants. I feel assured upon attentive reflection that steady adherence to this rule will be found most conducive to the well-understood interests of the establishment, and to the fair claims of persons upon the spot; parties falling within the description I have specified, not yet supplied with lots, will come to an attention to accommodate themselves.

May I request you, gentlemen, to consider this letter. I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Charles Elliot,

Chief Superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.

To Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and " Dent & Co.

☞ see second government.

Second Supplement to the CANTON REGISTER.

By the late arrivals we have received Bombay papers to the 5, and Calcutta papers to the 21 of May; also the Singapore Free Press to the 16 of June, Malacca, Penang, & Austral-Asiatic papers.

We have extracted liberally from the overland mail of April 5.

The intelligence which has been brought by this mail is not of any particular interest: *China*, and the *British trade to China*, is not mentioned but in one instance of a motion by mr Harrison for a return of the expenses of the expedition; this return may be given in pounds, shillings, and pence: but will the lives lost, the blood so heedlessly and uselessly shed, be taken into the dry figuring calculation of the chancellor of the exchequer?

The low-growing of the whig ministerial papers, on the "*satisfactory settlement*" of British affairs in China, has been a subject of universal laughter for all the newspapers of Europe and India:—

——I will in argument for a week,
Laugh at it a fortnight, and a good jest for ever.

Still there is some fun in the mail; we are told that captain Douglas, the commander of the *Cambridge*, has had £2000 given to him—not by a vote of the house of commons but at the will and pleasure, the grace and favour of lord Palmerston, and has been knighted, & cetera, for his conduct in the "*little affair*" of *Kowloon*.

That captain Douglas did well in arming the Cambridge at Singapore at his own expense no man will gainsay; that when the ship was anchored in Hongkong bay, she was a protection to the fleet of unarmed merchant ships there, is an undisputed fact; that captain Douglas behaved like an English officer on the 4th of September at *Kowloon*, is a conviction that must impress all minds that know of what kidney English officers are: therefore, to the few following remarks, let none accuse us of an intention of detracting the meritorious services of capt. Douglas.

In the first instance, the *action of Kowloung* should never be mentioned by any Englishman who has a feeling for the justice, moderation & honour of his country; in the second instance, there was not any active service for the Cambridge to perform, and several small vessels, schooners, —amongst which was the *Pearl*, then commanded by capt. n Reddie, now in command of the Castle Huntly; this vessel took a prominent and most efficient part in the *action of Kowloung*; indeed, as we have heard, bore the brunt of, and behaved the best in, it,—shared the duty of watching and guarding the entrance of Hongkong bay.

In the second instance, h. m.'s ministers have recommended an officer for the honour of knighthood, whose claims for that honour are the consequence of their own neglect of duty; for had h. m.'s ministers protected the British mercantile and shipping interests in China by an efficient naval force, there would not have been any necessity for the well-timed services of capt. Douglas: therefore, *that officer* did *their* duty, and the honours conferred upon him are their condemnation.

In the third instance, captain Douglas is a master in h. m.'s navy; and, as we too have spent in a gondola, we have not a doubt that captain Douglas would have preferred being promoted to the rank of commander than receiving the empty honour of knight hood: but this proposition we'd bag-captained the patronage of h. m.'s ministers.

On Friday last the h. co's steamer, *Queen*, bearing the head quarters of commodore sir J. Gordon Bremer, naval commander in chief, arrived, h. c. landed the same day, and on [illegible] with the fleet of the city.

The British community in China have not yet been informed, by any public notice, of the civil office that the commodore holds; the business [illegible] and only [illegible].

mander-in-chief of the Madras army, out of the commission, and continuing captain Elliot in it, cannot be perpetrated.

But, as sir G Bremer is in the commission, and as the command of the naval force and transports is invested in him, the responsibility of future operations must rest solely on him.

The Lamented Seahouse.

Hongkong Bay, Morish, June 18th, 1841.

General orders:—[illegible] Major general sir Hugh Gough, in announcing to the military portion of the expedition the lamented death of sir H. le Fleming Seahouse, kt. k. c. b., which occurred this morning, feels assured that every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in this force will unite with their gallant comrades of the royal navy in heartfelt regret for the loss of an officer whose zeal and whose devotedness to his professional duties and to his country's honor never was surpassed, and has not often been equalled.

Sir H. le Fleming Seahouse participated in all the privations that the troops underwent on the heights above Canton, and has fallen a sacrifice to the zeal which marked his character; though he fell not in the field of honor he died in the energetic performance of his duty in his country's cause.

Peace to his remains, honor to his memory.

It is hardly necessary that the major general should express his desire that every officer off duty should attend the funeral, and that crape be worn for the next week.

By order. (Signed) A. H. Numbain.
Lieut. colonel, deputy adjutant general.

We hope we shall have the pleasure in our next number of informing our readers of the arrival of the gallant and lamented officer whose death has called forth from his old companion in arms, sir Hugh Gough, the above general order; and that we shall be enabled to trace the story of his life through, even from his boyish days.

The following was the order of the procession at the burial of sir le Fleming Seahouse on the morning of Thursday, the 17th inst; the procession formed on the Praedinium green at 5 o. m.

The band of the governor of Macao.
A subaltern's guard of Portuguese troops.
Lieut. J. C. Pitman, R. N.
Chief mourner.
Capt. Clarke, of H. M. S. Calcutta,
bearing the decorations of the deceased officer.
The corse,
Borne by 12 seamen belonging to H. M. S. Blenheim.
PALL-BEARERS.

Capt. Bourchier, R. N.	Col. Montain,
" Smith, " "	" Morris,
" Kuper, " "	Major Johnston.

followed by the governor of Macao, and staffs employed for Hongkong, and staff; captain Herbert, senior officer of the fleet, Mr Johnston, deputy commissary, and about 70 naval and military officers and almost all the British and foreign community in Macao.

It is past hours that sir le Fleming Seahouse was intended to be the second in command in China; the unfortunate death of sir Frederick Maitland, however, keeps this office into the hands of sir G. Bremer; who, having left Port Pamington, of which new settlement he was governor, become the senior officers in the Indian seas—a station to which he had not been appointed.

It is reported the *Calliope*, captain Kuper, taken the remains of Canton to Calcutta; this service was destined for the *Conway*, but the untimely and ever-to-be lamented death of sir le Fleming Seahouse frustrated this arrangement:

"There's many a slip
Twixt the cup and the lip."

The *Calliope* is an efficient ship, the *Conway* is not; and every deduction from our military strength we think is to be deprecated. Every Englishman—not only of h. m.'s servers—but per se, is now much her weight in gold, in China.

Auckland from the naval and military commander in chief in China, dated 10th, 11th and 12th of March.

These despatches are too long for extract—particularly those from the commodore:—which contain a lucid detail of the previous course of events, and the movements of the fleet at the capture of the Bogue forts; and our local readers, besides being in possession of the Indian papers, have already perused in the Canton Register the details of the gallant and indefatigable services of their countrymen from the moment of their arrival in China.

It is gratifying to learn from the commodore's first despatch that the governor general feels intense interest in the proceedings of the expeditionary force in China.

We are also, personally, gratified to learn that sir G Bremer entertains a true opinion of the perfidious character of Chinese public functionaries.

In the 6th paragraph of h. e's despatch, dated March 11, h. e. remarks: (the *Italics* are our own) "The proclamation for opening the port on the 2nd (Febr.) did not appear and on the 11th the two ministers again met, and after a discussion of several hours, on this day (11th Febr!) & on the next, h. in's *plenipotentiary acceded to a further delay* (not to exceed six days), in order that the definite treaty might be fairly prepared. *I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese commissioner was completely destroyed; my doubts were also strengthened by the reports of the officers I sent up to the place of meeting, who stated that military works on a great scale were in progress.*"

Commodore Bremer also remarks, towards the close of his letter, when alluding to "*British magnanimity and forbearance*," in holding the city of Canton at the mercy of the British forces, "*I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be resorted to before this arrogant and perfidious government is brought to reason.*"

"*H. m's plenipotentiary being, nowever, desirous to try the effect of another proclamation, and to show his desire for an amicable adjustment of affairs, &c.*

Now, with these recorded differences of opinion between commodore Bremer and h. m's plenipotentiary, can the hope, that British honour and interests will be, at last, guarded by a union of sentiment and protected by a junction of force, be cherished?

We copy the names of the ships and officers employed, as officially reported.

List of the Ships, Steamers, Boats, &c.
EMPLOYED AT THE CAPTURE OF CANTON,
ON THE 18TH JANUARY.

H. M. Ship Hazard, captain Nicle
H. M. Sloop Modeste, commander Byron
H. M. Sloop Mutamith, commander Warren
H. M. Brig Algerine, lieutenant Maxon

Tenders.

H. M. Schooner Sulphur, lieutenant Kellett,
H. M. Schooner Hebe, Mr Quin mate,
H. M. Cutter Louisa, Mr. Carmichael, mate.

Steamers.

H. C. Steamer Enterprise, captain Dicey,
H. C. Steamer Nemesis, captain Hall.

BOATS.

First Division.

Commander Barlow	Mr. Parrott, mate.
Lieut. Williams	Mr. Weakrone mate.
Lieut. Stewart	Mr. Baker, mate.
Lieut. Bray	Mr. Kane, mate.
Lieut. Downs, mate.	Mr. Gordon, mate.
Mr. W. Kendalbanne.	Mr. Scott, mate.

Second Division.

COMMANDER CLARKE.

Lieut. Hamilton	Mr. Fitzgerald, mate.
Lieut. Bate	Mr. Pearse, mate.
Lieut. Shore	Dr. Reed, mate.
Mr King, master mate	Mr. Tessmer, mate.
Mr. Maher, mate	Mr. Crothers, mate.

Third Division.

Lieut. Chalmers	Mr. Anderson, mate.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. Stanley, asst. surgeon.

Western Division.

Commander Warren	Mr. Daly, mate.
Commander Belcher	Mr. Rivers, mate.
Lieut. Hesketh	Mr. Jeffries, mate.
Lieut. Wauhop	Mr. LaVescomte, mate.
Lieut. Hay	Mr. Egerton, mate.
Lieut. Morshed	Mr. Drake, mate.
Lieut. D'Eyncourt	Mr. St. Leger, mate.
Lieut. Wood	Mr. Bry n, mate.
Lieut. Hayes	Mr Brown, mast. mate
Mr. Airey, master	Mr. Butler (a. b.) asst. Surgeon.

Mr. Tweedale, asst. Surgeon.

Volunteers.

Lieut. Mackenzie, r. n. 26th regt., acting military secretary to the naval commander in chief.

Mr. Johnson, master h. m. ship Conway.

Mr. G. Ramsden, clerk h. m.'s s. Calliope.

Lieut. Gifford, h. c. 12th regt.

Return of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton, guns

Lower battery, left Bank, Macao passage	22
Upper battery	8
Sand bag battery on wharf	4
Western fort, Canton suburbs (Shamseen)	10
Red fort opposite Canton factories	20
Dutch folly	25
Sand bag battery above arsenal	12
2 Junks moored off admiral house	15
Total	126

Besides those destroyed in Lin's and the mandarin war boats.

(Signed) Thos. Herapath,—Captain.

A list of casualties in the force employed in the attack and occupation of the defences of the city of Canton on the 18th day of March 1841.

Lieut. Scanlan r. n. severely.

Calliope	2 wounded slightly.		
Hyacinth	2	"	1 slightly 1 severely.
Modeste	2	"	slightly.

(Signed) Thomas Herapath,—Captain

Ship Dartmouth Anjoer Roads.—May 20th 1841.

"We spoke the Giraffe on the 20th instant and exchanged numbers with the Jean and Duchess of Clarence to the northward of Gaspar Island and we saw two other barks, but could not find out who they were."

(Signed) E. Lucas.

H. M. S. CONWAY.

We are sorry to learn, from respectable sources, the extremely sickly state of the crew of h. m.'s ship, Conway. A special medical report has, we understand, been given in by her surgeon to the senior naval officer, whose attention has been particularly invited to the almost total inefficiency of the ship, arising from disease contracted from a protracted servitude within the tropics. The Conway was put in commission in the early part of September 1837 and ought to have been relieved, in the common routine of events, early in 40; but the unsettled state of affairs on the east India station, added to the interest of her captain, has been the means of keeping her still in employment. The Conway's services have been onerous and valuable, and although she is not what is considered a "crack craft," she has cheerfully, until now, performed her duty; but at the present moment, much discontent, we understand, prevails among her crew; nor are the men to be blamed for manifesting dissatisfaction and impatience at being thus kept on a foreign station so very much beyond their time.

Her sick list numbers 61, and most of the cases are chronical, and she has lost, since her departure from England 26! viz: by dysentery, 10, cholera, 6, fever, 4, [illegible], 2, in [illegible] with the enemy, 2, of wounds, 1, dentiphrance, 1, apoplexy, 1, consumption, 1, rheumatism, 1. We are led to hope, for the good of the service, that the commander-in-chief, immediately on his arrival, will see the imperative necessity of sending this ship home, and make arrangements for h. m. commission as devoutly to be wished," as she is but a nominal force, and could render but feeble service, in her present deplorable condition, to any operations that may be in contemplation. The Conway's complement is about 175. The Alligator, commissioned in 37, has also a very heavy sick list, 37, her surgeon, dr. Wallace, died on thursday, 9th inst.

He was an officer of skill, experience, and zeal, and is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Brodie, master h. n., commander of h. m.'s troop-ship, Bentinck, and of lieutenant and adjutant Wilson, of the 19th Royal Irish.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald of h. m.'s ship Modeste died this day of the wound he received on the 18th inst.

With reference to the foregoing melancholy detail, we would, in the most earnest terms, advise our fellow countrymen of the navy and army of all ranks, to have a *Rational* horror of unnecessary exposure to the sun; they will find such *horror* to be extremely wholesome.

We offer no remarks on the sale of land on the island of Hongkong; but we cannot help thinking that, if the crown of England will sell land belonging to the crown of China, a better and healthier site might have been selected for the town; namely the tongue of land jutting out from Kowloon, open on the south, east, and west sides to the breezy ocean, and protected from the cold, chill blasts of the north by the hills of Tsang; for the crown of England has an equal right to one side as the other: and the English flag is flying on fort Victoria, situated on this Kowloon peninsula.

Dr. Cox.

In the Stanley Castle captain Johnston Richard Henry Cox esq is a passenger returning to his father-land.

This gentleman, was for many consecutive voyages the surgeon of the h. co's ship *Eagle* owned by Messrs. Barrsdaile & Co. In 1831 he was appointed junior surgeon to the h. co's factory in China on the retirement of Alexander Pearson esq the senior surgeon who was succeeded by Dr. Colledge who is soon expected to rejoin h. m.'s commission in China.

Dr. Cox unites great skill in his profession with the kindest, the most soothing, and fostering manners; and many whose lives have been saved and health benefited by his skilful treatment, will ever remember that the attentive and care of a kind heart almost the feminine and anxious care-fulness of a nurse, succeeded the skill of the professor, in his treatment of and behaviour to convalescents in the tedious hours of their recovery.

The young gentlemen connected with the mercantile establishments in China, have addressed a very handsome letter to him, requesting his acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be delivered to him in London.

Dr Cox is held in universal estimation; he departs with the sincerest wishes for his health and happiness, with the deepest regret for the loss of his skill, care, and society.

Our readers will be greatly amused at the perusal of the translations of Yeh-ma's and Elliot's reports to the emperor.—The papers, both English and Indian, brought by the Queen have occupied much of our time, or we should have translated these documents; we have, therefore, taken the liberty to borrow Mr. Thom's translations, which were published in the Canton Press of saturday last.

We may give up our hopes for the fight; for we have intended a war that will not be soon or easily terminated; but we hope that not only adequate, but more than adequate means will be adopted for the attainment of the desired end; peace on *just terms*, and a *free trade with all the ports and towns of China*; for in our future operations we should be prepared to be opposed by the skill and daring of European engineers.

This day, the 22nd of June, is the first anniversary of the regulatory, futile public notice of blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, issued by sir G. Bremer.

Twelve months have come and gone since twenty and of English pennants, and a military corps of selected and crack regiments arrived in the Chinese waters: what has been done in furtherance of the objects of this noble expedition, as they were declared to be in the house of commons by lord John Russell?

What conclusions can be drawn as to the fate of this very gaily quarrel; judging the future from the past, we have no hopes.

He marched, we want no orbit his course delay,
Hide, h orbing glory, hide Cathaya's day.

SALE OF LANDS AT HONGKONG.

14th June, 1841.

	Quit rent.	Bought by
Lot. No. 1	£ 20	R. Webster
2	31.10	H. Leighton.
3	30.10	Gemmell & Co.
4	34.10	Holliday, Wise & Co.
5	52.	Herjeebhoy Rustomjee
6	52.	
7	57.	Dirom & Co.
8	60.	A Parsee.
9	48.	Hooker & Lane.
10	50.	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
11	65.10	Dent & Co.
12	64.	
13	80.	Lindsay & Co.
14	90.	Grisbie, Hughes & Co.
15	111.	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
16	150.	Innes, Fletcher & Co.
17	140.	Gemmell & Co.
18	160.	H. Rustomjee
19	150.	Jardine Matheson & Co.
20	185.	
21	230.	
22	95.	R. Gully.
23	60.	Jardine & Hoy.
24	57.	John Smith.
25	67.	
26	35.	Frampjee Jamsetjee.
27	57.	Captain Hart.
28	75.	Mactier & Co.
29	95.	
30	100.	Turner & Co.
31	110.	
32	210.	T. Larkins.
33	230.	Fox, Mactier & Turner.
34	205.	Captain Morgan.

£ 3238 per annum.

Naval and military Gazette. April 2.

Lord Frederick Beauclerk is to commission the Hecate, 16 gun sloop, and to proceed to the Mediterranean station.

BIRTH.—At Edinburgh, on the 6th of Nov. the lady of Dr. Colledge, of h. m.'s establishment Canton, China, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At sea, on Nov. 27, captain Carr, of the ship Mangles. The Mangles arrived in Table bay on Feby. 24, W. Carr in charge.

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. [illegible] TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1841. NO. 26

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE [illegible] Captain DEANE on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fine sailing ship, CHARLES DUNBAR, 300 tons burthen, [illegible] with good accommodation, will have early despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE [illegible] ship, CITY OF PARIS, regular Bengalese, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to [illegible] & Co.

Macao, 3rd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE [illegible] ship ENSAYO, [illegible] 3rd June, will be despatched for the above port about the 15th [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

FOR BENGAL, OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, [illegible] tons, J. A. Bennett, commander, [illegible] JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FLY, Captain WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE [illegible] ADDER, [illegible] Captain [illegible] will have quick despatch to the above port of the freight [illegible] apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain [illegible] will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE FINE vessel CHARLOTTE JANE, under English colours, of about 300 Tons burthen, now on [illegible]; [illegible] very light draft of water; built on Opinion by the English shipwrights [illegible] Office of Wm. [illegible] which she is particularly well adapted, having a [illegible] and [illegible] the 14 Guns; she is well equipped, and can be [illegible] Apply to

GILLESPIE, Brothers,
SIDDONS NYE, Jun. Merchants.

Canton, 5th June, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE [illegible] JAMES LAING, Captain [illegible], now lying [illegible] Apply to A. A. de MELLO.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRIGANTINE, OR CHARTER.

THE [illegible] now lying [illegible] Apply to [illegible] JORGE.

Macao, [illegible] 1841.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] on the 1st day of January 1841, [illegible] in China a Branch of our [illegible]

[illegible] the style and title of Fergusson, Leighton & Co., [illegible] Merchants and Commission Agents, [illegible] Tamsui, Bangkok, Pak-noi Lorcha, [illegible] Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, and Singapore Ports, [illegible] Bangkok, Siam, and Singapore Dollars, [illegible]

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 6th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Captain Hugh Ross, late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is appointed a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and at Canton from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE [illegible] SOCIETY IN CHINA are requested to attend a General Meeting, for the appointment of officers, on Thursday next the 1st proximo, at the residence of A. Abel Smith, Esq. on Thursday next the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m.

By order of the committee of management,

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

WANTED a situation by a Middle Aged man as [illegible] rate experienced in go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

(Postponed.) JOHN SMITH begs to intimate that the Goods and Pier Glasses announced at Macao (but not sold) will be on [illegible] sale at 12 o'clock precisely, on the 26th inst., the Grocery, Sea-Island Bedding of the LUSIADS, CITANNIA THEATRE, Pottery and [illegible] 25th June, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED EX GREYHOUND.—Pearl [illegible] Rice, Royal Mandarin, Mandarin, [illegible] Bengal, Fish and Lorcha [illegible] Sago, Red and Brown, and Johannes [illegible] Vermicelli, Tobacco of Bonds; Gold Thread, and Bright Pumpkins; Bow-[illegible] Pots; Gold [illegible] Mirror and Frames Gold [illegible]; Gold [illegible]; Milk of Roses, &c.; Superior Family Cheese, and an assortment of Grocery always on hand.

GROCERY.—Lard, Pickles, [illegible] and half; Pickles [illegible] do.; Washing Powder; Quills; Pearl's Soda; [illegible] Pure Tapioca and Pure Arrowroot; Brandy [illegible] Hollands, in wicker; Pineapple; Sweetmeat [illegible] Walnuts, with Cheese; Vinegar and large Cards; Pickled Cards; Portable Desks, with bell and lock, and [illegible]; Wafers; Pinkadoes; Black balls of [illegible] Hollands, in wicker; Pineapple; Sweetmeat [illegible] Cheese;

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WILLIAM SCOTT.

[illegible]

IGNACIO PEREZ DA SILVA.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WILLIAM SCOTT.

[illegible]

ENTERTAINMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES FLETCHER & Co.

[illegible]

From the Hongkong Gazette, June 12.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Force.

Fort Tongkong Tai, 31st May, 1841.

[illegible] the wing of the 26th (Cameronians), the Company of Royal Marines, 3 Companies of the 37th Madras N. Infantry, and Detachment of Bengal Volunteers, who were engaged yesterday in repelling the advance of a large body of the enemy, major-general sir Hugh Gough offers his best thanks for their steady and spirited conduct, which was so satisfactory to the major-general, as it was creditable to them.

By order, (Signed) ARTHUR H. MONTEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D.A.G.

Ship Marion, June 5th, 1841.

The operations before Canton having now closed, major-general sir Hugh Gough feels the highest gratification in recording that every individual of the force, Native as well as European, gallantly and zealously did their duty.

The major-general further desires to record his thanks to Officers commanding Brigades and corps, and Heads of departments, for their valuable assistance.

To major-general Burn, H. M. 26th Regiment, commanding the Right Brigade, supported by lieutenant-colonel Adams, commanding 18th regiment, and captain Ellis, commanding Royal Marines;

To captain Bremner, H. M. Ship "Blonde," commanding the Naval Brigade, aided by captain Maitland, H. M. Ship "Wellesley," and captain Barlow, H. M. Ship "Pilot," commanding Bazaarmen; he adds his best thanks.

It was the first time that sir Hugh Gough had had the honor of commanding a body of seamen, and the noble conduct of Captain Bremner's Brigade and crew, that it is believed to be positive of grand recollection in the major-general to have had it under his orders on the occasion.

To lieutenant-colonel Morris, commanding the Line Brigade, seconded by major Stephens, commanding their regiment, and major Blythe, who unfortunately died early during the latter part of the day;

To captain Hall, commanding 37th M. N. I., lieutenant Moil, commanding Bengal Volunteers, supported by major Frith, commanding 37th Madras native infantry, captain Ramsden, commanding the Artillery Brigade, captain Anderson, commanding 26th, Horse Artillery, and lieut. Chase, Field Engineer;

To all the general and personal staff the major-general offers his thanks for the skilful assistance he has received from them.

Although little engaged, he cannot pass over the services of Officers commanding Brigades and Corps, and Heads of departments, [illegible] the major-general, conducted in the most gallant and able manner, [illegible] the enemy, under his command, [illegible] the force was on shore, there where but two companies of Grenadiers, and the addition of the 49th, having found a quantity of ammunition in the village they had taken, brought it to their officers and brought the opinion in their presence.

R. Bruce by chamber will inform that the valor and military secure the confidence of their Officers, and that their gallantry in [illegible] unprecedented.

[illegible] Brigadier was indispensable to success on [illegible] the major-general [illegible] satisfaction to find that the [illegible] which he proposed [illegible] under his command has been fully justified.

[illegible] sir Hugh Gough [illegible] the [illegible] by the attention of [illegible] duty in their general direction, and he requests that his acknowledgments and thanks may be made known to the officers of every grade, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, by their respective commanders, in that captain Bourchier will be pleased to convey them to the officers, petty officers, and seamen that composed his brigade.

By order, (Signed) ARTHUR H. MONTEATH.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

"Cathay," Canton river, 14th June, 1841.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this world, captain sir H. le Fleming Gordonhouse, K. C. B., &c., &c., of her majesty's ship "Blonde," and senior officer in command of the naval force on the coast of China: after a short, but very severe illness, contracted, during the late active and arduous service, in which he was engaged, in concert with the military forces under the command of his excellency, major-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. &c., &c., &c.,—at the recent capture of Canton, and which, though short in point duration and exertions, has terminated so unexpectedly, informed other majesty's arms:

It is hereby required and directed, that the captains, officers, and young gentlemen of her majesty's ships and vessels under my orders, do, on Wednesday the 16th instant, put themselves into mourning on this lamentable event, by wearing a piece of black crape round the left arm and the hilt of their sword, and likewise covering the crockade, hats, and rosettes, of the cocked hat, and around the face of the undress cap,—continuing the same until Wednesday the 23rd instant.

T. HOSKINS,
Captain, and senior officer on the China coast.

To the respective captains, officers, and young gentlemen of her majesty's ships and vessels, under my orders.

Return of killed and wounded in the Malayan Force, at the attack on Canton, from the 23rd to the 29th of May, 1841.

Corps or Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
	O.	R.	
Blenheim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellesley		[illegible]	[illegible]
Blonde	1	1	[illegible]
Calliope		1	[illegible]
Hyacinth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nimrod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modeste	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbine		[illegible]	[illegible]
Algerine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennet		1	[illegible]
Madras Artillery		1	
Bengal Volunteers		1	
18th Royal Irish	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26 Cameronians	[illegible]	[illegible]	
49th Regiment	[illegible]	[illegible]	
37th M. N. Infantry	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bengal Volunteers	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chinese Regiments	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Government House and Victoria.

[illegible]

Mr. W. T. Bate, mate of the Herculean, drowned.
Lieut. Aberdeen, of the Hyacinth.
Mr. Peter Barclay, mate of the Hyacinth.
Mr. E. Fitzgerald, mate of the Modeste, drowned.
Mr. Wm. Preston, [illegible]
Mr. Vaughan, cadet, [illegible]

Marine.

Capt. Bourchier, R.M. [illegible]
Lieut. Hillard, [illegible]
Lieut. Edwards, [illegible]
Lieut. Pearson, [illegible]
Lieut. Johnstone, [illegible]
Quartermaster, [illegible]

([illegible])

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Her majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint His Excellency, sir James John Gordon Bremner, Knt., C. B., R. N., commodore of the first class, commander-in-chief of her majesty's ships and vessels in the east, &c., &c., to be Grand Plenipotentiary.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,—Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendent.

Macao, 21st June, 1841.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, has this day assumed charge of the government of the island of Hongkong, on behalf of the chief superintendent; and all whom it may concern are hereby required to respect his authority accordingly.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,—Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendent.

Macao, June 22d, 1841.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will negotiate Treasury and Navy Bills, at 6d. per Spanish Dollar, until further notice.

Such Bills will be received for negotiation and endorsed by captain Morgan or the commanding officer of the ship "General Wood," at Hongkong.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting secretary and treasurer
to the super intendent of trade.

Macao, 24th June, 1841.

Agreeably to public notice of this day instant, a sale by auction of the annual contracts of lands, deferred from the 12th to the 14th instant, took place at Hongkong, on the River day. Intending purchasers having assembled on the ground, the following terms of sale were read, and the lots were then severally put up to sale, and knocked down to the highest bidders as by the subjoined list.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. Upon a careful examination of the ground, it has been found impossible to put up the number of lots named in the government advertisement of the 7th instant; and only 30 lots, having each frontage of 100 feet each, can be properly laid out for sale. These lots will all be on the seaward side of the road. Lots on the land side of it, and half and suburban lots in general, will yet require some time to work out.

2. Each lot will have a co-frontage of 100 feet nearly. The depth from the sea to the road will necessarily vary considerably. The actual extent of each lot, as nearly as it has been possible to ascertain it, will be declared on the ground. And persons will also have the opportunity of observing the course for themselves.

3. The buildings are to be of a uniform character, and shall be made in pounds sterling, the dollar to be the equivalent to the contract rate of 6s. 6d. The upset price will be £10 for each lot, the buildings to advance by 10 dollars.

4. Each lot having been knocked down to the highest bidder, he will receive an intimation that he is the purchaser of the lot, but this intimation shall be conditional, for a short period, to enable the government to see the proceedings of the day, and to confirm or reject.

Upon delivery of the titles, the purchasers will be called on to pay deposits for the two years, including from the date of sale.

6. They will also be required to pay such duties, dues, &c. as may be chargeable on the opening of the port, which shall be officially declared to be shipped to Hongkong, such imposed in these, in notice accordingly.

The chief superintendent of trade of course will be the opinion upon the decision to be taken in the respect, but looking at the uncertain situation of British property at Canton as any other Chinese port, during the time preceding the will deal it the very advantage the subject upon the particular and appropriate consideration of her majesty's government.

I am to request, gentlemen, that you will acknowledge this letter, and have the honour to remain, &c. Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. Rosr. Morrison,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

To Messrs. Dent, Mackenzie and Co. and Messrs. Dent and Co.—Macao.

When the Chinese Repository for May, Canton Intelligencer, Nothing, should have arrived from medical storage, made by Mr. T. R. H. is expected for 1840-41.

(Canton Gazette, 1841)

1 to 2	6000	Gribble, Hughes & Co.	150
3 to 4	7000	Lindsay and Co.	40
5 to 6	7000	Dent and Co.	64
7 to 8	3800	Dent and Co.	95-10
9 to 10	3400	Dalgleish, Robertson	50
11 to 12	3800	Hooker and Lane	45
13 to 14	7500	Turnbull Cottrell	30
15 to 16	6800	Dirom and Co.	30
17 to 18	8400	Reserved	
19 to 20	9600	J. Rathbone	30
21 to 22	11200	J. Rathbone	32
23 to 24	[illegible]	Dirom and Co.	28-40
25 to 26	16800	W. A. T. Greenwell & Co.	30
27 to 28	15000	J. Jardine and Co.	32
29 to 30	15000	Robert Wilson	30
31 to 32	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33 to 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	
35 to 36	[illegible]	Reserved	
37 to 38	[illegible]		
39 to 40	[illegible]		
41 to 42	16800	D. Rathbone	111
43 to 44	14400	Innes, Fletcher & Co.	150
45 to 46	12700	W. A. T. Greenwell & Co.	140
47 to 48	11800	Reserved	
49 to 50	15000	H. Rathbone	100
51 to 52	[illegible]	Reserved	
53 to 54	8000	L. Matheson & Co.	160
55 to 56	17300	L. Matheson & Co.	140
57 to 58	11800	L. Matheson & Co.	120
59 to 60	4644	R. Gully	35
61 to 62	[illegible]	Jardine and Hall	80
63 to 64	6700	John Smith	60
65 to 66	3600	John Smith	40
67 to 68	4800	Francis Jardine	95
69 to 70	7600	Charles Hart	57
71 to 72	6007	Macrae and Co.	75
73 to 74	8700	Macrae and Co.	95
75 to 76	12500	Fox, Rawson & Co.	100
77 to 78	16500	Turner and Co.	110
79 to 80		Reserved	
81 to 82			
83 to 84	20000	Captain Lachlan	40
85 to 86	20000	P. P. Robertson	200
87 to 88		Not sold	
89		Captain Morgan	370

Macao 28th June, 1841.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the chief superintendent to inform you that it is his intention to move her majesty's government to make an abatement of one twenty per lb on exports of tea, the whole of which shall be officially certified to be shipped to Hongkong, such imposed in these in notice accordingly.

I am to request, gentlemen, that you will acknowledge this letter, and have the honour to remain, &c. Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. Rosr. Morrison,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

To Messrs. Dent, Mackenzie and Co. and Messrs. Dent and Co.—Macao.

Canton

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1841.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

BRITISH.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
Sovereign	[illegible]	Charle	[illegible], Matheson & Co.
Symondes		Caldbeck	"
Apollinee	440	Deane [illegible]	"
Charlotte	691	Lochnabre	"
Bombay Castle	602	Baxter	"
Julia	285	Fenner	"
C Dumergue	300	Crawford	"
Tweed	447	Lawson	"
Thomas King	348	Rouse	"
Cornelia		Campbell	"
*Lowjee Family	925	Ayres	Rust & Co.
Thomas Lowry	400	Graham	"
John Barry	380	Robson	"
*Cambridge		Kerr	Shewtzer & Co.
Penang †	347	Cuming	"
*Sunda		Mellors	Turner & Co. [Co.
*Isabella Watson	496	Macdonald	W & T Connell &
City of Palaces		Sheriff	Dangerfield Leigh-
*Portsmouth		McCarthy	[ton & Co.
Thos. Grenville	594	Thornhill	"
Hannah	471	Gordyne	Connell & Co.
*Simon Taylor		Brown	"
*Coromandel	622	Ryan	Fox, Rawsons & Co.
City of Derby	413	Roberts	Jamieson & Hoar.
John	285	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hygeia	378	Hannah	" [Co.
Helen	621	Hickes	De M Rassmussen &
Adiel Robinson	700	Lagrin	"
Pelham	378	Pethers	Lindsay & Co.
Ann	323	Fancott [ry	"
Helen	327	Montgome-	Innes, Fletcher &
Clarinda	346	Godby	" Co.
St. Mungo	342	Lamond	"
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Moses.
James Laing	419	Pritchard	A. A. de Wells.
Agnes	300	Canning	Bell & Co.
Beulah		James	

AMERICAN.

Ann Mackie		Varner	L. Mathewson & Co.
Lapwing		Bodcott	Russell & Co.
America		Fox	"
Lintin		Townsend	"
Jacob Perkins		Evans [hain	"
Barbara		Cushing	Wetmore & Co.
*Marietta		Benson	Glyphon & Co.
Amazon			"

PRAHAS.

Europa	200	Ship Jean	Innes, Fletcher & Co

* At Whampoa.

The only paper that we have received by the arrivals of the week is the Penang Gazette of the 22nd of May; from which we learn that the Portuguese brig *Simplicia* and the English vessel *Sophia* had arrived at Penang from Bombay; the latter stayed but a few hours at Penang and then sailed for Singapore.

Teas and other Chinese goods were selling at less than prime cost in Bombay, and cotton and other produce were maintaining an advance of nearly 25 per cent above last year's prices.

The *Simplicia*, *Constitutionnel*, and *Europeanne* were loading at Penang for Macao; and her most faithful majesty's ship, the *Magnanime*, was expected daily from Goa, bound to Macao, with a reinforcement of 200 soldiers.

The brig *Frank*, which recaptured the convicts from Bombay had taken into Achoen after murdering captain Sellfield and his chief mate, mr. Grimwood, and others, had arrived in Penang harbour accompanied by the gun boat *Emerald*. We beg to refer our readers to the Penang Gazette for an interesting memorandum written by *William Plant*, the steward of the *Frank*, of the bloody events on board, after leaving Bombay on the 17th January for Singapore.

It appears the *Frank* was unarmed, and that no guard was in charge of the convicts on board, this is the second vessel conveying convicts out of the port of Bombay, that the convicts have taking possession of, after murdering the captains and officers.

Our readers cannot fail to observe the singular tenour of the *public notification*, *government notification*, and *notice*, which we have republished from the *Hongkong Gazette*: in the first, dated June 19 the public are informed that h. e. sir. J. J. Gordon Bremer has been appointed by h. m. joint plenipotentiary—but for what purpose or where, the public are not informed. In the second, dated June 22, the public are informed that A. R. Johnston, esq., has assumed charge of the government of the island of *Hongkong*, on behalf of the *chief superintendent*, not of the *joint plenipotentiaries*: has sir G. Bremer no voice in the establishment of this most singular British colonial government in the dominions of the emperor of China?

In the third *notice*, dated June 24, the public are informed, that the acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of (British) trade, will negotiate treasury and navy bills at 4s. 6d. per Spanish dollar.

It is reported that the most efficient ship of her class, the carrying long guns, the *Calliope*, is to be despatched to Calcutta with the four millions of dollars—in specie—on which according to the proclamation of April 22, 1831, one per cent freight will be payable; although offers have been made by the merchants to convey the same treasure in *two* bottoms at ½ per cent.

It is also reported that two millions of *dollars*, part of the Canton ransom,—one million only of which was paid, and securities were taken for the other million have been placed at the disposal of the two leading British houses, for the purpose of negotiating treasury and navy bills; but from the tenour of the notice dated 24th inst., this report must be groundless; for the superintendents—whose duty it is to protect and promote the British trade with the dominions of the emperor of China,—have taken this office upon themselves,—the previous rate of exchange for these bills having been 4s. 9d. a 4s. 10d. per Spanish dollars.

How is the British trade protected and promoted by this act of the superintendents? It is said the Hyacinth has proceeded to Whampoa and that captain Warren is in Canton, the object of his presence there being to obtain the remaining million, as well as indemnification for the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*—which indemnifications, according to the public notice of 5 June—*were to be paid within one week*.

We consider this appropriation of crown money to be highly irregular; at all events it is wholly unprecedented; and we would strongly advise the officers drawing not to accept of this favourable rate of exchange to the injury of the British merchants; as we would also strongly advise the latter to shun all contact with this money—to consider it in the light of a goodly Babylonish garment as shekels of silver and wedges of gold—for may not the officers who accept of this boons, be hereafter told—gentlemen, your claims on the ransom of Canton have been vitiated by, or merged in, the benefits you derived from the favourable rate of exchange established by the superintendents—and will not the government and the country tell the merchants that their claims for indemnification for their plundered property have also been vitiated by the profits of the management—if it is, indeed, vested in them,—of such and such public monies?

And again, has sir G. Bremer no voice, as joint plenipotentiary, in the appropriation of this crown money? if not, captain Elliot may add to his other titles and functions of joint plenipotentiary, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, governor of Hongkong, that of arbiter of the rate of exchanges.

With reference to the present government of Hongkong, compare the general memorandum to commanders of all British vessels and others h. m's. subjects, dated ship, Fort William, Hongkong, September 11, 1839.

A circular, we are told, is out from the naval commander in chief, ordering the transports to be prepared for inspection; and a movement of the troops and fleet to the northward in about ten days is generally talked off; before that period elapses, sir Wm. Parker must arrive in the Sesostris.

Our ships may be prepared to have red hot shot fired at them along the coast; and all must observe the most ceaseless vigilance to guard against the attacks and machinations of their most artful enemy.

The learned and diligent author of the *Chinese Chrestomathy* has done us the honour to send a presentation copy of his laborious work; for which we beg to offer him our best thanks.

We shall notice the contents and arrangement of this new *cuda mocum* next week.

We would most emphatically draw the serious attention of all foreigners in China to the public notice on our first page, issued by the committee of management of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.—A meeting of the members and friends of the society, is to be held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq., on thursday next the 1st proximo at 2 p. m.; and we trust that the number of both *members* and *friends* of this useful and benevolent institution will rapidly increase.

The notice in the Hongkong Gazette, on the sale of the annual quit-rent of lands at Hongkong, is incorrect: *the sale did not take place agreeably to public notice*: not one premise or engagement of the public notice was adhered to: the terms of the sale were read on the ground on the 14th inst., and the lots were forthwith put up to sale.

The smallest lot contains 5100 square feet and the largest 25000; yet the same upset price, namely, £10, was set on each lot.

The numbering of the lots we do not understand: from 1 to [illegible] the lots are numbered thus 1 to 2, 2 to 3; this method of notation is then abandoned, but resumed at 22, again abandoned at 35 and again resumed at 41.

The governor of Hongkong, in his letter to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and

Messrs. Dent & Co., dated June 17, and published in our last number, appears to have forgotten the provisions of the *alien* act, by which an alien is debarred from holding property in land without the *sovereign's* permission; and if it should become vested in him by purchase, it is forfeited to the crown, after the fact of purchase has been regularly ascertained and declared by a jury. Further, an alien cannot take land by *act of law*,—as by descent, dower, or curtesy, nor can he take under a devise.

With reference to Hongkong, it is our firm conviction that, if we end this quarrel successfully and honourably, the British government will not retain the island; and in that case, it will not return—if the amount is expended here by the governor,—the exports, nor allow any claims for expenses incurred in outlay upon the land.

We may observe here that owing to the delay in granting allotments of land at Hongkong, one of the British firms at Macao, being in urgent want of warehouse room, was induced to commence building on an appropriated ground; subject, of course, to the chance of being opposed in its bidings when the auction was held. But very much to the credit of the good and friendly fellow-feeling prevailing in our community, on the firm in question at once bidding for the land it had occupied the full price to which similar lots had been run up, but a single bidding was made against it, notwithstanding the temptation of the opening already made.

Letters from Canton of the 27th instant, say that the people are quiet; there are three English merchants in Canton, who meet with no obstruction to their business; but the Irish natives are slow in returning to their renowned city.

Advices from Hongkong of yesterday's date inform us the troops are recovering their health; but that great sickness still prevails in the fleet among the sailors and marines; that four or five are buried daily.

The Nemesis.

After the troops had landed on the 25th ulto. at the head of the creek to the westward of Canton, and advanced on the heights, some 6-lb. pieces were, owing to the difficult ground, left behind in charge of a small detachment of the 18th and 49th regiments. A large body of tartar troops, numbering about 800, advanced on the Nemesis. Their appearance was threatening, and their evident intention was to attempt to capture the guns; captain Hall landed with half his crew, leaving the other half at quarters, and joined a party of seamen from h. m.'s ships *Sulphur*, *Wellesley*, and *Blonde*, and the detachment of the 18th and 49th regiments. The enemy keep up a brisk fire from 3 field pieces advantageously placed to defend a bridge leading to the city, and posted so as to command another cross-way, the only approach, which was returned by lieut. W. Pedder, of the *Nemesis*, and lieut. K. Hall, commanding h. m. sch. *Starling*, with very good effect, as the first shot struck one of their field pieces, and the following ones penetrated their masses; captain Hall then had the Nemesis to cease firing, and advanced with the troops and sailors upon the enemy, which kept up a heavy fire of grape until the British were close to them, and then retreated to some houses under cover of a wood, leaving their guns in British possession. The British force then crossed the bridge in pursuit; and when nearly up with them—one within 20 yards—they discharged two vollies of rock, filled with stones and dust; they were immediately demolished to the dust, having five or six of their number; the British then returned, after setting fire to the houses and spiking the field pieces, as it was not deemed prudent to advance further. Captain Hall was assisted in this service, by mr. Thomas Gun, mate of h. m.'s ship Sulphur, mr. Hooper, purser do, mr. W. N. Rolland, mate of h. m.'s ship Blond, mr. O. N. Lambert, midshipman do, lieut. J. T. Grant, h. m.'s 49th regiment, lieut. Cockburn h. m.'s 18th regiment, mr. John Gaunt, h. co's steamer Nemesis, mr. P. W. Whitehurst, do.

The Chinese stood their ground well, and, when they retreated, quickly and steadily rallied.

Their firing was bad, for only two of their arrows discharged from the rockets struck the sword sheath of one and the musquet of another of the English party.

Our local readers will be surprised and amused at some more of the cackling, crowing, nonsense of the *Morning Chronicle*. The wonder is, on what possible official reports from China such mendacious assertions can be founded—"*an expedition which dictates an honorable and advantageous peace to the emperor of three hundred millions of men, at the gates of his capital.*"—By our faith, these be brave words, which the Chronicle will be obliged to regorge.

With reference to the letter from the secretary to the superintendents, dated the 28th inst., and addressed to messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and messrs. Dent & Co., informing those two firms that it is the chief superintendent's intention to move h. m.'s government to make an abatement of one penny per ℔ on cargoes of tea, the whole of which shall be officially certified to be shipped at Hongkong, and imported there in native vessels,—we think h. m.'s government will not be moved to any such suicidal act—to the everlasting injury and depression of the British trade to China. If Hongkong is kept by England, and the port of Canton be open to all foreigners including British subjects, nothing will protect Hongkong but an act of parliament prohibiting the importation of tea from any other port in China than that of Hongkong; but will a reformed parliament, that encourages the principles of free trade, ever consent to tie down the British trade to a barren rock, held in opposition to, and defiance of, the emperor of China, and indeed of the people? by what means can a British parliament coerce Chinese traders to import cargoes of tea into Hongkong? or prevent British subjects residing in Canton, or British capital from being entrusted to the management of natives, there or elsewhere? What success has attended h. m.'s plenipotentiary's attempt to move h. m.'s government & lord Auckland, as set forth in h. m.'s circular of the 28th of January?

We invite the particular attention of the lovers of the histrionic art to the sale, by Mr. John Smith, of the scenery, seats and building of the Luso-Sinensis theatre, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock; let all those who delight in the buskin'd stage, in the sceptred pall of gorgeous tragedy or mirthloving, laughing comedy, attend, and not only attend but bid for the sock and buskin.

We shall have the pleasure of noticing the "Scenes at a Journey, &c., by W. H. H." in our next number; we now offer our thanks for the copy kindly sent to us.

We promised a hope in our last number, that we should be enabled to submit to our readers a detail of the personal services of the late gallant & distinguished officer, sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, k. c. b.; and we have not been disappointed, nor, we trust, shall we disappoint our readers in our account of the life of this zealous and devoted servant of his country; which we have drawn from the best authorities.

Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse was the third son of William Senhouse, b. in 1741, a lieut. r. n., and subsequently surveyor-general of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin West, esq. of Barbadoes, speaker of the house of assembly.

The William was the second son of Humphrey Senhouse, of Netherhall, co. n. Mary, daughter and ultimately co-heiress of the right reverend mr George le Fleming, bart. of Rydal, lord bishop of Carlisle.

The family of mr Senhouse, mr Hevenhouse or de Senhouse derives its surname from hall Senhouse, or Senhouse; a district of Cumberland. The first of its members upon record

Walter de Senhouse, had a grant of the 6th part of the township of Bolton, in the parish of Gosforth, from Alan de Coupland, and likewise a grant of other lands in the same parish from William de Wayberthwaite. These grants are both without date, but both are witnessed by sir Adam de Langleigh, knt., who lived in the times of Kings Richard I and John.

Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, entered h. m.'s naval service in January, 1797, on board h. m.'s ship the Princess of Wales of 98 guns, under the command of the late admiral sir Henry Harvey, and served in various capacities in h. m.'s ships & vessels till December 1815, with the exception of a few months during the late war. Sir le Fleming further served in the command of h. m.'s ship St Vincent, of 120 guns, from January, 1831 to May, 1834; making in the whole an active servitude of about twenty one years; and to the time of his death a period of forty four years, in which he was ever found ready and willing to devote the best of his ability, either on full or half pay, to serve h. m. zealously, faithfully, and patriotically.

In the course of his active service, he had been present at, and actually aiding and assisting in, the capture and destruction of twenty five out of the line, five frigates, and a large number of corvettes, privateers and armed vessels, by fleets and single ships; with a long list of merchant vessels & coasters of different descriptions. Many of these were captured in hard actions, in severe contests with inequality of force; and on many occasions at considerable personal risk, in long and arduous employment in boats and against batteries.

He had also been aiding and assisting, in the siege, capture, and attack of seven of the enemy's colonies and establishments. In all which services he felt proud in obtaining the warm approbation of his superior officers, and was gratified by their flattering attentions.

Mr. Senhouse first saw fire at the capture of Trinidad in 1797 and the destruction of four Spanish ships of the line and a frigate.—He was a volunteer in the boat sent in the night, among the burning ships, to ascertain the possibility of bringing out the 18m Dormeno 74; and was also in the boats, in the taking possession of the same ship, and assisted in bringing her out from under the Spanish batteries in the morning.

He was a volunteer in the Princess of Wales's launch, under lieutenant William Senhouse, his brother—employed in protecting the debarkation of the troops at the attack of the island of Porto-Rico, in 1797, when lieut. Senhouse was publicly thanked by sir Ralph Abercrombie, for the decision and gallantry he displayed under the unexpected fire of the enemy. He also served as aid-de-camp to the battalion of seamen from the flag-ship ordered afterwards to co-operate with the army, as I was personally engaged by day and night in the arduous and laborious duties of the battalion.

Mr Senhouse was one of the forty volunteers from the Prince of Wales, sir Henry Harvey's flag ship, in crews in the Alexandria, schooner tender, under the late captain Wm. Senhouse, then a lieutenant, against the numerous French privateers during the hurricane months in the west Indies; and was present in all the gallant actions and captures, for which her commander gained so much well-merited praise, and received a sword valued at one hundred guineas from the mercantile community.

Mr. Senhouse then served in h. m.'s brig Regain, under the command of his brother, lieut. W. Senhouse; and was present in a variety of actions and skirmishes in which that brig was engaged; and at the various captures made under her gallant commander until the attack and occupation of the Dutch colony of Surinam, in August 1799, when he first had the honour of hoisting the British flag in taking possession of the batteries at Brown's point.

Mr. Senhouse was then removed into the Pigeon, commanded by the present sir Byam Martin, & was a volunteer in that ship'—he took an active service on shore while acting against the enemy; distinguished particularly on the 11th of May 1800, in boarding and bringing from a convoy under the batteries of the Pontmarbo, of the coast of France, three armed boggers and eight mill of sawdust vessels. He was also in the boats in storming and destroying three batteries at the mouth of the Quiberon river on the 23rd of May following, in attempting to bring off a large convoy. He commanded a boat of the Pigeon on the 2nd of

June 1806, at the capture and burning of a ship of 20, one lugger of 12, two of 10, and a cutter of six guns, with fifteen vessels of different descriptions, between the island of Normoutier and the mainland in Bourneuf bay. He was one of those who waded off with boats. Down to secure a French fishing boat on the shallows, after all the boats in the expedition had grounded and were abandoned under the batteries at daylight, by which means a number of officers and the Fingard's men were saved from capture, the Renown and Defence losing all theirs; he was also present at Corunna the 20th of August 1801, at the cutting out of a ship pierced for 20 guns, a gun-vessel and a merchant ship from the inner harbour.

Mr. Senhouse served as a lieut. of the Galgo, sloop-of-war, in the peace of 1802; and was selected in February 1803, by rear admiral Dacres to take the temporary command of the Hind, revenue cutter, to impress men for the fleet. In a short time he raised a large number of men, & in vigilant cruising captured three smugglers. The board of customs paid over a portion of the proceeds of an empty boat, but refused to allow the naval detachment to share for a full cutter and brig, although the latter was detected as a smugglers by themselves in searching the hold for men.

In May 1805, mr. Senhouse served as a lieutenant of the Conqueror 74, and having volunteered to go out in a chartered cutter to raise men and to act against the enemy, his offer was declined; but he was again selected by rear-admiral Dacres, and received his orders to take command of the same revenue cutter, Hind, and to cruise and raise men for the fleet, and to capture all French vessels, and to detain all Dutch. In the course of four days he captured a French cutter privateer, the first taken in the war, a French brig with naval timber, a large Dutch west Indiaman and another vessel, valued jointly at fifty or sixty thousand pounds. The crew of the Hind consisted of only 36 men, and it was only by landing the privateer's crew at Weymouth, that he was enabled to conduct his prizes and the remaining prisoners, about 60 in number, to Plymouth.

For this service mr. Senhouse received, through rear-admiral Dacres, the thanks of the lords of the admiralty.

Mr. Senhouse was a lieutenant in the Conqueror in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, where he had the great satisfaction of gaining the full approbation of his captain, sir Israel Pellew, for his exertions in and after the battle. Sir Israel was also pleased to attribute the safety of the Conqueror's masts, and ultimately the safety of the ship, to the exertions of mr. Senhouse, in cutting away the flapping maintopsail from the yard after the sheets and gear had been carried away in a tremendous squall on the second night after the action, as described in the following extract of a letter from sir Israel Pellew; when no one would venture out, on account of the tottering state of the wounded mast, until mr Senhouse volunteered to go aloft and lead the way

Extract.

"It will afford me at all times the most sincere pleasure to hear testimony to the estimation in which I have ever held your professional abilities as an officer and seaman.

"On the memorable day of Trafalgar, I witnessed with admiration your heroic conduct, the judgment, the activity, the zeal which you evinced; nor can time efface from my recollection the gallantry you displayed on one particular occasion, and the imminent danger to which you exposed yourself on the second night after the action, in that tremendous gale, when the Conqueror was so much disabled lying along the shore in only 12 fms water and all at risk, when the maintopsail sheets had given way, with the clewlines and buntlines, all flying, and every moment expecting the mast to go; you, sir, were the only officer who volunteered the hazardous expedient of going aloft to cut away the sail, by which means alone, we saved the mast."

We are enabled to add that "Scott" a captain of the maintop, a very young man, was the only person who would go with mr. Senhouse on the yard. They went out to windward and cut the weather leech rope; the sail flew to leeward; they then crawled out on the jaxyard arm and cut the lee one, the sail flew away, and the mast was relieved. (To be continued.)

Some one first about week to press we have been requested to state that the Mexican schooner "PRESAVERA" will be sold on Saturday the 2nd July at 12 o'clock precisely.

A friend has obligingly sent us two Chinese wood-cuts, one of an English ship of war, another of the *Nemesis*, with a description in Chinese, which, for want of space, we must defer until our next number.

In a preceding extract our readers will find an extract from the Globe of March 2, containing some remarks on Mr. Ley's—"The Chinese as they are." We have published this extract for the purpose of informing our readers that Mr. Ley has somewhat modified his opinions on the opium question; when in Canton that gentleman was an uncompromising opponent to the opium trade.

Statement of the health of H. M.'s ship Conway

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Several officer of h. m.'s ship Conway, are at present in Macao, on sick leave.

Although the naval hospital is capable of accomodating 16 or 18 invalid officers, these, as well as several others, are, from necessity, compelled to seek change of air for the restoration of their health, at their own expense; and it should be recollected that the officers of h. m.'s navy do not (captains and commanders excepted) receive *batta*, or any of the other good allowances paid by the east India company to their servants, including h. m.'s troops serving with this expedition.

A number of military officers of the expedition have obtained leave to return to Europe on private affairs, and others, who have been invalided, have, agreeably to the rules of the army, had free passages found them; but it is far different with their brethren in arms of the navy. A naval officer cannot, without extreme difficulty and secret influence, obtain leave; let his necessities be ever so urgent, and he must be, what is termed by *Jack*—"dead bed"—before the medical officers will invalid him; and even when they do, he must, in nine cases out of ten, go home at his own expense.—It is true, that if he obtains a certificate from the senior invalidling surgeon, setting forth the imperative necessity of his immediate removal to the temperate zone, he will (perhaps) receive on his arrival at the admiralty a sum equal to about one third of his passage money; but on this he must not calculate too sanguinely; for if he recover on the voyage and presents a tolerably healthy appearance at the board, he will, in all probability be told that his claim for the pittance in question is inadmissible; and unless an officer has private pecuniary resources, he cannot, although he be dying, and a return to "home, sweet home" would save his life, afford to pay for his passage: surely this is a subject that might be brought under the serious consideration of the legislature. At present, the granting of the certificate alluded to remains at the whim and caprice of an individual, and cases have occurred in which it has been withheld from personal feelings.

We were in error last week in stating that the Conway was commissioned in September 1837, she was commissioned in September 1836! Her sick list had increased to 76, and she has lost within the last few days another man from climacteric fever. In fact, on walking round her decks she appears, from the number of cots and hammocks slung for the accomodation of the sick, more like a hospital ship than an efficient man of war,—which she certainly is not; and every other man you meet, who is not confined to his bed, is an invalid with his head shaved. Would it not, we ask, be an act of humanity to send the vessel home.

The British landowners on Hongkong will probably feel interested in the following ingenious invention.

A patent has recently been taken out for a machine which is likely to supersede the hitherto known methods of raising water. It is termed Hall's patent hydraulic belt, and is already in operation in many parts of the country for the purpose of draining land. The contrivance is the most simple, being merely composed of a woollen belt which is made to revolve round two rollers, one keeping the belt beneath the water, and the other fixed at any required altitude. The adhesion of the water to the woollen belt overcomes the gravity of that element, when a velocity of 1,000 feet per minute is required, and a continuous stream is brought up and poured into the receiving pipes.—(John Bull.)

The following narrative—which has been some time in type—of the wreck of the *Indian Oak*, will not be new to our readers; but we have republished it, in order that our pages may contain the record of the kind treatment the shipwrecked officers, crew, and passengers of that vessel received from those amiable and sophisticated islands.

Extract from Lieut. Bowman's letter to the secretary to government, Calcutta.

"I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to the kind islanders, the Loochooans, were I to omit stating, and bringing to the notice of government, the very great kindness and hospitality received from the moment of our landing to the date of our departure, which was uniform from the first to the last; with the exception that we were not allowed to pass into the interior, or exceed the limits of our compound beyond the wreck; our own countrymen could not have been kinder. They not only built a vessel of 120 to 130 tons burthen, but gave us a plentiful supply of provisions during our stay of forty-six days on the island, and one month's provisions for every person in the junk; they also furnished h. m.'s ships with water and fresh supplies during their stay, declining to receive any thing in the shape of payment in return; stating they neither wanted gold or silver, but in the event of any of their own vessels falling on the coasts of any of our settlements in distress, that we would treat their people with the same kindness, and send them back to their country. The only return they accepted was a telescope from myself, and one presented by captain Barlow, with twelve copies of the Saturday and Penny Magazines, a small print, and a looking glass to the queen of her Britannic majesty.

Extract.

To Sir J. J. G. Bremner, K. C. B. and K. C. H.

Commodore of the Int China.

Sir,—It is with sincere and deep regret that I have to report the loss of h. m.'s transport 'Indian Oak,' H. Gardiner, Master, on one of the Loochoo islands on the 14th instant, about 11 a. m. The following heads of occurrences will I hope afford you all the information I am at present able to give on this most unfortunate event.

Monday 30th August. Formed company with h. m.'s ship 'Alligator,' off Koxin Point, 4 leagues, and passed out, between the Bashee's Rocks and the Grenan islands.

At 6 p. m. the S. Entrance island, Pass bearing, bore E.S.E. 4 to 5 miles, blowing a fresh breeze from the south-west, steered S.E.E.

Noon, Tuesday 31st.—In lat. by Obs. 20° 20' 17", long. 4 h 12m 24" 10" E departure taken from Chinese and to be to 12m 6" E of Greenwich; at this time blowing a hard gale from S.S.E. with a high sea; the ship was reduced to close-reefed topsails, and topgallant yards sent down on deck. Bar 29c 62'.

Midnight. Severe gale and high sea. Bar. 29c 50'.

Noon, Wednesday 32d.—Lat. Obs. 20° 17' 20" N.; long. Ch. 124c 50' E. Bar. 29c 60'; ship made rolling very deep, and in great danger of losing the main mast; sent down the gallant mast, and cutting the rigging on, Parted the fore and mizen, top-sails, and hung to under close-reefed main-topsails.

Midnight. Gale very severe from he southward, blowing in gusts, with rain and a very high sea Bar 29c 50'.

Noon, Thursday 33d.—Lat. Obs. 20c 20'. N.; long. Ch. 124c 50' E; Bar 29c 30', p. m. 3, somewhat more moderate, set the fore-topsail and steered E.S.E.

6 p. m. Hove out, and at 10 p. m. set the main-sail. Midnight strong gales and hard squalls.

Friday, 34th.—10 a. m. reeved per log, from noon of yesterday, allowing one point lee way for the hoop of

the sea, placed the ship in as follows, viz:—Compass, lat. [illegible] N. [illegible] miles. Lat. [illegible] N. [illegible] W.; long. [illegible] E. [illegible] E. from which copy. Gentlemen considered himself well to the SW. of the Lundsbro Group, when in the act of reckoning up the above reckoning, discovered, water was reported by the officer of the watch, and the ship immediately hauled up SSW. the wind previously having veered to the NW. in a very severe squall, shifted to the westward of the ship, broke off the SSE.; head and headsail were now seen on our weather bow, were ship and stood to the northward, at this time the fore topmast stayset, fore topsail, and foresail, were blown out of the bolt ropes; found ourselves unable to weather the north point of the island, off which was a long extent of heavy breakers and a very high sea running; the weather being so very thick, the land was scarcely discernible, although not more than three miles off. Finding ourselves entangled, and no possibility of saving the ship, were with the hope of saving the lives of the crew, and stood to the southward for what appeared an opening, but which proved only a small inlet or bay, full of breakers. The heavy sea and the wind of cold, setting us fast on the shore, between 10 m. and 11 a. m. struck on an extensive rocky ledge, extending about two miles from the shore, with numerous rocky patches just outside. The sea now made a clean breach over the ship; she shortly after fell away on her beam-ends, and broke her back about the after tree, the fore part falling in deep water. Cut away the main mast, and some time after the mizen mast. All hands now collected aft, under the poop, and on the weather quarter and mizen chains. On the ship's falling over, lost the lifeboat quarter boat which was washed on shore, by which we observed the tide to be falling.

The gale now increasing we drove heavens, with heavy rain, our only remaining hope was in getting a rope on shore. The first attempt to carry a line on shore was made by William Bergbom (seaman sent from the Hirshom) but owing to the strong drawback, failed, and was with some risk hauled in; a second attempt with the lead line was made by a boatsw. who succeeded in reaching the shore (greatly exhausted and cut by the rocks) but lost the line. About this time a number of inhabitants down and assisted us to land. An attempt was now made to get the jolly boat out which was stowed on the bunch, but in doing so, she was stove to pieces. Several attempts were now made with hatches, gratings, and oars, all of which failed, owing to the line fouling the rocks; two more attempts were made, by two barrels, to carry the log line on shore, one of which succeeded, and the end of the deep sea lead line got on shore, but which also fouled the rocks, and was thereby rendered useless. The tide coming in, all the islanders with our two men left the roof; our only remaining hope being in the strength of the ship, and the after part holding together. As the tide came in, the wind and sea increased; the latter making a complete breach over all, fore and aft, and throwing pieces of sheathing and copper over the vessel in all directions. Finding it impossible to hold on longer on the outside, all hands got under the poop, with the ship on her beam ends and deck nearly perpendicular.

As the tide came in, the sea gradually bore the vessel higher on the reef until she lodged on a small ledge of rocks. Our rudder was torn off with part of the counter shortly after striking, through which the sea rushed into the poop and lower cabins, each sea that struck the vessel shook her very frame. Closely huddled together under the poop, were the commander, officers, passengers, and crew, drenched by every sea and shivering with cold, most of us having thrown off all clothes, as it was likely to impede swimming. We remained in this state until about ½ past 11 a. m., when the tide having receded, and the weather considerably moderated we found ourselves much nearer the shore, and comparatively smooth under the lee. Sounded on the lee side, and found only from five to six feet water; immediately piped all hands on shore, the mizen mast, yard and gaff forming a raft. All hands got on shore, including the sick in safety, with exception of a few cats and broiers from the rocks. All the crew and passengers having got on shore, myself the commander and officers followed, and after walking about a mile over a rocky ledge towards some lights at high water mark, were met by a party of the islanders, and greeted with kind hospitality, hot tea and rum being served out to every man. No king can show their hospitality in a stronger light than the following:—I had nothing on but a shirt and drawers, drenched to the skin; one of the principal men noticing my situation, took off his outer jacket or coat, and insisted on my putting it on. After resting on the beach a short time, we were conducted to a comfortable dwelling, or court house, where dry clothing was given to all who stood in need, and we were again regaled with warm tea, rum, sugar, and fowls. Words are not adequate to express the kindness, attention, and hospitality, we have received from the first moment of landing to the present time, from these kind and good people; their humanity is beyond praise,—articles of silver, gold, and wearing apparel covered in every direction to dry, but not an article touched."

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. IX. TUESDAY, JULY 6TH, 1841. NO. 27.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Fine fast sailing Ship ANNE ROBERTSON, Capt. Robertson, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to D. & M. MUTSUDDIE & Co.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Swift Schooner, Capt. GREENAD, 200 Tons, A.1.M., Copper-fastened, coppered. For particulars refer to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

N.B.—Also good gang, accommodation.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE APPOLLO, the excellent opportunity for passengers. Apply to Captain DEANE on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing Brig, CHARLES DUMERGUE, 200 tons, H. Crawford, commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. Rodney, Indian commander, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SITTY, Captain Wilson, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Bennett, is to have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing copper-fastened CITY OF PALACES, Captain Sullivan, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to BENT & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

FOR MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Spanish Brig ANSAYO, Captain Diaz, will be despatched for the above ports shortly after the 10th instant. For freight or passage or treasure apply to INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Bark AGNES, Capt. Cox, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being secured. For freight apply to JARDINE & Co.

Macao, 5th July, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine coppered Clipper Brig LADY, a superior English vessel, of about 200 tons, [illegible] apply to GILLESPIE & GIBERNE, or GIBERNE BYE, Jr., Macao.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE Fine Schooner, Capt. JOVEN CARINA, of 150 Tons, [illegible] & V. JARDINE.

Macao, 12th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Remedy Bottles, [illegible] MACHADO & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Partners, trading under the firm of DANIELL & Co., will cease from this period.

In taking leave of friends long by the undersigned, and regard and respectability of the firm, will be [illegible] by them; and they will give the firm [illegible] to their successors.

W. C. DANIELL.
JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

Canton, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Deed of Partnership, the firm of the Sign on Canton, and Shanghai Tea-house, [illegible] are admitted partners in our firm from this date.

The interest [illegible] in our firm commenced on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having on the 1st day of January 1841, established in Canton a Branch of our House under the style and firm of FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co., whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT LEIGHTON, Esq., partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 8th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Charles Neale, Esq., late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in Canton from 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomson Dickson and Robert Leighton, partners of Calcutta, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Canton, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE, London, are prepared to receive a proposal for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorised to take.

Agts. DIRON & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Mermaid."

1000 Best Westphalian Hams and Almonds Pale Ale bottled in Canton, [illegible] Sun Brand Cigars, French Brandy in cases of one dozen, [illegible] Table and Loaves Sugar, Vanilla Beans of all to please and Black Indians, Pearl [illegible], Tamarinds, Kaplish and Mandalin Canton, 44 dozen Germany Pipes, Lemon Chips, Phillips Water Cheese, Brass Gauze [illegible] Apply on board the ship "Mermaid," or at the premises of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Spanish Brig LAS [illegible] capacity of Europe Ship, [illegible] Apply to D. & M. MUTSUDDIE.

At the office of D. G. Tarantogoa.

Macao, 9th June, 1841.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged [illegible] to England.—Enquire of the Canton Register Office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Early this month, (of which further notice will be given) John Cotton will sell in the Auction room, a large lot of Sherry Wine, Claret, Champagne, Porter, Rudesheimer and Hock, [illegible] Oysters, Sardines, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Cordials, [illegible] Cordials, [illegible] Cordials

[illegible]

WILLIAM SCOTT.

[illegible] 1841.

[illegible]

AT the first [illegible] of the said island; the principal [illegible] of the principal [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Cassia do. [illegible] do. [illegible] do. [illegible]

[illegible] Sir Thomas Hardy, the rank of Rear-Admiral, and then [illegible] the relative duties of a squadron of the fleet, off Whitehall, that always [illegible] to capture Boston, [illegible] to carry into effect [illegible] the power [illegible] Boston.

Under date of Admiralty, June 22, 1800.

[illegible] Sir Thomas Hardy, relative to capture of Boston, [illegible] Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and captain Hardy, of the [illegible] that should [illegible] the expedition [illegible] Boston, and to cooperate with the division of the army for capturing those valuable enemy possessions and [illegible] Sir, I am [illegible] Hardy [illegible] Boston [illegible] Admiralty.

Extract from capt. Hardy's letter to R. Cockburn, of the 21st of June, 1800.

"And Sir, Gentlemen whom you did me the compliment to request my assistance for the [illegible] I have [illegible] to carrying on the [illegible] of the Admiralty."

Mr. Cockburn [illegible] commodore to the command of H. M.'s brig Wolverine, Hingham, [illegible] Boston; and in the Hingham was prepared and joining in the [illegible] of a French expedition, which ended in the capture of the of Minerva 74, in 1800.

Mr. Cockburn, having subsequently [illegible] to [illegible] in 1801, in the year [illegible] and on the Mediterranean station, in the command of the Superbe and the Revenge, [illegible] the attention to the enforcement of the laws of [illegible] quarantine. He detected and brought to trial many [illegible] with much painful anxiety, and under much prejudice to himself, from the many vexations he was brought to [illegible] him, receiving the thanks of sir A. Cochrane and sir John Duckworth for his zealous exertions, and having his exploits noted upon by the board of [illegible].

In 1813 captain Cockburn commanded the Marlow and the Martin in north America.—While blockading the Delaware in the Martin, sloop, he was ordered to chase in every intrinsic privileges, the sloop [illegible] and was immediately [illegible] by the U. S. frigate of [illegible], consisting of 28 [illegible] mounting together 8 long 24 pounder [illegible], 18 eighteen [illegible], and eight six pounders. The Martin was the only frigate in the Delaware, and which [illegible] of [illegible] with her [illegible], as the shallowness of the water prevented her over approach to the [illegible]. The Martin's 6 pounders were the only guns which could be used with effect; but they were so well served, [illegible] with the gallant attack and [illegible], as captain Cockburn's [illegible] of one of the enemy's gun-vessels in the [illegible] of the James and Martin, under lieutenants Philip Westphal and Marryat, that the Battle abandoned its attempt to destroy [illegible] sloop—thus [illegible] from a destruction which at first appeared [illegible].

In 1813, sir John Warren, selected captain Cockburn [illegible] of the force destined for the [illegible] of the British Frontier on the coast of the bay of Fundy, after reducing the [illegible] of the Chesapeake [illegible] in which he had been [illegible] during the [illegible] of sir Philip Beake. In [illegible] of his [illegible] with the Chesapeake in the performance of this [illegible] duty, captain Cockburn [illegible] the [illegible] of sir J. Warren, as well as of the late sir Edward Pellew, the [illegible] officer on the coast of Halifax.

Captain Cockburn also received, on that occasion, the most satisfactory testimonials from major general sir Thomas Sidmouth, governor of New Brunswick, and from sir John Sherbrooke, the governor of Nova Scotia, the latter [illegible] captain Cockburn, that he had particularly [illegible] his services to lord Bathurst, the [illegible] of war.

Captain Cockburn was employed, under sir Thomas Hardy, in [illegible] of Maine island in the bay of Penobscot, [illegible] from the land [illegible] to land [illegible] of that station. Sir Thomas Hardy [illegible] the [illegible] for the [illegible] of the troops to capture Castine, and was pleased to express [illegible] of the seamen then employed, in his official [illegible] of the [illegible].

Captain Cockburn also joined the expedition, under [illegible] Gribble and sir J. Sherbrooke, [illegible] in the [illegible] and the [illegible] in the United States of Maine, in the U. S. in 1814; and was selected by the [illegible] to be bearer of his official despatches, [illegible] of that [illegible]. This [illegible] was only confirmed by admiral Griffith, with his professional observation of captain Cockburn, [illegible] he remarked, as captain Cockburn had [illegible] with the admiral, and had [illegible] his professional [illegible].

In a letter to the [illegible] of captain Cockburn, [illegible] sir John Sherbrooke, to the [illegible] of Maine, in 1814, a circumstance [illegible] of captain Cockburn's professional conduct, [illegible] which [illegible] of the fleet in north America, [illegible] which [illegible] long have to [illegible] [illegible] officer [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible].

[illegible] Cockburn served successively in the [illegible] of H. M.'s brigs Wolverine, Hingham, & Superbe; and in the Hingham was prepared and joining in the [illegible] of a French expedition, which ended in the capture of the of Minerva 74, in 1800.

Mr. Cockburn, having subsequently [illegible] to [illegible] in 1801, in the year [illegible] and on the Mediterranean station, in the command of the Superbe and the Revenge, [illegible] the attention to the enforcement of the laws of [illegible] quarantine. He detected and brought to trial many [illegible] with much painful anxiety, and under much prejudice to himself, from the many vexations he was brought to [illegible] him, receiving the thanks of sir A. Cochrane and sir John Duckworth for his zealous exertions, and having his exploits noted upon by the board of [illegible].

In 1813 captain Cockburn commanded the Martin

[illegible]

The arrival of the mail here has brought more later intelligence than that which we [illegible] to the public.

The emperor's reply to Yihshan's report [illegible] of the city of Canton, arrived [illegible] on the 15th June of the moon—[illegible]. The contents are not yet known to the [illegible]. The [illegible] Yihshan, Tangling, Kouhsien—we [illegible] Ko, the governor, K. for [illegible] and the judge [illegible] concealed this [illegible] from the knowledge of the Chinese [illegible] and the [illegible]. It is generally thought that the [illegible] for [illegible] Chinese [illegible] to the [illegible] the [illegible] the Chinese [illegible].

We have heard a strange account of the [illegible] of these [illegible] which we [illegible] probably allude next week. Langman [illegible] on the 19th of the [illegible].

The full wind [illegible] is probably the last [illegible] we shall [illegible] in our power to [illegible] respecting the United Colonies. A heavy responsibility rests with the Madras Legislative Government for chartering that worn out and long [illegible] vessel.

[illegible]

The "Thomas King" Bengal, from Manila, [illegible] the ship "Gulcondah" from Madras, bound to China, with troops on 7th Sept, 1840, in Lat. 18.41 N. and Long. 119.50 E. all well. Light winds and fine weather previous and till the 3rd, then a gale commenced which lasted three days.

An octavo volume of 617 pages, entitled "*Sketch of the management of our affairs in China, since the opening of the trade in 1834; with an analysis of the government despatches from the abolition of office by Captain Elliot, on the 14th December, 1836, to the 3rd (?) of March 1840,*" has been received by the Bengal.

This is a sufficiently long and pompous title page; and the author has not given his name; a neglect which the public will enjoy by not reading his books, for anonymous writers on such subjects are born to be considered partizans, and, as such, are necessarily and justly misjudged. Nevertheless, the book is a good book, and is evidently written by one who has been a resident in China; but "who could not have been, as we shall presently prove,—if the title page does not prove it,—the trouble-one Canton in March 1840."

The writer chiefly charges his projects of the ruling minority for their utter neglect of the trade to China since the expulsion of the E.I.Co. charters; for in his opinion they have not merely neglected their duty, but have actually [illegible] to act of "[illegible]." He deserves praise for his defence of that [illegible] treated [illegible], Lord Napier.

The author goes over much old matter, which has been already [illegible] throughout in the pages of the Register; indeed, the air of [illegible] that our paper has been his text-book for much of the contents of his volume.

He remarks on the administration of the United East India Co. [illegible]

[illegible] the U. S. (?) [illegible] of opium was imported for [illegible] consumption in 1838, which divided amongst [illegible] population of 20,000,000 gave 11 [illegible] for the [illegible] of the quantity used in China. The [illegible] the 2[illegible] grains, he considered to be the average weight of the quantity smoked daily by each individual, making in one year [illegible] grains, or [illegible] grains. The total [illegible] consumed for the consumption of 1838-9, he [illegible] the quantity smoked annually by each individual, [illegible] 2,000,112 grains, or [illegible] a day which, reckon the [illegible] leaving [illegible] for the rest of the population of 250,000,000. In an appendix he shows other proportions of the English population are [illegible] the writer, assuming that the 250th part of the people in China are the consumers, [illegible] that proportion of the English public, which [illegible] 1839-40 to Bengal and [illegible] which would give to each [illegible] of [illegible] grains in the year, or grains [illegible] day. The writer assumes that of the quantity [illegible] for consumption in 1839, two-half only was imported as a medicine, but that the rest, or 23,313, the [illegible] by the opium-eaters, allowing them one grain a day, equal to [illegible] drops of laudanum, there are among the English people 800,000 persons using opium. By the estimate the third part of the English population indulges in the noxious drug, not compared to 62. "Much alcohol, indeed, Brook!"—We, as the writer adds, are [illegible] than the Chinese in that respect, for only one in 365 of them has taken to it, although their allowance is certainly large, and such an one as the future to the U. S. could not well dispose of.

The writer, eventually, draws the conclusion that if Europeans become victims to the adult opium opium, it will be the not unlikely consequence of the well-intentioned, but ill-judged efforts of the rulers.

He remarks that the [illegible] may be encouragement, [illegible] and on the contrary expressed by the anti-opiumists at the measures taken by the Chinese government to put down the use of the drug, we recommend to the attention of our readers.

He then observes,

"Although the British merchants who all [illegible] China have been [illegible] here of "smuggling," in some persons too violent or coarse in their language to be of service to any cause, on one there ever thought of so [illegible] such a designation to [illegible]. When the word "smuggling" goes need to China, it was always [illegible] to make the Chinese believe that both [illegible] from the ship. Those who had large [illegible] of opium were [illegible] and were looked [illegible] with respect of [illegible] those who had none. It was the only trade of trade upon which could be founded any up [illegible] the [illegible], and every one who had money, almost without exception, was a dealer in it. The [illegible] the largest consumers use of opium had [illegible] opium of both sort to them in the same way, and well [illegible] chapters of tea and raw silk in this country. The greedy consumers of opium have [illegible] the [illegible] of the East India Company during the [illegible] of their monopoly. Their houses were the [illegible] hospitality, their purse always open to relieve distress, or to [illegible] those who deserved assistance. We have heard of the generally [illegible] of [illegible] in their [illegible] engagements; but, with an [illegible] and [illegible] those of [illegible] order, we may safely say that, without exception or exception, the great [illegible] of Canton were more [illegible] to [illegible] than to be [illegible] to be [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

"With reference to his observations on the conduct of captain Elliot in surrendering the opium, we shall not [illegible] but only observe that [illegible] the merchants in surrendering [illegible] to Captain Elliot, under the terms of his [illegible] [illegible]."

After some very judicious remarks [illegible] on any matter [illegible] and merchants have had their [illegible] [illegible] Elliot [illegible] from [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] Elliot [illegible] from the 21st of March, the writer [illegible] [illegible] half of that the [illegible] Elliot. The [illegible] taken off by [illegible] but on the one hand [illegible] upon the other.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 6TH JULY, 1841.

It was probably transpired [illegible] of the Chinese [illegible] Pringle was placed immediately after landing [illegible] that the writer was not in Canton in March and the following months of 1840; [illegible] the English they was kept flying night and day from the [illegible] of March, when captain Elliot landed, until he left Canton in the afternoon of May 24.

At page 68 & 69,—although the book [illegible] proved the book to be an abridgment of the government [illegible] contradictory extract explain the [illegible] of the communication, but extract thus—[illegible] appears to have been first conveyed to the [illegible] intercourse on the 23rd, after his application for passports, which caused him to write his [illegible] letter; desiring the former one to be returned to him, &c." Now, it is clear, from the dates here [illegible] that captain Elliot wrote his second address on the 23 of March before he had received an answer to his first address of the same day's date; and we beg to refer the writer to the compliments to the C. R. of August 24 and Nov. 10, 1840, in which, we think, he will allow that our analysis of the government despatches has been rather more careful than his review; and holding this opinion,—and so in not using the book it really appears to us that we do a viewing remedy our old numbers—we decline it from our further notice, but still recommend it, on the whole, as the best pamphlet that had been published on the question—for many of the facts, or rather, and matters brought the [illegible] true—against the English officers to Mr. Ward's (which reproach—how could the [illegible] have stood as public opinion had the [illegible] fallen a victim to their refusal, [illegible] discovery had been made among his papers that he had full authority from government to meet every contingency and reject it to his [illegible] and his promise of reinforcement." What government in England could or can have the power to issue such authority, setting aside the utter impossibility of the government before July 1840 contemplating such a contingency: and if—[illegible] the order of the argument—such authority had been intrusted to captain Elliot—is he the [illegible] have kept his authority dormant?

Also, with reference to his remarks on the correspondence of captain Elliot with the foreign office (page 106 7), while only the second member of the commission:—it is evident such correspondence was great [illegible] what would the captain, of any of his ships, or the colonels—lord Cardigan, for instance,—say, if their subordinates were to correspond with the heads of ministries or the home guards of the public service of the ship or regiment; and such correspondence be allowed to be received, and, consequently, encouraged by the heads of the naval and military departments of the state? Say, what would any mercantile agent say, if any or all of his clerks were to put themselves in correspondence with the constituents of the house—and to make their opinion on things in general in opposition to those of their employers?

It is a very general opinion among the English in China that captain Elliot intrigued with the foreign office both against lord Napier and sir George Robinson.

The writer put in an old pamphlet instead of a fixed duty on all descriptions of tea:—a fixed duty on all descriptions of tea—particularly when that duty is a high duty, which therefore [illegible] to the "[illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible] of the passport upon the [illegible] value of [illegible] determined by the [illegible] prices they fetch [illegible] quarterly sales, as the writer thinks it should, whence of [illegible] defects—that is, in the present way of managing our affairs: but as an [illegible] of taxation is, in principle, the most just duty, that government which says a present manage the machinery of collection of an ad valorem duty only, shows that it cannot administer the fiscal department of the state on principles of justice: the defects, it is true, rests on the honesty and good faith of the people.

H. M. ship Calliope, captain Keppel, is to be despatched to Calcutta in a month or so, and h. m. sloop Conway, captain Bethune, for England on the same day.

The thousands of the squadron go home in the Conway.

According to Calcutta report, 2½ millions of dollars in specie, of the Canton remittances, is to be conveyed to Calcutta in the Calliope, and 1½ million in the Conway, to England.

Now, the pattern of specie in the London mint, will not give more than 4s. 1d per dollar, while specie in China is usually at a premium, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent, on the remittance to England, freight and charges must be added; we have been told the specie per Conway could not be exchanged here for dollars at a premium of 5 per cent.

In England's glorious naval service, the leaves and flowers, the honey-drops that sweeten the pills of the most continuous laborious of all active lives, are few and far between: and lucky is he to whom, whether by chance or favour, they are apportioned: the property is too large, with the only heritage of honour, much loved, to thinker, than water.

Mr. Bass, who would, unnecessarily, on illand carry at any piece of gunpowder that might be conveyed on the head of a relation by those who have the power of doing such a good office, in the course of service and without any extraordinary shock to our common prejudices, must be the embodied reserve of snarling deterioration.

Whether the Calliope can be still spared from the eastern expedition, we will not presume to say: the naval commander in chief must be the best judge in this matter and the proposition necessarily of remitting the Canton ransom money to Calcutta,—in which quarter the expedition must look for a portion of the required *future* assistance and supplies,—where the government have raised a new public loan for the active prosecution of the war against China,—is one will question or deny; and the specie by the Calliope will be passing through the Calcutta mint in the process of being coined into rupees, in less than two months; but that 1½ million of dollars, in bullion, should be sent to London "where it cannot arrive until five months have elapsed," we cannot divine the reason, unless it be to put as much freight into the pockets of her commanders, to the palpable injury of the public interests.

Should this money be carried to Portsmouth to the bank, is to the days of the gallows—the people will not fail to be moved to enquire, whence is it, how obtained, and at what cost of money, loss of commerce, and a stigma of the loss of their countrymen, on the shores of China: and if they go into a calculation, they will find that it will cost them more to supply the loss of the gallant men who have miserably perished in this miserable war: and the provender, then, of the Canton ransom to the railroads of England will scarcely be regarded by the people of the 19th as similar price colonies on the highways were by those of the 18th century; what, then, [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the

hand when the Mermaid left; and it is probable both vessels are at this moment in the Chinese waters.

At Singapore they have Bombay dates of the 16th May; the rumour that Sir W. Parker is coming to China was rapidly prevalent in Bombay.

Intelligence of the transports from Calcutta had reached Singapore when the Mermaid left.

It is said that about the middle of this month is fixed as the time for the movement of the *abolition* of the expedition to the northward, with what object we know not; nor what ships or troops will be left for the protection of Hongkong or Macao.

The reports are,—we give them only as such—that the expedition is to move to *Amoy*, thence to the city of *Foochow-foo*, the capital of the province of *Fukien*, then to *Ningpo & Chusan*, and there remain in winter quarters until April, 1842, when all the reinforcements will have arrived—and then,—we know not what.

Two hundred years before the christian era, when the population of the empire could not have borne any proportion to its present excess, the great wall was built in an incredible short time:—

> As the wild geese fly in groups,
> And assemble in the midst of a marsh,
> So the scattered people collected to build the wall.
> Then a hundred days were speedily finished,—and the people not dare to repose (thinking).

And about 500 years ago the great canal was dug under the mongol tartar dynasty, *Yuen* in as proportionably short space of time; also about 480-90 years ago the whole eastern and southern coasts of Chinese were *pillaged* by the Japanese: but what know we of the details of the pillaging, or what effects remained a score of years subsequent to the retirement of the Japanese freebooters? and if we judge the future from the past, such will be the mighty effects of the English expedition to China in 1840-41.

Properly to impress this government and people with terror of our great—and irresistible power, if properly used—would be to take and hold possession of the provincial cities of all the maritime provinces—to guard the transits on the canal at the junctions of the Yangtsekiang and other rivers, and to march to Peking,—*if it suited our purpose or jumped with our humour*: but in the meantime, to protect the people and open *all* the ports to *all* the world; not to go with our whining complaints of grievances to the emperor, but to force him to come with *whining petitions* to us: for by holding possession of the provincial cities we should hold possession of the provinces; and, by purity of reasoning, by holding possession of *Peking*, we should hold possession of the empire:—in the reverend J. William's life of Alexander the great, it is observed that a few days before his last illness, he arrived to quench his thirst, and was attended by all the great officers who left the throne under the sole care of the eunuchs of the palace. An obscure Greek, who was on the field, seeing the throne and the seats on both sides empty, with the eunuchs standing in rows behind, walked up and deliberately seated himself upon the throne. The eunuchs, it appears, were prevented by the etiquette of the Persian court from dislodging the intruder, but they raised a loud cry of lamentation; tore their garments, beat their breasts and foreheads, and showed other signs of grief, as if some great misfortune had befallen them. The event conjectured to be highly important, and the intruder was put to the torture in order to discover whether he had any accomplices or [illegible]

not in the worst out of treason,—for such it was considered to be by all the Persians of the Zoroastrian Mythology faith which they could without forgetting such upon oath that he had acted most contemptuously, fearfully and dishonourably. This position, in the opinion of the Divines, gave a more fatal complexion to the event. Without a knowledge of eastern customs it would have been impossible to discover why so much importance was paid to a trifling occurrence; but the following passage from the emperor, Baber's, autobiography will illustrate this and other obscure points of eastern history.

"It is a singular custom in the history of Bengal that there is little of hereditary descent in succession to the sovereignty. There is a chosen allotted *Ancient-thing*, there is in like manner a seat or station assigned for each of the amirs, vazirs, and soldiers. It is that throne and those stations above which engage the reverence of the people of Bengal. A set of dependants, servants, and attendants are assigned to each of these situations; when the king wishes to dismiss or appoint any person, whomever is placed in the seat of the one dismissed is immediately attended and obeyed by the whole establishment of dependants, servants, and retainers annexed to the seat which he occupies, nay, even to the royal throne itself; whenever kills the king and succeeds in placing himself on that throne is immediately acknowledged as king. All the amirs, vazirs, soldiers, and peasants, instantly obey and submit to him, and consider him as much their sovereign as they did their former prince, and obey his orders as implicitly. The people of Bengal say, 'We are faithful to the throne; whoever fills the throne we are obedient and true to it.'"

To this passage the editor of Baber adds the following note: "strange as this custom may seem, a similar one prevailed down to a very late period in Malabar. There was a jubilee every twelve years in the Samorin's country, and any one who succeeded in forcing his way through the Samorin's guards and slay him usurped his stead. The attempt was made in 1695, and again a few years ago, but without success."

Now these observations are true as regards all *Asiatics*, who are *all*, more or less, *fatalists*: power is the only attribute of sovereignty that they either reverence or dread: and the Chinese are not an exception: they place no trust in our good faith, moderation, or justice; to be humane or honourable with them is the mark of a fool—to be moderate just as the assurance of conscious weakness: *power*, and *power* alone in China can ever bring back better—or even the days that have gone.

The following proclamation will serve to manifest the spirit that we have excited in the people against us: the villagers are, it is said, anxious for the day of battle.

Translations.

Proclamation from the Governor and Lieut. Governor of Canton.

Ex, governor, and *E*, *fungnan* of Canton, for the purpose of again enlightening the villagers with reference to the practice of their military exercises, in masses,—or enrolled corps—for the purpose of their defence (against the English).

It is well known that it is the duty of the standing army to protect the people; but the protection given to the people by the army differs in degree from the self-protection of the people *per se*: for the strength of the army is fixed, and the troops do not like the people come altogether in crowds; the regulars have allotted posts to guard; not like the people, who rush to all parts of their neighbourhood; in giving battle, *ordinary forces can fight*; and not like the people, who follow their own *inclinations* in the matter; for if one hamlet raises a hundred villagers follow, and so the city is strong (a well fortified city is called—a golden city, the walls are of solid metal & the ditch water of a boiling heat! supplying the ditch is too hot to be crossed), and one man stepping forth will make myriads in the alarm; and then you possess the valour and power of opposing force to force and warding off contemptuous (treatment by foreigners).

Lastly, when the city was attacked on the two-thirds eighths hundred villages moved to attack the English barbarians, and killed upwards of a thousand of them: they all performed a most righteous and patriotic act, and carry it through most effectually, to the deep delight of the hearts of men.

We, the said, *ex*, and *E*, have already ordered the magistrates of the *Hoohee* and *Fungnan* districts to repair in person to the said villages and examine minutely into all the particulars; we have also ordered the three aforesaid and the sub-commissioner to consult with the Kwangtoohee on the expenses of provisions, commodations, and compensation."

However, although now, for long to country, the past danger contest be *E* station: and the end stand be regarded as the beginning. We should cause to the circumstances of days long gone by. It not be check in our heart the intentions for this we again issue a perspicuous proclamation: all of ye should encourage your strenuous efforts: those who do not unite with the mass, or are not enrolled, let them come forward for the protection of the community; who will then be enabled to dwell in their old residences; and he who can drive out the wicked, cruel, ruthless murderers will indeed joy, peace, and plenty. Let the braves who are versed in strategems unite with one mind, and carry their plans to perfection: do not ungratefully disappoint our sanguine hopes. Let all, without opposition, implicitly obey. A special proclamation. 8th moon, 8th day, June 26.

By J. S. ex. C. R.

Hongkong. How long will it be before the governor or deputy governor of Hongkong will be able to say, with Dido, to the weather-beaten stranger,

> Vobis et his mecum perite mentibus egenis!
> Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite naves:
> Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur

For the mechanics have struck work, and supplies of building materials are prohibited.

In the terms granted to the *Canton authorities* on the 29th of May, *Credo*, C. R. June 8) the island of Hongkong is not mentioned; but in a proclamation by h. m.'s plenipotentiary to the *merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the empire*, it is declared "that there will be an immediate embargo upon the port of Canton and all the large ports of the empire, if there be the *least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong*."

We have ever since been anxious to know what characters were used in the translation of the words that we have *italicized*: for as the Chinese are altogether ignorant of political or commercial freedom, we think it will be a difficult task to convey to them in their language the meaning of these words as we understand it: and what freedom is there at Hongkong for British subjects or a British press? under what laws is the government to be administered, martial or constitutional?

The following inventory of the confiscated property of *Keshen*, we have translated from a Chinese paper kindly handed to us by a friend: we are assured the document is genuine—that Keshen has lost every thing: this may be true, but the details of his immense wealth may be false—*270 thousand taels weight of gold! &c. &c.!!*

The Chinese seem eager to think that *Keshen* will not be put to death, but be banished to *Eele*, as a slave to the tartar soldiers: this mitigated sentence must be to a man of his rank, habits, and mind, far worse than death. If his sentence is thus commuted, it will probably not be put into execution, but an opportunity will be given to him to strangle himself.

Amount of property seized by the imperial government in Keshen's house.

Gold, 270,000 taels weight.	
Sycee silver,	3,000,000 taels weight.
Foreign money,	2,000,000 " "
Lead, estimated, 20 kin, [illegible]	
100 [illegible]—or Chinese [illegible]—equal to about ½d of an English [illegible]	
Press shops in the province of Pekin,	4.
Do. do. at Shingking or Mukden	2.
Banking (or shroff) shops	34.
Large pearls	24.
Strings of pearls	14.
Pearl lamps,	9.
Arrow thumb-rings—made of the feathers of the *fei tsing* bird	34.
Coral, pieces of	18.
Ginseng,—native	24.
Deer's horns, entire	62.
Silk, lengths of,	4700
Broad cloth and English cambric,	30 pieces.
Clocks, striking, 10 in number.	
Gold watches	10.
Fur garments,	24
Images of horses, made of precious stones	2.
Do. of lions, " "	2.
Crystal wash-hand basins	30.
Tortoise shell bedstead,	1.
Chariots	4.
Female slaves	100

In introducing the *Chinese Chrestomathy* compiled by the reverend E. C. Bridgman, U. S. missionary in China, we cannot perform our duty better than by placing before our readers extracts the following preface.

With much solicitude this Chrestomathy is now presented to the friends and patrons of Chinese literature in general, and in particular to the members of the "society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China," under whose auspices it was commenced.

Reference to the table of contents, with a glance at the body of the work, will afford an idea of what is comprised in the volume.

The books and native assistants employed in preparing the work—and always availed of as much as possible—need not be here specified; it would, however, be unjust to pass without grateful acknowledgment—the aid afforded by Mr. J. R. Morrison in reading and revising large portions of the manuscript—by Mr. Robert Thom in preparing the fifth and sixth sections on commercial affairs—and by Mr. S. Wells Williams in preparing the chapters on natural history, with some other minor portions, and the whole of the index. By the kind assistance of these gentlemen the value of the work has been very much enhanced.

For the errors which the critical reader [illegible] will observe, some explanation is due. A few words have different meanings, which must be indicated by different orthography, or tones, or both; all these are to be carefully distinguished from those words that have no such diversity of usage. Many of the errors in the orthography of Chinese words, and in their tones and aspirates, are attributable to the withdrawal of native assistants engaged to aid in compiling the work. This withdrawal was occasioned by the shutting up of foreigners in Canton, and the disturbed state of political affairs which ensued. The unfavourable hindrances, and losses arising from this source have been many. The want of a well-established standard (there being no translation of any dictionary printed in this dialect) has been an additional cause of embarrassment.

The information respecting China and its productions, the people and their customs, the government and its laws, &c., &c., contained in the volume, will render it of value to the general scholar, while it will form a convenient manual in particular for the student of the language.

If the Chrestomathy, by serving these purposes, shall aid in bringing about a better state of relations between foreigners and the Chinese, and in facilitating a more friendly intercourse, desirable and so fit alike to all, the object of its publication will be fully gained.

Macao, June 15th, 1841. E. C. B.

This laborious work is a thick quarto, containing 604 pages, besides a very copious general index: it contains 17 chapters, treating of the study of the Chinese, the human body, the kindred relations, classes of [illegible] domestic affairs, commercial affairs, [illegible] local affairs, architecture, agriculture, the liberal arts, mathematics, geography, mineralogy, botany, zoology, medicine, and governmental affairs, to which is prefixed a long introduction of 26 pages, in which the object of the work, the character of the Canton dialect, the orthography adopted, the discritical marks, the four tones, the general language, Chinese grammar and literature, the students library, and mode of study, are discussed.

After this recapitulation, it is needless for us to say that the compilation of this book must have been a work of great and patient labour and research. The pages are printed in three perpend cular columns: the centre is occupied by the Chinese text, the right by the pronunciation, in roman letters elaborately accented of the Canton dialect, and the left by a free English translation of the centre Chinese column: while the bottom of the pages are filled with notes and explanations. The road to the Chinese language is now made *rapid*, and the lowering aspect of affairs will, doubtless, incite many to *gallop* along it, for the pace is now easy—and the Melton Mowbray, cry,—that the pace is too good to be fast, will soon and often be upon the lips of tyros as expressive of their satisfaction at their pacing over and through the thorns and briars, the woods and streams of the flowery language of the flowery sons of *Han*.

We have had much pleasure in reading the little *brochure*, of W. H. H., *ut* "notes of a journey, London to Bombay, via France and Egypt, thence to Calcutta, the Straits and China and back in the year 1840."

Let the octogenarian reader *mark that*: so many thousand miles of sea and land traversed in one year: but that is not enough: let the cold cosmopolite reader, after having armed himself with the interesting sketches and details, and the quotations in the body of the book, let him turn to pages 100, 1, 2 he will there learn that miles 5786, from London to Bombay, were traversed thus:—in motion 42 days 1 hour, at rest, or stationary, 18 days, 8 hours on 60 days, 9 hours, for an expenditure of £156. The pleasure that the author visited the reader will learn from the same pages, and his emotions and descriptions in the previous ones.

The book was printed for private circulation only, or we should confidently recommend all who intend following in the track of W. H. H. to buy his 'notes.'

Medical Missionary Society in China.

A general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq., at Macao, on Thursday, the 1st of July, 1841. At 3 p. m. the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, vice-president, took the chair.

There were present the rev. messrs. Bridgman, Boone, Bell, & Roberts, & A. Anderson, W. Bell, W. Leslie, W. Blenkin, P. Young, J. Holliday, B. Hobson, W. Lockhart, S. W. Williams, John Slade, and J. R. Morrison, esquires.

Mr Bridgman opened the meeting, by observing, that the friends of the society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the society's agents; and of affording to the members an opportunity of electing new office-bearers.

The report of the committee was then read, detailing the proceedings of the society's agents since the last general meeting on the 20th of Nov. 1839; the continuance of dr. Parker at Canton until the close of June, 1840, when he proceeded on a long purposed visit to the United States; the consecutive arrivals of mr. Lockhart and dr. Hobson from England, and of dr. Diver from the United States; and the return of the latter gentleman to America, owing to continued ill health. The treasurer's account showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer on the 30th of June, of 1001 dollars, carried to the credit of the society,—after an expenditure, since the 20th of Nov. 1839, of a little more than 1700 dollars.

The medical reports of messrs. Hobson and Lockhart, of the hospital at Macao, since July 1, 1840, and at Canton, between September 1840 and February 1841, were also read. It was then

Moved by mr. Bell, seconded by mr. Blenkin, and *resolved*: "that the reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Moved by mr. Blenkin, seconded by mr. Williams, and *resolved*, "that the best thanks of the meeting be returned to messrs. Lockhart and Hobson, for their very able services and interesting reports."

Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgments for himself and mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office bearers. The result of the ballot was:

President.—T. R. Colledge, esq.

Vice Presidents.

Rev. P. Parker, m.d.	Rev. E. C. Bridgman.
W. Jardine, esq.	Lancy. Dent, esq.
R. Inglis, esq.	William Bell, esq.
A. Anderson, esq.	J. Matheson, esq.
G. T. Lay, esq.	W. Blenkin, esq.

Recording Secretary.—J. R. Morrison, esq.

Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. S. R. Brown.

Treasurer.—W. Delano, m. m.

Auditor of Accounts.—W. Leslie, esq.

On the motion of Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Brown the thanks of the meeting were returned to the committee for their past services.

On the motion of mr. Leslie, seconded by the other members of the committee, the thanks of the society were returned to mr. Morrison, for his services as secretary.

On the motion of mr. Anderson, seconded by mr. Lockhart, the committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions due, and to endeavor to improve the funds of the society, by obtaining donations on its behalf.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. C. Bridgman, v. p.
Chairman.

Died, on thursday, the 1st instant at his residence in Macao, in his 55th year, James Innes, esquire.

Mr. Innes arrived in China in 1820.

His father had held the estate of *Dorrin*, in *Kincardineshire*, on a lease of 99 years, which was considered a valid tenure till it was, for the first time, overruled by lord Elgin, on the death of the duke of Queensberry; after which advantage was taken of the decision to oust mr. Innes' father from his property, under circumstances of peculiar hardship which compelled his son to resign the military and line of life in which he had been brought up to seek a livelihood in this remote region.

Mr Innes suffered much under a long and severe illness, without the slightest hope of recovery: in him we have lost a friend who always took a peculiar interest in the *Canton Register*; and although his death had been for sometime of most daily looked for, the sad reality has left a void in the remembrance and affections of his friends that will not be soon or easily filled.

The free trade to China has been, in various instances, promoted and protected by the frequent and spirited efforts of Mr Innes against all illegal and oppressive acts, whether of the local government, the hongmerchants, or others.

The body was buried in the English protestant burial ground early in the morning of the 2nd instant, followed by his m's plantations, all mr. Innes' countrymen resident in, and many of the Portuguese & foreign inhabitants of, Macao.

WANTED.—Immediately, by H. M's Schooner Young Moon, a small boat, between a dingy and a gig, from 12 to 15 feet long. Apply to Messrs. HOOKER & LANE

Printed and Published at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, July 6th, 1841.

TRANSLATION.

The imperial edict to the commissioner, Tseshan's report on the attack on, and ransom of, the city of Canton, on the 24-25-26th of May, 1841.

In a despatch from the great military council, to the imperial commissioner and rebel-quelling generalissimo *Yih*, the selected assistant great ministers, *Leang*, *Yang*, and *Tse* the governor general of the two *Kwang*, *Ke*, the general of Kwangtsow district, *Ko*, the *Soyuen*, *E*, and the *footang*, *Yuh* (the following imperial edict was enclosed).

On the 29th of the 4th moon (June 18) we the military council, received the (following) imperial edict.

"*Yih*, and his colleagues have reported that the English barbarian ships attacked the provincial city, but the troops who guarded it feared not for its safety, and affairs were managed according to the emergencies of the case."

On looking at the report, I thoroughly understand the whole of it: the English barbarians, after engaging, have twice retreated before my troops: thus the affair has already become tranquillised, and the strength (of the English) has been strongly pressed upon, whenever put forth in the battle's strife.

The said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their dispositions:

A dog is flogged, he is beaten down,

they are not worth an argument.

Moreover, as they have already been chastised and repressed, and the terrific majesty of my soldiers has already been manifested, and the resident inhabitants of the city have through their multitudinous troubles, presented petitions.

Further it is authenticated that *Yihshan* has reported that the said barbarians doff their caps, and perform the proper ceremonies, and have begged and prayed that he will transmit their *report*, imploring his favour. I, the emperor, believe in you (the said high officers) and that the trouble and vexation of your minds (through the prayers and supplications of the people, drove you to extremities —or forced you to temporize, —and induced you to request me to allow the (English) trade.

The said generalissimo should enjoin severe orders on the said barbarian officers that he immediately notify every one of his ships of war, and send them to the outer ocean, surrender all the batteries; and be implicitly obedient to the laws then only may they merely trade, according to custom, nor allow them, in opposition to the prohibitions, to smuggle opium; but if they dare, purposely to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shown, nor any excuses allowed.

I direct the generalissimo and his colleagues to meet the governor and lieut. governor, and with all their hearts, and souls, and strength to consult on and devise plans of management; and when every thing is safely settled, to report all the particulars.

It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the barbarians; and it is right to prepare secret means of defence, nor should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the barbarian ships have retired, then quickly resume possession of the forts, and guard and maintain the important passes, and such-like places.

Build new and strong forts, and put the old in the best possible state of defence. If the English barbarians evince any disposition to be proud and domineering then the troops should be led on to exterminate them; for it must not be, because favour has been bestowed on them, that their exertions in all matters should be unopposed.

Here is a supplementary report.

"Numbers of the houses of the resident inhabitants beyond the walls have been burnt."

I order *Ke* and *E* immediately to depute officers for the special purpose of examining clearly, to tranquillize, soothe, and compassionate the people. As there is stored up in the provincial treasury 2,800,000 taels weight of silver, I order that arrangements be made for the hong merchants to replace it by instalments in successive years; permit no spurious delays I also order that when methods of management have been consulted and determined upon, that they be carried into effect.

Forward this edict at the rate of 600 *li* a day, and order all men quickly to inform themselves of its contents. *Respects this.*

It will be scarcely good manners, and hardly good policy, to offer any remarks upon the above gracious production, until the sentiments of h. m's plenipotentiaries on the subject-matter, are published.

Printed at the Canton Register Office.

NO. 28.

30 AUCTION.

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JNO: SMITH

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JULY 13TH, 1841. NO. 28.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Ship CONRAD, 300 Tons, Captain Cameron. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE APOLLINE has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain DEAKIN on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing bark, CHARLES DUMERGUE, 250 tons, H. CHAMPION commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 365 tons, P. A. Queeno, commander. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE KITTY, Captain WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain BATTER, to have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new bark, CITY OF PALACES, captain SCHANDY, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

FOR MANILA AND SINGAPORE

THE Spanish brig ENSAYO, captain San Juan, will be despatched for the above ports about the 10th instant. For freight or passage apply to INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 5th July, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. bark AGNES, captain Cameron, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to BALL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clipper Brig JANE, under English colours, of about 230 Tons Register, a very commodious vessel; in a very superior and of very light draft of water; built at Sligo by an English ship wright for a Merchant Master, which she is particularly well adapted, having great deck room and guns to 14 Guns; she is well manned, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

C. VAN LILLEFORT, Hongkong.
GIBSON BEE, Jr. Macao.

Macao, May 21st, 1841.

FOR SALE,
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE new fast sailing Schooner SEVEN CHINA, of 80 Tons. Apply to J. T. JORGE.

Macao, 17th May 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER TO CALCUTTA

THE fine new Ship ANTEY MOHAMMAD, English Build, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to D. M. BURNSIDE & Co.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine Ship [illegible], A. 1. Schooner, [illegible] Apply to A. A. M. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Fleming has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

SHAW [illegible] & Co.

Macao, 1st July 1841.

WANTED a good steady man for Our Boats stationed on board the Brindle. Apply on board the Brindle at Hongkong, none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of CALCUTTA.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELLS & Co. will cease from this period.

The debts of recent date by the undersigned, the outstanding transactions of the house will be Closed by them; and they will give the firm to Registership. W. C. DANIELLS.

JOHN R. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Thomas Dickens, Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Robert Thomas, Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this date.

The interest and responsibility of James Ferguson, Esq. in our firm, ceased on the 20th April 1840.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a Branch of our House under the style and firm of Ferguson, Leighton & Co., whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted Thomas Dickens, Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Robert Thomas, Esq., partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 9th May 1841.

NOTICE.—Charles Stone, Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomas Dickens and Robert Thomas, of Calcutta, have this day admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive Instructions for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

D. pro. DIXON & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Mermaid,"

1,000 Dozen superior Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 quarts extra. Also favored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 200 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Longer Port, Enough Pepper, of white grains and black, Cassia, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Sponge Canvas, 24 dozen Gooseberry Preserve, Lime Juice, Plantation Water Claret, Hyson Gunpowder, a few pieces best Sheeting for Sails. A supply on board the Ship "Mermaid," at all the Chinese ports.

A. A. M. MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by the Spanish Brig Lucayo, a quantity of Sherry; fine port and Madeira Cigars of the superior to those of 1839 and 1840.

Apply to [illegible]

At the office of D. O. Thompson.

Macao, 29th June, 1841.

WANTED a Compositor by a Mission Establishment who can occasionally go to Singapore or Hongkong. Apply to [illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH begs to inform the public that he will sell (some time this month) the Household Furniture &c belonging to a gentleman lately deceased. Further particulars will be published here after, and the house indicated where the sale will take place.

Macao, 22nd July, 1841.

A few bales pieces of ugly dye by the Lilian T and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by.

JNO: SMITH

Just received ex GREYHOUND "Pacquet" — Essence of Roses, Esprit de Marechale, Rosada, and Jasmin, Bouquet, Wild rose Lavender, Naples Soap, Oval old Brier, and Johannes patent white Windsor ditto, Bottom of Roses; Rose Powder and Mouse Pomatum, Swan's down Puffs, Bear's Grease, Macassar and Prince Hoare's oils, Colderoon; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne; and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

Stationery — Letter Paper, wove and laid; Foolscap, do do., Blotting Paper, Quills, Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; Indian Ink, with Chaps; Visiting and large Cards, Playing Cards, Portable Desks, with lock and key, and every; Wafers, Ephemeras, Black Jills of exchange; Letter Holders, in sets of 'Private', 'Approved' &c; Office tape; Spring tape compasses, Red and Black Ink, Copying do, Silver mounted Red Dogskin Inkstands, &c.

Quinan's Sarsaparilla — Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Eau de Dinde, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox tongues; Hams Bacon, Berkley and Pineapple Cheese, &c. &c.

Wines and Liquors of every description, and an exceptionally quality always on hand for sale. — Apply to

Macao 26th June, 1841 JNO: SMITH.

☞ One set of KNIVES and FORKS with metal handle, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price, $10.

NOTICE — Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms.

Taylor's superior Sherry, in pipes and quarter do do Port (Best in report.

Best Beer, mild up and bottled in dark Bottles, in 5 Pickled Herrings in small kegs.

Best Sterling Way

Bengal and English Hams

Apply to JNO SMITH

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

☞ Sherry, fine of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Beauforeau Lisbon wine in wood and Port Dutch cheese and Bengal Sugar Water, Hock, Claret, &c. Apply to

BERNARDO DE LEMOS — at Gambier, or D. RAMOS, — Praia Grande.

FOR SALE.—A very valuable of delicacies for the Tables, and up to the order of the Agent of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and specially sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from E. [illegible]

Payne & Co's. Chutney imported ex [illegible] Bengal [illegible]
[illegible] Lemon of Chutney
[illegible] Curry paste
[illegible] Curry powder
[illegible] Tiger sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish
[illegible] Milk punch
[illegible] Lemon juice
[illegible] Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
[illegible] Fruit vinegar, for pickles
[illegible] Fruit vinegar, for sauces
[illegible] Jelly of Currants, 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. [illegible]
[illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH begs to inform the public that he will sell on THURSDAY the 15th inst. in his Auction Room (back building of the Hong Kong) the undersigned PROPERTY of the late DON FRANCISCO DE CASTRO, [illegible] Clocks, gold and silver pocket Watches, one Chronometer, small quantity of plate and crockery ware, Brandy, Sherry, Port, and pickles, tea and Tables, [illegible] Pictures, Bedsteads, Wall Lamps, Knives and Forks, Dishes, and sundry other articles.

ALSO, ON AUCTION ARRIVAL.

A large lot of superior Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Mosselle, Pontigny Oysters, large tins of Soup, 3 lb. tins of Salmon, Cheese, and plate and Crockery-Ware.

Macao, 12th July, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Early this month, of which due Notice will be given) Jno: Smith will sell in his Auction room, a large lot of Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne Porter, Rasberry and Strawberry Jams, Marmalad, preserved Oysters, Salmon, and Soups, in tins; Glass & Crockery ware, Cheese, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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[illegible] Curry paste
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[illegible] Milk punch
[illegible] Lemon juice
[illegible] Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
[illegible] Fruit vinegar, for pickles
[illegible] Fruit vinegar, for sauces
[illegible] Jelly of Currants, 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. [illegible]
[illegible]

Sir—Shortly
Whatever Chief Ki Bowdle is kept of
3 dollars and 7 dollars and
the Proof Shot is the
the Spread referred first, in the contents
[illegible]
for for for
Apply to [illegible] JOHNSON BANE, Macao
or the Ship GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong
Macao, 1st May, 1841

FOR SALE.—A few bottles of Rarfish Brandy (Proof) [illegible] Month Opera [illegible] superior Sherry drillings [illegible] Whampoa. Apply to
Macao, 28th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—Shipping Casper, and Casper [illegible] Fisher Bread to Shore Market Bags of [illegible] Mouthful Biscuits to Superior Apply to
IGNACIO PERES DA SILVA,
or J. V. Jorge, Ship Office.
Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Water and Proof Shot. Apply to [illegible] Dwelling Tenter, Hocco Reach.
Macao 19th July, 1840 or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—American Bone and Point in Hatch Boxes Proof Shot, of 20 feet and under, just landed ex Ann Mellen. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Rum in bottle 24 per dozen, or Pilsen Hodgson's Rum in Wood.
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 6 10 per Hhd.
do. do. Porter 6 10 do. do.
Port Wine 6 8 to 10 per dozen.
Sherry 6 8 to 24 do.
Claret 6 8 do.
Bordeaux 6 8 do.
Le Hermit 6 10 do.
Champagne one dozen cases Sp. dzn. 14 per dozen.
Half a [illegible] in Boxes and half Boxes. Sp. and do.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following Wines in the original packages, just landed ex [illegible]
9 cases Brown Cognac casks, 3 dozen each
20 do. Cognac do. 3 dozen each.
1 do. extra dried Raisin do. 4 dozen each.
2 do. Spiced Bread do. 25 to 27 rolls each.
2 do. Cheese Hams.
100 Bow Barrels do. 36 lbs. each.
A large assortment of Boxes, consisting of Duke of Gloucester's, Rat-proof Mahogany Square, Rarity, Footman, Dress Basket, &c. &c., in consequence not less than one dozen.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Hands, and for sale apply to
JAMES FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 lb. Shorefield Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Lastings for upper coats, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superfine White Bell Cloth, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

Six months with the Chinese expedition; or, leaves from a soldier's note-book. By lord Jocelyn, late military secretary to the China Mission. John Murray. London, 1841.

This little book—the authenticity of every line of which may be implicitly relied upon—is written with a decorousness entirely that of some amateur the attention and respect of the reader. Lord Jocelyn, unlike the majority of writers upon China, confesses that we know very little about the celestial empire and that the little we do know is too imperfect and slight to be taken to justify us in forming a hasty opinion either of the people or the country. This inference is clearly to be drawn from the general tenor of his remarks; and we believe it to be thoroughly correct. If the celestial empire is destined ever to be joined, we conclude that it will be effected by the Roman Catholic missionaries, as we were in the first instances made acquainted with the interior, the ancient customs, the religion, and the government, by the Jesuits. Next Dragon is it that, from whom we may, we find these Jesuits, whom we (not the Attic we, good reader, but the great we of the English public) are in the habit of jeering and treating with contempt, the rather, most ignorantly, and most good-reading spirits of religion and the Christian?

We need not follow the course of lord Jocelyn's brief narrative, which conducts us through the scenes of the expedition during the time he remained with it—the under-lying circuit, in particular, of the heights from through the emporium to the public judgment; but we will give a few of the striking passages, to show the Englishman made by the state of things upon the island of an observant and educated individual.

First, of the inhabitants of Chusan. It is just known that we landed at Chusan, in the [illegible] of that place, and that in fact we gained little trouble in [illegible] a place from a house we "blockaded" upon Chusan, [illegible] Lord Jocelyn says "Chusan [illegible] fled the conquest of an enemy the town and island to overcome [illegible] there, I thought the [illegible] that took flowing the [illegible] the people. After [illegible] two [illegible] on board the English fleet, [illegible] the Chinese and not on them, who had more [illegible] them; that they saw the strength of the English and have evidence to be hopeless for they would [illegible] for their day if they were to do it. [illegible] They [illegible] the time for [illegible] the following morning—how they employed the time in their [illegible]

Starting the whole of that night the almost present [illegible] most [illegible] operation, the high ground and [illegible] opposition a morning [illegible] of [illegible] night. In Chinese no individual ever moves out of sight without three [illegible] carrying them in their hands, or on their [illegible] [illegible] help [illegible] could procure that [illegible] were [illegible] throwing on some more of their [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] and children, these were allowed to pass without molestation, although in their [illegible] [illegible] might have made his fortune."

They were [illegible] to die for [illegible] and their country—[illegible] are the people of whom we are [illegible] to speak in terms of interest and unmixed [illegible]

On the following morning, no answer being returned from the Chinese a fire was opened on the town, which was heavily [illegible] with such success as they had. But every time the smoke cleared away the [illegible] fell upon heaps [illegible] In the evening the [illegible] and some of his staff are were [illegible] killed by shells, and the governor drowned himself in a tank upon being [illegible] of [illegible]. This made another night and a fresh day [illegible]

"On the following morning the desertion of the place became visible from the heights; and through the long vistas of the [illegible] thousands were seen flying, carrying their goods and chattels along with them. The bridge across the outer ditch having been demolished the previous evening the troops were brought to a momentary halt; the great gate of the town, too, was found to be barricaded, and the wall which surrounded the city to be of great strength. It was however, soon scaled, and in a few minutes the banner of England was floating over the Chinese city of Tinghai; the [illegible] were found [illegible] with pikes, matchlocks, and a species of [illegible]; and on the parapets, pots-de of quick-lime were packed up to blind the eyes of the [illegible] but they endeavored to mount the walls.

A few of the staff entered the town, accompanied by an interpreter to quiet the fears of the inhabitants, whilst the troops remained in position on the outer side of the [illegible]

The main street was nearly deserted except here and there, where the frightened people were performing the [illegible] "kow tow" on the ground. On most of the houses was placarded "[illegible]" and on entering the houses there were men, women and children on their knees, [illegible] towards the gods; and although protection was promised them their dread appeared in no manner relieved.

Many were passing from the high lanes into the country with their goods, for we afterwards found the goods principally carried away were taken by plundering [illegible] out by the [illegible]

At two we came to the Chusanlin's house; the gates leading to the extensive yard were painted with huge [illegible] figures, dragons, they said, justice and [illegible] [illegible] On one side was the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] were lying about. The path to the inner apartment, called the hall of ancestors by the [illegible] in open court, [illegible] which were the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] half finished showed the haste with which they had evacuated the town. Passing through the court we entered a grand house, which led again to a [illegible] walk, at the south end of which was the hall. Here on the [illegible] were the pipes half smoked, and the little cups filled with the [illegible] tea; chinese [illegible] cups, and swords lay about in confusion. Following up our research we at last came to the apartments of the ladies: these rooms were richly furnished, and strewed with clothes of all descriptions and for all purposes. Silks, [illegible], [illegible] shoes, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of a Chinese lady's toilette—lay [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] and many of these fairy shoes were appropriated by us as legitimate loot.†

And so ended the first act of the drama."

There are several striking instances of personal adventure, from amongst which we select the following. A native compradore or purveyor, attached to the expedition, had been carried off by some of his countrymen, and had Jocelyn gone with a party that was sent to pursue. After several escapades, they were enabled their way at last to a [illegible] place along the coast, where the following scene took place:—

"The mandarin had produced the marauding countrymen; our party had now intercepted, by the party that had passed on at the sea gate, to fifty men, had in a few hours, more than half fell out from weakness and disease, and were reduced to [illegible]. In the place to which we were [illegible] there were not to be more numerous enemies, so that our present strength was small in case of resistance. As we advanced, [illegible] were [illegible] along the hills, who had been [illegible] the hedge [illegible] had already [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the different water-tanks, to which the latter [illegible] of considerable extent, being proportionably furnished, for the parts; for it was an extraordinary thing to find, that everything was apparently done by mechanical [illegible] of their previously total ignorance.

"The most ordinary of conversation-tubes, alone, which are upon the top of the other, contained little or no [illegible], whatever; for, [illegible] were [illegible] to the contrary, and [illegible] [illegible]; their [illegible] were their greatest deterrent. This, in fact, is [illegible] portion of the empire; for at the tables where I had the honour to partake of the good fare, there were no less than thirty of their little [illegible]. These [illegible] [illegible] to the different [illegible], but such [illegible] [illegible] to any the extreme [illegible] of the barbarians. In [illegible], were the [illegible] of our [illegible] their [illegible], that they had not only shared the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] around their [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], although we were [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible], we managed to get a glimpse of the [illegible] [illegible].

"The dishes had been [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], and were [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]; a few [illegible] had been thrown up, but they were [illegible] by policy, and [illegible] the whole [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. With [illegible] [illegible], a couple of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

commander the J. J. G. Bremer, c.b., k.c.h.—captain
T. Herbert.
Blonde, 36, captain T. Bourchier.
Druid, 42, captain H. Smith.
Conway, 28, captain C. G. B. Bethune.
Alligator, 28, commander S. P. Pritchard.
Sulphur, 8, commander R. B. Inglis.
Hyacinth, 18, commander W. Warren.
Cruiser, 18, commander S. W. Gifford.
Pylades, 18, commander T. V. Acton.
Columbine, 18, commander T. J. Cluette.
Algerine, 18, commander T. H. Morten.
Bonetta (Troop Ship) (commanding)
Madras Company's Armed Steamer.
Atalanta, commander J. Bower, Indian Navy.
Queen, master commander W. Worley.
Sesostris, master commander W. H. Hill, r.n.
Of the Bengal.
Hastings, 20, captain J. Wise.
Of the Tyne, Hulks.
Nimrod, 20, commander H. Kynn.
Sterling, ch. 8, lieut.-commander H. Kellett.
Young Hebe, ch. —, mr. R. R. Quin.
Cutter, Lorne, —, mr. T. Carmichael.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
Sovereign	949	Outrim	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bencoolen		Goldsack	"
Amelia	446	Grant (gr)	"
Charlotte	491	Lethbridge	"
Bombay Castle	600	Barker	"
Jain	395	Kames	"
C. Dumergue	300	Wield	"
Tweed	447	Lingen	"
Thomas King	345	Rogers	"
Gerrald	368	Campbell	"
Gaudalier	343	Oliver	"
Betsy and Sarah	167	Coppell	"
Earl Balcarres	1054	Baker	"
Nash Allen	900	Evans	"
*Lowjee Family	000	Avras	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	400	Graham	"
John Bryce	300	Robson	"
City of Palacos		Sherriff	"
*Candahar		Kier	Mercier & Co.
James Laing	410	Pritchard	"
Amazon	383	Holgate	"
Mermaid	400	Crowther	"
Penang	347	Canning	"
Charles Grant	1011	Pearson	"
*Sesostris		Mulless	Turner & Co.
*Isabella Watson	400	Mcdonald	W. & T. Connell & Co.
*Portsmouth		McCarthy	Ferguson Leighton & Co.
Thos. Grenville	604	Thomson	"
Hannah	471	Girdlyne	Russell & Co.
*James Taylor	491	Brown	"
Alexr. Barclay	480	Hale	"
*Coromandel	652	Gray	Fox, Bawden & Co.
City of Derry	419	Roberts	Jamieson & Hoy
Jane	226	Woolbery	W. Nye, Jr.
Hyacin	374	Hussey	"
Helen	631	Hickie	Dent & Co.
Alfred Balcarres	700	Lagrill	"
Malabar Packet	581	Hutchinson	"
Potomac	374	Fabens	Lindsay & Co.
Ann	323	Bennett (gr)	"
Helen	377	Montgomery	Innes, Finlayson & Co.
*Hermes	345	Gulley	"
St. George	342	Lamont	"
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Moses.
Agnes	300	Crowe	E. H. & Co.
British		Lloyd	"
Ann Maquin		Vesser	J. Matheson & Co.
Rose		Gilchrist	Russell & Co.
Anacion		Fox	"
Dido		Wrangel	"
Anacon		[illegible]	"
Sultan		Cushing	Wetmore & Co.
Hope	600	John Jones	Jones, Finlayson & Co.
*At Whampoa.			

By the East-India Returns and Chronicle Gazette we have received Bombay & Strait's papers; extracts from the Singapore Free Press of the 17th and 24 of July, will be found in a preceding volume.

The statement of the late commander-in-chief trade in junks from Canton-China and the island of Hainan is an interesting item:—*the English barbarians are the only foreigners who import opium into China!* What an extraordinary blunder! Such skill, such commercial resources, such energy, such

[illegible] enterprise, many of the expressed opinions on the opium trade have betrayed.

Yesterday the steamer Chinese anchored in the roads, and soon, after left for Hongkong. In her returned to Macao [illegible] plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot, [illegible] for Canton.

There were various rumours about respecting this return to the scene of our abandoned conquest, which it immediately imparted. We are told that the destruction of property in the British factory, on and after the 21st of May, was estimated at 310,000 dollars, and that [illegible] brought with him from Canton 110,000; and the remaining 200,000 are to be paid, it is said, within a fortnight.

It should never be forgotten that all that the city contained was at the mercy of the captors; only, therefore, according to the equal laws of war, their property; that any deduction from this right should be made on account of British property destroyed, is scarcely defended by the fact, that, but for captain Elliot's extraordinary and inexplicable consent, each, or any, property, would never have been again placed in jeopardy in Canton. Compare with these remarks and late correspondence, his letter dated 22nd May, 1840, and the notice that declared that the city of Canton was under the guns of the British forces.

We have just been informed by captain Johnson, of the *Recovery*, that on her way down from Hongkong to Macao roads, on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst., whilst at anchor in chow-chow water, in the Lantao passage, with light airs, he saw a boat—supposed Indrone—attack a large junk, apparently well laden and proceeding up from seaward. The attacking boat was about the size of a large fast boat; it stood repeatedly past the junk, and fired two guns with time, which the junk returned from one large bow gun, still continuing her course towards Hongkong; the boat and junk disappeared behind the island of (supposed) *Souchoo*; shortly after the report of musketry was heard, from which the conclusion was drawn that they had come to close quarters. The Discovery was at too great a distance to interfere.

An island bearing E.S.E. from the Lantao passage, where the Discovery was at anchor.

We have gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity of quoting from the pages of the London *Atlas*, lord Jocelyn's—"my months with the Chinese expedition, or, leaves from a soldier's note-book."

We have seen nothing but extracts from these "leaves", and we shall not therefore intrude our opinion upon "the note-book of a soldier" until we have read it; we have not heard that the book is in Macao, and therefore those who do not read the *Atlas*, but who do read the Register, will, we hope, not be displeased that the opinions of a stranger to China should be laid before them. The readers of the Reg. "that is, some readers, should be continued that all extracts—except the editors of newspapers—publish every thing to a charming easy volume, pity it is that passing events of interest, that make other and better men alarmed into a real state of feeling by the rude tramp of the horse rulers; and they are left to mourn that the old reality of life lets us pass dim.

Of a man, in [illegible]

[illegible] is reported that within the last few days two detained European seamen have been bought by the Chinese; they have been principally procured from Macao, but whether purchased by the local authorities or by the Hongs lately, we know not.

This fact is evidence of the intention of the Chinese, both the people and government, to return; but, not possessing any good system of drill, it must be long ere they attain any degree of confidence in the use of the musket—or for the bayonet, we do not think they have any intention of adopting its use: it is questionable whether they will not be rather remembered than assisted by the management and in the use of a new weapon of offence; and that they are more formidable with their sword, spear and shield, than they ever will be by the use of drawn Bess.

It is observed by the Chinese historian that in the beginning of the *Ming* dynasty, "the government in employing men, paid no regard to their rank. In commencing the dynasty there was an urgent demand for talents; and the empire being roused by the hope of rank and nobility, the human intellect at once rose above mediocrity."

Now the defence of the empire against the most powerful of all possible invaders is at least as an important an occasion to adopt the "Bonapartian maxim—"the career open to talents."—as the consolidation of the power and rule of a new dynasty; therefore, the longer the final struggle is deferred, the difficulties to the invaders must be increased in strength and power, and multiplied in number: never has Young's line:—

Procrastination is the thief of time

found a more appropriate and fatal application than to the successive self-called, self-ordered misfortunes and calamities which have been dragged down on the miserably-conducted expedition to China, the few military operations, always excepted, the sole merit of which remains with the naval and military chiefs and the land and sea forces.

Passage boat St. George.

This boat, of which mr. John Smith, of the Albion Hotel was the owner, left Macao on the 7th inst. at 4 p. m. with captain Graham, of the Thomas Lowry, on board as passenger. She arrived at Whampoa, on the 8th at noon, and left again for Macao on the 9th at 6 a. m.; on the 10th at 4 p. m. she was anchored in the mouth of the Hunsingmoon passage towards Macao, having a strong tide and head wind, dark rainy night. At about 8 p. m. the St. George was attacked by the Chinese smugglers, informers or government boats, most probably the latter—one man was severely wounded and thrown out the other two jumped overboard (one of the crew had been left at Macao)—the three were seen above, and were taken off by a fishing boat, and brought to Macao on the 13th at 3 p. m. The men do not know what became of the St. George.

[illegible] the outdoors, the British fleet at 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 11th inst. mr. James Thomas, of the Royal power, Master of the fleet, proceeded to the British fleet [illegible] to Macao, accompanied by his successor, [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 12TH JULY, 1841.

Arrival.—12, Calcutta, (Swedish) Miller, from Sing. & May. Passenger.—Mr. Upham.

Our private letters by the April mail inform us that words cannot express the vexation, sorrow, and indignation of all persons who have ever been resident in China at the intelligence from hence up to Dec. 18th and if the public press is to be considered to any degree as the organ of public feeling and opinion, the vexation, sorrow, and indignation must be general throughout the U. K.

Her majesty's ministers are said to share in these sentiments; and lord Minto to be sadly disappointed at the conduct of his brother: as that officer is absent and will soon be before his country, we forbear any remarks on his professional career in China.

In the *first* supplement to the C. R. of June 26, was published a translation, by Mr. Thom, of Yihshan's memorial on the attack of the city of Canton on the 20, 21 of May; on sunday last a friend kindly sent us a Chinese document containing Yihshan's report and two supplementary documents, translations of which we have the pleasure to submit to our readers in the supplement to this day's *Register*.

The report is not very clear in some parts in the original; and we suspect that most reports in other languages, detailing military defeats, will be found liable to the same charge: the subject is a most unpleasant one; the writers do not like to dwell upon it, and they may say with the Roman emperor

"Horrescit animus, meminisse horret luctu."

Canton, 4th.

Besides, there was no precedent in the annals of the celestial empire for such a disastrous report.

The first supplementary document expatiates the allusion to the repayment by the hongmerchants of tools 2,000,000, in the emperor's copy, which we published in an extra last monday.

Reports from Canton of the 9th represent every thing as quiet; no appearance of rebuilding the forts, &c. and we are of opinion that the government and people have received no severe a lesson—fully and openly confessed in this report to the emperor—that they will not be hasty in again subjecting themselves to the same humiliation.

We are a little surprised that the correspondent of the Canton Press, under the head of Kuhen, should throw a doubt on the schedule of Kuhen's property, published in our last number; as he is the very individual to whose kindness we are indebted for the Chinese original, and we were twice assured of its undoubted authenticity: once when the paper was sent to us, and a second time, when we expressed our own doubts of the truth of the contents of the paper.

Captain Duff, of the 37th M. N. I. died on the 4th instant, of fever, brought on by exposure to the weather during the attack on Canton. He was buried in the protestant burial ground early the next morning, with the usual military general honours.

We are told that the Spanish delegate, capt. Herrera, has been paid the sum demanded as indemnification for the destruction of the Spanish brig, Bilbaino; and we hope that *senor* Xinnoro, the chief officer, and his family, and his faithful servant, Theodore, have not been forgotten. It is also said that $10,000 will be apportioned to mr. Mark Moss, as some compensation for the severe sufferings he suffered from the gallant Wongshang; we have not whether the amount of *sycee*, Dent & co's treasury bill's has been furnished from the same fund—i. e.—the contribution levied on the city of Canton by the treaty of May 27.

The death of mr. James Hooker is a great loss to the British community in China; he was much respected by all who knew him, and he has been snatched away at a time when the brightest prospects were opening upon him in his pursuit as a merchant tailor keeper, which calling, from the altered state of our relations with China, and the possession of Hongkong, cannot fail to be a very profitable one.

Reports are current that all officers are ordered to rejoin their ships and corps on or before the 15th inst; this indicates a movement to the northward; but we think the arrival of reinforcements and the new commander in chief will be waited for.

We omitted to notice, in concluding the republication of the survey of the Chusan archipelago, that it was conducted by lieut. Collinson, supernumerary of the Wellesley; we know not the owners of his assistants; but we have seen a copy of the chart drawn by mr. A. Rogers.

We would warn masters of ships proceeding to Chusan, that it is highly probable every landmark indicated in the survey, that can be destroyed will be destroyed by the Chinese.

TRANSLATIONS.

Report of the Imperial Commissioners.

"On the 10th day of the 4th moon, (30th May) Yihshan, *Lungmuan*, and *Yangfang* sent in a report about the attack of the provincial city; whilst they themselves had made the utmost exertion for the protection of the same. It was fortunate that no injury had been suffered; and that matters would turn out in such a manner that their wishes for maintaining themselves strength of time would be realized.

They had now made temporary arrangements for the occasion, and hereby humbly presented a true and respectful statement of the real state of things, and looking up and beseeching the sacred glance at their memorial."

On the 6th of the 4th moon (May 26th) we repeatedly sent couriers to give an account of the engagements that took place for several successive days: this is on record.

We find that the provincial city is situated at the foot of the Kwanyin mountain, extending to the banks of the river, and the branches of the river from *Sikoi* join Thoto, and thence flow to the sea; by these outlets merchants and travellers approach the city. From the moment the barbarian vessels entered the river, we stationed there a number of vessels to form a strong line of defence, and close the communication in the directions of east and west. From Hecheh and Towanghow to Whampoa and thence to the Bogue, the maritime entrances of the river, because, in their progress, intricate, spreading out and extending to a considerable extent; and the approaches are indefensible; the areas of the fields are also too narrow for pitching camps and stationing soldiers.

From the direction of the northern hills the city is commanded from various positions; it is completely overlooked from thence; there were many barbarians who went there by stealth, and spied out the land, against which it was not easy to guard.

Previous to this time we prepared all the materials for attacking them by fire at *Naching*, 15 *li* from the city.

For this purpose we made rafts that had been brought from Kwangsi, and straw; and we stationed the troops of officers deputed for the purpose, at Kinchow, below the hills and other places which are in the district of *Sanshuey*; but the said rebels, after ascertaining that these double rafts were nearly ready, commenced hostilities on the 20th day of the 4th moon (May 26) the whole number of barbarians vigorously attacked the city; besides their steam boats steamed up to *Naching*, and opened their fire, traitorous natives disguised themselves as sailors, and continually entered our fire ships, and the fires spread right and left; whilst they burnt the greater part of the grass and food in the rear of our army. These traitorous natives jumped into the water and reaching the shore penetrated by land to the rear of our army: thus attacked on three sides *Naching* could not be defended. By this time all communication on the river by letter, was cut off, and there were no means of working the guns; nor any way of advancing, even if we had pressed forward we should not have been able to move on and reach the city; though the military could be provided from the public granaries with provisions, the people depended for their rice upon the villages, from whence it was brought.

Now as the city was strongly besieged, necessaries of life for the people were stopped; moreover, the firing never ceased, and the inhabitants of the new moved into the old city; and there treated each other with hospitality; but for any length of time they could not have borne the deprivations and want. The people, moreover, are easily swayed in their opinions. They never think that the provincial city is an important territory, and that the whole province depends upon it; whilst if there be the least degree of negligence or lassitude, the wretches in the various districts will immediately avail themselves of the opportunity and rise in crowds. Besides, the grand army, being assembled in the city might again be employed in the open fields and the soldiers under command might in various detachments be chosen to occupy difficult passages to entice the enemy (the troops being cooped up within the city, the report, explains that would be more available if outside), then there would not be the least respite to abandon the city.

We, your slaves, are responsible for the preservation or the loss of the city; and we could not consider a thousand pieces of gold when territory was in question. Your slaves have reflected noon and night upon this matter, and could not discover any means for effecting their purpose. They had previously ascertained that there were several small forts, not capable of containing many soldiers; we, therefore, stationed in the north, one part of the city the *chin* of the army, so that they might strongly protect the batteries. But when the barbarians by the way of Naching got on shore and advanced towards the north, we opened a fire upon them from the city walls, and killed more than ten, and more than 100 traitorous natives; the barbarians then retreated, and kept the crest of the hill in their possession, while they occupied the forts. By this time it had grown dark, and the army retreated for a while into the city.

On the 7th (May 27th) the inhabitants of the city confidently presented petitions beseeching us to protect the whole city and their lives. According to the reports made by soldiers stationed at the angle of a parapet the barbarians outside of the city pointed towards the wall as if they had something to say. We then immediately ordered colonel *Hwan Chaohing* to ascend the walls and look about him; he then perceived that there were several barbarian eyes who pointed with their hands to heaven and earth, but the colonel could not make out what they

plain their grievances. But general Tsun-Yangfeh exclaimed—"how can you suppose that a generalissimo of the celestial empire can grant you an interview? he has only received orders and has come here with the sole intention of fighting you, and knows of nothing else." The said barbarian eye immediately called his cap, dismissed his retinue of officers, threw down his arms on the ground, and made his obeisance towards the city.

General Tsun stated to your slaves that he had made enquiries into the state of affairs; for how, said he, could grievances exist, since the foreigners had shown resistance to the central, flowery empire, and had committed outrageous acts of the meanest description? He (the barbarian eye) said that the English barbarians could not barter their goods; that there existed no intercourse or facilities for trade; that they had lost their capital and had debts owing to them unpaid.

Since the generals met opened on both sides of the new city they had not been able to communicate what they had to say; and therefore he (the barbarian eye) had come hither to request the generalissimo to beseech the great emperor to show favour in paying the debts and graciously permit the (English) trade; they would then immediately retreat outside the Bogue, restore the forts, and not dare to create disturbance, and so forth.

According to the petition of the hong-merchants, the said barbarians in their statement to them, had only desired to trade as formerly, and to receive the full payment of the debts that been incurred for several years. They would then instantly retire with all their war ships outside the Bogue. We, your slaves, maturely weighed these matters; and found that the fortifications of the Bogue being lost, there exists no protection for those who are within or those without. If the whole multitude of the province wished to engage them, (the English) still the possession of the Bogue is indispensable. The best, therefore, that could be done, was to agree to this proposal, to preserve the city from danger, and give new life to the fainting inhabitants. We calculate the whole annual sum arising from the taxes and duties of Canton province, to be no less than 3,000,000 of taels. If only the business of the barbarians was shortly settled, the people might, in a few years afterward recover their accustomed spirit; but if we waited for any length of time, unexpected troubles might, perhaps, arise; which would involve us not only in heavy expenses and difficulties, but the people who are the sustainers of an empire might be involved in circumstances of great wretchedness, of no trifling nature.

For a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

We, therefore, resolved in public consultation to appoint Yujutachun the hunchowfoo, as our deputy to make a satisfactory arrangement; we therefore granted the prayer of these hong merchants, permitting them to trade with all the nations, to revive the drooping spirits of the people; because the said barbarians derive their very life and heart's blood from the trade. While once the barbarian vessels have gone out and the traitorous natives been dispersed, we could all along (from the city to the Bogue) increase the number of fortifications at every important point, and post and place additional guns; at the mouth block up the stranded with stones: then, we should be able to prevent the enemy and maintain ourselves effectually, and secure their others. Should they again dare to act contrariously, we would immediately stop their trade, and manage them well. This is a true statement of the matter

* Thus stranded barbarians were thrown down from the walls to the English officers; one was lost, in the gulf, and recovered only after a long search.

† The Chinese think and say that all governors and commanders on their side, and, from our already attack on their city and river, and our temporary management; which we conjecture by present for the great emperor's secret glance, making for interpretation.

First supplementary report.

We, your slaves, Yihshan &c., had received directions to lead forward the army and repair to Canton, for the slaughter of the English barbarians; and your slaves (all the high officers) are entrusted with the territorial jurisdiction, upon which we spend many an anxious thought. But in exterminating this ugly, detestable brood, in displeasing the celestial touch, and in rejoicing men's hearts, they dare not act rashly. But they are deeply grieved at having been obliged to come to these temporary arrangements, and feel themselves called upon to lay before your sacred company a true statement. There are almost eight different points respecting the attack and defence of Canton, which your slaves, Yangfeng, benignantly communicated for your sacred glance. When subsequently your slaves, Yihshan and Elangwan, arrived, they duly examined all the approaches to the principal forts, which were all defended.

We find that Canton has carried on a commercial intercourse for 200 years. The dispositions of all the barbarians is pointed to the Canton people: a fact generally known;—and the inhabitants of the other ports the fishermen—and tanka women, are still more familiar with the barbarians, and versed in their language; bothering after gain they are fond of fight, and easily abandon their villages. The barbarians, therefore, are not sparing of heavy expenses to engage them as mercenaries, and they are devotedly attached to the foreigners, only obeying their orders, and privately communicating to them news of all matters. Those who have been before seized and who suffered capital punishment, their traces are lost amidst the commercial bustle, and they cannot be recognised. Moreover, there abundant who have disguised themselves as soldiers, put on regimentals, and mixed with the ranks (of the English); while others have acted forward, and countrymen themselves, have deeply injured our army; their cheating devices are of various descriptions; and it is their scheme to afford assistance from the interior *. we ought to seize them privately and make an example of them as a warning to the multitude.

In the second moon, the fortfoo, Elangwan, printed a proclamation for their guidance; forgiving the past; we, your slaves, also repeatedly promised them very great rewards for their encouragement; but only very few returned to their allegiance.

All the guns of the army and navy have been spattered and lost; the marines have ceased to exist; and when we mount land soldiers on the river to act against the enemy, the fire of the barbarians proves to hot. The troops trusted to their entrenchments, sand bags, cotton bales, and cow hides, which they had stretched out for more than 10 cubits (in thickness), but even these were penetrated! Therefore the garrisons had no resting place for their feet. We have at present more than 17000 soldiers, and although them have, for a considerable time, seen a good deal of military service, and been obedient to their orders, they still say they never saw anything like the Canton affair. There was no stomach for fighting, and it was always difficult to fix a camp; many fell sick on account of having been long exposed to the heat and dampness; and the disposable troops from the garrison of Fatshan did not exceed seven tenths of the original number. When the barbarian vessels rushed forward to the attack of the provincial city, the officers and the people acted to the best of their abilities, and with ardour they kept steady, and held out for several days & nights, totally regardless of their lives. But, alas! native traitors deluded the people's minds, and when the barbarian bandits landed, and took possession of the northern heights the whole city was beneath their eyes and the danger most imminent.

Your slaves are grateful to the great emperor for preserving and consoling them; and having received orders to defend the frontier, should have made no account of their lives; but still at long there were several millions of human beings in the city who had, though innocent, met with such great misery; and reflecting, moreover that this province is a most important place, harboring the grandees, literati, and people, which are all of the greatest consequence; and that if once lost it would be difficult to recover it again; moreover, all the native villains in every direction, would make this opportunity to plunder, and the whole province would be thrown into commotion; we, therefore, no longer hesitated to conclude the arrangement. To visit on the whole country and state of affairs, the people on account of being confined for a long while, grew daily more frightened; they came forward in large bodies, with supplications and weeping, asking for advice.

We, your slaves, have again and again thought over the matter, but if we had not made our temporary arrangement affairs would have gone to rack and ruin and our ultimate results have been incalculable.

We, your slaves, having set forth (in this report) we now do we, awaiting the imperial decree for our guidance. Being, however, deeply pressed by the force of circumstances, we dare not be able to await long for an answer; and if our crimes committed under circumstances unpardonable; we therefore request that we may be delivered over to the capital board of censors punishment.

Second supplementary report.

We have again examined and found that the province of Canton has had commercial connections with all nations for nearly 100 hundred years; and that the hong and barbarian merchants have traded with each other in amicable years for a long period; the debts of the hong merchants are consequently great; and already have the barbarian merchants often requested the liquidation of their debts. Formerly collectors of maritime customs have degraded and imprisoned those hongmerchants who become deeply involved in debt (to the foreign merchants); and the debts were apportioned to the remaining hongmerchants each to pay so much in annual instalments: all this is on record: and this has been the system of commerce from former times until now.

It is now authenticated that the original hongmerchants, Howqua and his colleagues, have petitioned, saying,—"that formerly in our trade with the English barbarians; our debts to them were pressed up; and although many methods of liquidating them by yearly instalments were agreed to, yet the trade of the English barbarian merchants having been stopped since the 19th year (of Taukwang, 1839), and until we have been double to pay off the debts (by the added agreed up on). We now humbly request that you will instruct a clear statement—that the debts may be speedily cleared off; how dare the hongmerchants either to refuse or delay in the least degree, in pay these debts. Besides, the hongmerchants, all our present embarrassed state, although exerting our utmost efforts, still cannot supply so much as 2,000,000 taels and time is now pressing. Further, all our teas are already removed—or exported, and we have not no power to assist each other—in lending or borrowing. Looking up we earnestly beg that 2,000,000 taels be advanced to us from the imperial treasury, and be delivered to us under the proper forms, to enable us to pay the debts owing to the (English) barbarians; the same sum to be repaid in four years by duties levied on our trade: then the sum now borrowed, still, in the whole amount, till by and by returned: and so forth."

We, your slaves, have again and a fourth time reflected on this proposal; and although in consequence of the debts of the hongmerchants, yet just now, this fault (of advancing the public funds) looks like sinking in estimation with the consequence, of the disposition, of the (English) barbarians: and their punishment are not small or trifling: it is better to condemnend and allow the money to be advanced to the hong merchants, to be repaid by yearly instalments; this, on the whole, appears to be the best plan, and we therefore do not fear our rashness or absurdity in recommending it, and therefore we venture to submit it (to your imperial majesty). At the same time, that we make this report, the (English) barbarians are quiet; and the debts once cleared off, the barbarian merchants will hardly be able to make further pretension. Besides, considering these circumstances to the controller of maritime customs, we, your slaves, submit this supplementary document to our daily presented report.

By I. S. an. C. H.

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1841. NO. 29.

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A. 1. Brig BRIGHT and GAY, Captain Cowell. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE PENANG, captain Cameron has a considerable portion of her cargo on board and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 16th July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Clipper Bark URIAH, (late the MANOMEDEE) 136 tons burthen, at Tonkin, in the year 1839. For particulars apply to

Macao, 16th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship MERMAID, 400 Tons, A. W. Greenlaw, commander. For particulars refer to

Macao, 16th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

N. B.—Has good poop accommodation.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Fine new Ship ATHEL SOBRAMAN, Captain Lennox, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORD.

THE A. 1. Ship CONRAD, 300 Tons, Captain Cameron. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing bark, CHARLES DUMERGUE 300 tons, H. Cameron commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 300 tons, J. A. Brown, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE KITTY, Captain Wilson, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new bark, CITY OF PALACES, captain Sommary, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. bark AGNES, captain Cameron will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under English colours, of about 200 Tons Register, now commanded; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; built at Gibraltar by an English ship wright for a Man of War; the cabins she is partly ready will adapted, having good deck room and poop for 14 Guns; she is well coppered and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—Hongkong.
GIDEON NYE, Jr.—Macao.

Macao, 28th May, 1841.

FOR SALE,
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Schooner "JOVEN CUBANA" of 90 Tons. Apply to

J. V. JUGGE.

Macao, 19th May 1841.

TO LET.—A fine House situated in "Rua Direita," apply for the same to

"PORTUGUESE ANTONIO SEABRA.

Macao, 19th July, 1841.

A GENTLEMAN desirous of entering into business on Commission or exchange on moderate terms, or board on British brig "Lucas" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 20th, 1841. A. R. PATON.

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Turner has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

Macao, 1st July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

H. M. S. BLONDE.

WANTED a good steady man for One Boat stationed on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none land, apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the Indian Insurance Company of Calcutta.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of powers held by the undersigned, the outstanding transactions of the house will in China be continued by them; and they will give the firm to liquidation

W. C. LIGHTT.

Macao, 30th June, 1841. "JOHN H. CANNAN.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London at six months sight in sets to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Apply to FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao 19th July, 1841.

CALCUTTA, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—THOMAS DOUGLAS, Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS, Esq., are admitted partners in our firm from this date.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq., in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

CALCUTTA, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a Branch of our House under the style and firm of FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co., whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THOMAS DOUGLAS, Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS, Esq., partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

CALCUTTA, 6th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOME Esq., late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THOMAS DOUGLAS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF BENGAL, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such ships, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorised to take.

P. ROS. DIXON & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALL.

FOR SALE.

(Just arrived ex "Hannah.")

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale Quarts to Calcutta, 300 extra value fine Brown pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 extra fine, of the cases of Sherry, Table and Lacrar Port, Europe Pipes of white grape and black cabinet, Port ale, Turpentine, English and Scotch Cordials, 40 dozen Brewery Porter, Long Clothes, Flannels, Woolen Clothing, & the Guns, a few rough coat Pieces &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Hannah" or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Just received by the Spanish brig LAGUNA, a quantity of Europe letter paper and Havana Cigars of the superior in boxes of 1000 and 500 each.

Apply to P. DE LA HERAS
At the office of D. C. Trasbajantes.

Macao, 20th June, 1841.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Inquire at the Canton Register office.

Just received ex "Jane Thompson," and opening at SINGAPORE PLANTER, A-1 ale in capital order. Apply to

Macao, 6th July, 1841. D. C. TRASBAJANTES.

A few half pipes of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

2nd July, 1841. JNO. SMITH.

JUST RECEIVED EX SHYNEBOUND. Preserves—Guavas of Rosa, Figs & Marmalade, Brandy, and Jamaica, Bengal; Irish real Kennedy; Wine Sherry, Red and Brown, and Madeira; Cheese, Wiltshire; Tobacco of Rose; Rose Brandy and Marco Pumpkins Kennedy's Pedro Ximenes Gin, Maraschino and Prince Brandy; oil, Cabbage; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Tea do Chinese, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONERY. Letter Paper, gum and bold; Foolscap, do do; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber; Sealing Wax; Tarrant's steel Pens; Inks; Rubber; Instruments; enclosed Instruments and quarter Blotting; Memorandum Books, with Clasps; Visiting and Name Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Boxes, with lock and key, and rosewood; Walnut; Pocket-boxes; Black bills of exchange; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private", "Answered" &c; Office Tape, Sealing tape, tin-cases; Red and Black Ink; Capstan do; Silver mounted Shell Bracelets Intaglio, &c.

GROCERY.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Potted Meats, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Oil sardines; Honey Bees; Berkley and Pine-apple Cheese, &c. &c.

Wines and liquors of every description, and unexceptionably quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

Macao 20th June, 1841 JNO. SMITH.

N.B. One set of KNIVES and FORKS with metal handles, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price $50.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Montezuma, and for sale on moderate terms:

Tayloe's superior Sherry, in pipes and quarter do do Port. Brown stout, well up and bottled in case bottles, in 5 Pickled Herrings in small kegs.
Bengal Boiling Wax.
Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

LP Wines, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Boulogne, Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Sodas Water, Hock, Carvalho, Rubino. Apply to

BERNARDO DE LEMOS.—or Gonzalez.
or D. BASTOS.—Praia Grande.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

Payne & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 2 dozen dozen
" Bengal Club Chutney
" Sauces of Cabiles
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tiger's sauce, for [illegible]
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Bar Soap in 1/2 & 1 lb cakes
" Veal Stock do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Potatoes pickled on tongues in tins of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
" Do Pork Bacon, in tins
" Do Spiced reduced Beef, in the [illegible] packed the Bengal way
do do do

Apply to BROTHERS LANE, Macao
or the Ship GUY FOX OF FINDLAY, Hongkong

Macao, 1st May, 1841

FOR SALE.—A few cases of fine Irish Brandy, Gin (Pearl) in boxes, Manila Cigars, sale superior, Gray drillings, striped, 8 bengazes. Apply to

Macao, 20th April 1841. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—Six arbitral Cigars, and Cigars, with [illegible] Land to Shore Manila. Boys of different sizes. Manila; 1 to make to Superior. Apply to

GONZALVO PERES DA SILVA,
at J. V. Juggs, Esq.' Office.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

ON SALE.—Amoyese Water and Fine Brown. Apply to good, Dacca long Tigerss, Manila Rattan. Macao, 15th July, 1841 or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—Amoyese Sugar and Pecco to Bombay Sugar Brown Sugar, of 20 fine and under, just [illegible] Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

Statement of the opium exported to Great Britain from the outer anchorage, and from Canton, between 1st July 1840, and 30th June, 1841. (From the Hongkong Gazette, July 10th, 1841.)

| Date. | Ship's Name. | Destination. | Balance. | Cargo. | Capt. | | |

[illegible] a copy of letter which I addressed to him on the subject of the Hongkong, and I have to inform you that he has been pleased to appoint me to the office of colonial secretary, with [illegible] salary, to remain at Hongkong during the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, [illegible]

[illegible] Amherst, Amherst [illegible]

[illegible] Hongkong, Street Bay, 1841.

[illegible] Government, [illegible] Amherst, [illegible] Hongkong, [illegible] Amherst, [illegible] Hongkong, [illegible] Amherst, [illegible] Hongkong

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, passage, destination and consignees.

Ships	Tons	Captains	Agents
Moorhead	[illegible]	Davis	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sarah	[illegible]	Cuthbert	"
Clarkson	421	Lockhart	"
Julia	[illegible]	Rogers (jun)	"
C. Dunnigan	[illegible]	Crowell	"
Forest	447	Larson	"
Granada	[illegible]	Campbell	"
Gondolier	343	Oliver	"
Betsy and Sarah	167	Connell	"
Earl Balmerino	[illegible]	Baker	"
Shah Allum	[illegible]	Evans	"
Thomas King	[illegible]	Bennett	"
Lawjee Family	[illegible]	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	[illegible]	Graham	"
John Barry	[illegible]	Robson	"
City of Palmyra		Sherriff	"
Gardener		Kerr	Shawtow & Co.
James Laing	418	Pritchard	"
Amazon	383	Hodgson	"
Penang	347	Cushing	"
Charles Grant	1211	Prentice	"
Phoenix		Mathias	
Maxwell	[illegible]	Grosvenor	A. A. de Melo
Elizabeth Watson	[illegible]	Macdonald	W. A. Connell & Co.
Beulah		James	" (Co.
Pelorides		McCarthy	Pogmann Leigh-
Thos. Grenville	[illegible]	Thornhill	" (ton & Co.
Hannah	471	Gordyne	Connell & Co.
Thomas Taylor	413	Brown	"
Alexr. Boring	551	Hale	"
Commander	[illegible]	Ryan	Fox, Ravenshaw &
City of Derry	413	Roberts	Jardine & Haw.
Jane	[illegible]	Wentworth	G. Nye, Jr.
Hycrie	[illegible]	Hannah	" (Co.
Helen	481	Hickie	McEntosh &
Abel Rahmann	[illegible]	Lagrin	"
Winfield Baker	[illegible]	Hutchinson	"
Fatima	[illegible]	Fabers	Lindsay & Co.
Ann	[illegible]	Fassett	"
Clarinda	[illegible]	Gedge	James, Fletcher &
St. Kenya	[illegible]	Lamont	" Co.
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Moses
Agnes	[illegible]	Cushing	Bell & Co.
Arrived.			
Ann Hoskins		Verner	J. McEntosh & Co.
Lucas		Bennett	Russell & Co.
America		Fox	"
Lizzie		Townsend	"
Barbary		Cushing	Wetmore & Co.
Cleared.			
Hope	[illegible]	Jno Jean	James, Fletcher & Co.
Al Wheaton			

By the *Surrette, Jr.*, we have received Central-Asian papers to the 23d of April, but papers to the 6th of that month had reached us previously by the *Thomas King*.

The last five days the weather has been unsettled, squally, and rainy, and the barometer variable, which is usual at this period of the year, and it is most probable that Hongkong, Macao and their neighbourhoods will shortly be visited by severe gales from the eastward if not by typhoons; and we are inclined to think some heavy weather has already occurred a little distance to the NE. From the threatening appearance of the weather on Sunday evening the sch. Young Phebe, bender to h. m.'s ship Wellesley, under the command of mr. Temple, ran into the inner harbour of Macao without permission: this proceeding being contrary to the regulations of the port, the local courts was immediately convened; we have not yet heard the result of the local court's deliberations.

We have been told that the Bengal volunteers and Sikhs, m. l., have been inspected, and declared unfit for active service; it is reported the skeletons of three corps are to be removed to the island of Hainan, previous to their return to India.

Private letters state that sir Wm. Parker has selected captain Peter Richards of his flag capital, and lt. "B. Chiswell" of his secretary. Sir William and staff were to leave London by the overland of the 4th of May; and the *Cornwallis*, 72, is to be commissioned for sir William's flag, and to sail from Plymouth with all practicable dispatch.

From the contents of the English papers, it may be concluded that the cape and east India stations are to be combined, and form one command.

The report that admiral Elliot is to succeed sir Wm. Parker at the admiralty has been contradicted on authority.—(Examiner).

We understand that the new governor of Timor is on board the Magnolia; immediately she anchored she fired a royal salute to the city of Macao.

We have not yet been able to obtain the name of the officer commanding her.

By the *Apollina*, mrs. Anne Noble, the widow of captain Noble, of the transport Kite, which vessel struck on a quicksand to the south of Chapo, near the mouth of the Tarentang, at noon, on the 15th of Sept. 1840, is a passenger.

After drifting about in a small boat until the evening of the 17th, their boat was conducted by some Chinese fishermen up a small creek; on the morning of the 18th they were taken to a temple, and in attempting to regain their boat were made prisoners. Mrs Noble, without either shoe or bonnet, cap or cloak, in only a thin morning gown, was *struck* by the Chinese several times, & then *chained* round the neck. The people thronged around her by thousands; "their savage cries were terrible" one of the wretches stole her wedding ring off her finger; never can mr. Noble forget "their fierce grimaces and savage threats." She was dragged through the mud and rain, hanging to the coat of a tall man, who held her by the chain: as her feet were continually slipping in the mud, the Chinese were obliged to give her a pair of straw sandals: thus, with dishevelled hair, was she dragged for at least 20 miles. For the history of mrs. Noble's sufferings we must refer our readers to her "*Narrative*" and to the C. P. of March 29, and April 6, in which numbers it is republished.

The treatment this lady experienced, so far from exciting any feeling of rancour against the brutes in human shape, her tormentors, —appears to have been submitted to and borne with all the faith and meekness of a christian, with all the unconquering coolness and feminine submission of a woman. The prisoners were all put into cages—such as a wild beast should be confined in; mrs. Noble's was scarcely a yard high, a little more than ½ of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into that she was lifted, the chain round her neck being locked to the cover; yet, after her arrival at Ningpo—when they were allowed to see each other, and were let out of their cages for that purpose, mrs. Noble even bestowed the endearing distinctive epithet of "*little*"—on her cage—it cannot be called a couch for the couch not the down—of misery—calling it—*her little cage!*

It must be remarked that these unfortunates, who will always be hereafter known in history as the '*Ningpo prisoners*,' were not in the custody of the Chinese until the 18th of September, and that the armistice with Keshen and Elepoo was signed on the 15th: it follows, then, as a matter of course,—as yet only were they not taken with arms in their hands, but were shipwrecked and starving wanderers, driven about at the mercy of the tide and winds.—That it was the imperative duty of their countrymen, the British plenipotentiaries, admiral the hon. George Elliot, c. b and captain charles Elliot, r. n. —to make their instant release, and restoration to their countrymen, a case past out of any future negotiations and why was not this measure,—dictated by every feeling of humanity, national, christian, professional and manly—instant upon? the answer to this question must be given in England and to the English people.

Immediately on mrs. Noble arrived in Macao, a subscription for her relief was commenced by her countrymen of all ranks and professions; and after paying mrs. Noble's passage money in the *Apollina* and expenses in Macao, the sum of $3 901.5. has been remitted at 4s. 10d. per dollar by the trustees to messrs. Magniac, Smith & Co. London, for investment in the government funds in the name of the trustees, for the benefit of mrs. Noble and her only daughter.

On her departure, mrs. Noble addressed the following letter to the trustees.

Gentlemen,

"To you in particular, as well as my kind friends in general, I would, are I leave Macao, offer my deepest gratitude for the very liberal subscription raised on my behalf in my affliction, and the rich provision made for myself and beloved child. Your generous efforts and warm sympathy can only be duly felt and appreciated by one so sincerely affected, bereaved, and so truly destitute as myself. But my heart can take pleasure in the universally kind feeling evinced towards me; surely, you have caused the heart of the widow to rejoice, and the God of the fatherless shall bless you. Yes, we have the firm promises of the almighty that you shall be rewarded.

"Will you, gentlemen, oblige me by transmitting these my sentiments to my numerous friends. Permit me to remain with gratitude,'

your's ever indebted,

Anne Noble.

Tuesday, 13th July, 1841.

To Messrs. Matheson, Dent, and Olds, trustees.

It will be well to follow up this subscription by recording the very handsome gift of $12,000 by HERMENEGILDO RODRIGUES, esq., for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China. The feelings of universal charity so feelingly expressed in his well-written letter must elicit the approval and admiration of all; but it should be remarked that HERMENEGILDO RODRIGUES, is a *Parsee*, descended from the ancient followers of the tenets of Zoroaster—the natives of inland districts—not the fierce riders of the wave—some of his ancestors or coapatriots were or are sailors; neither is there any affinity or consanguinity between his nation and the native seamen of India; we, therefore, cannot but hope that his example will be followed by the sea going men of all nations who frequent the British settlements in China; and that at the present moment those who are benefitting by the exertions and valour of the British and sepoy troops before Canton,—in having their claims liquidated from the funds levied on the Chinese, will, forthwith, add their contributions to the noble sum of $12 000, at once thrown down as a nucleus for a future *Dreadnought* hospital in China by Parsee generosity; for there cannot be a doubt that the goods so pillaged and so payed for were the *head* sailors of the season —or rather time.

The public will learn with satisfaction that among other claims for property destroyed in the factories, captain Elliot has included $1400 as the value of the

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 20th JULY, 1841.

Canton public clock. We trust those who are still here of the subscribers who paid for purchasing and erecting the clock, will come to the resolution of remitting home the 1400 dollars for the purchase of a new public clock, to be erected on whatever spot circumstances may render advisable at the period of its arrival in China.

We learn some compensation has been also recovered for the destruction of the pulpit, seats, &c. in the Canton chapel; and we trust the monument to the memory of Mr. Roberts, one of the firmest minded men who ever administered the E. I. company's affairs in China, has not been forgotten.

While on this subject of indemnification for property destroyed, and first quoting h. m.'s plenipotentiaries public notice, dated Macao, June 18, 1841 —

"Persons who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be allowed to present between this date and the 30th June, an inventory of the particulars and amount of the losses."

A declaration with is affixed to the schedule of the amount.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

we have to remark on some singular claims, allowed or rejected.

By this notice an inventory of the particulars and amount of the *losses* by *pillage*, is only required; yet we have heard that the firm of messrs. Augustine Heard and Co. U. S.'s merchants, represented by Mr. Coolidge, has sent in the following schedule of claims:

Loss of furniture, household utensils &c.	$10,000
Cash in transitu	5,000
Personal inconvenience suffered, & risk of life!	15,000
Books, papers, desks &c.	6,000
	$36,000

That a thrifty U. S.'s merchant should have in Canton in May 1841, after two years of continued troubles, $10,000 value of household furniture &c., & $6000 value of office book, desks, and papers, appears to us to be marvellously stringe; and that he should prefer a claim *for personal inconvenience suffered and risk of his life* appears to us marvellously selfish & impudent; were not, has not, *all* & *every* one been put to personal inconveniences and losses—except the members of h. m's. commission—for the last two years?—& as to the risk of his life, why did he remain in Canton after having been warned away by h. m's. plenipotentiary? It has been very currently reported in Macao that this same U. S's. merchant was *overheard to warn* the hong merchants of the intended attack of the English on May 24—the queen's birth day—but the troops could not be advanced in time, and the Chinese forestalled the intention of h. m's. plenipotentiary;—and when he and his companions were released from the common house by a party of the Cameronians, one of them said—"that he never thought he should see the day when the glitter of an English bayonet would be pleasant in his eyes—but it is now"—or words to that effect.

This same U. S.'s merchant must have no mean opinion of the value either of his *case* or *life*; nay, he must be *alike imperial* in his notions, for every thing belonging to him be *taboed*: why, hear it, ye captors of Canton; start from your graves ye valiant Cameronians royal Irish, 49ths, and ye for deceased high-caste Rajahpoots—starved or done to death by bad water, rotten provisions and heartless neglect,—he, a citizen of the U. S. claimed $50 for his *dog!*—*this* claim was disallowed, almost to think, of a claim for losses from those who have been and are now riding roughshod over the ruined English pedestrians in, Macao, through the rich fruits of their two years neutral agency—whilst British blood has flowed like water, and British treasure has been scattered by the hand, that will never together it, to the winds!—giant in pelf—dwarf in manhood.

We take no credit for the English nation or name, in paying the claims of the merchants of the U. S. We are taught, by the highest authority, "*to make good use of our opportunities!*"

[illegible]

Our latest advices from Canton informed us that all is quiet [illegible] the Canton authorities are, like [illegible] Malapus, quite unshaken and speechless any thing.

It is for the British merchants to consider whether they will upset the machine of the proprietors [illegible] opinion [illegible] that trade—but now one trade be conducted with ruined merchants—might be at once renewed, on the usual terms in Canton, the Chinese government and people would be too happy to throw the mantle of oblivion over the past two and a half years *and never again provoke such another visitation*: and as would, *mr. dread*, h. m's plenipotentiary: but it is too late: *jacta est alea*.

Or, or about the 18th *June*, we were told by a christian missionary, that another christian missionary had told him, that, *at Macao*, captain Elliot had told him, that he, captain Elliot, was one of the happiest men in this world—that all things had come to pass as he had foreseen; and that we, i. e. the English nation, had gained our cause—every thing we could wish for—that the ransom of $6,000,000, ought to satisfy us, &c.

Since the 18th *June*, we have been told by another party, that captain Elliot has said that he is the most miserable of men; that, notwithstanding his £3,000 a year, the veriest shiftless slave (to be shirtless now with the thermometer at 90 is a great luxury) who applies for his labour, for his daily bread, is happier than he is;—we also think and believe as, i. e. any man is happier than captain Elliot.

Now, with deference to these conflicting statements from the mouth of h. m's plenipotentiary, we presume to remark that ransom's are obtained when the lion's practice to make fair the depredations of his brethren;—the British troops advanced to Canton on the 26th of May; the earliest despatch for India left on the 29th of May: taking the *Mac book* for our guide, how easy it is to address lord Palmerston as follows:—

My lord,

I intend to attack Canton on the queen's birth day, but to take and hold the city is not my intention; for, being well informed as to the state of health of our very small force and the numerical strength of the army (where, saith to say, my lord, no *fun* has ever been going on), I merely mean to to encompass the city and alarm the authorities and people by a display of the power of our light bobs, so to make them fulfil the terms of *Kanhen's* treaty; that is, at least to dub up $ 6,000,000, if they cannot *confirm* me in my pet government of Hongkong; moreover, I am well informed as to the state of feeling of the thousand villages round Canton; & hundred of thousand of villagers; and I must strike the iron whilst its hot, and make the Chinese fork out out their pewter. 29th May.

30th May.—Just as I told you—see my clairvoyance—my *prevoyance*;—here we are in possession of Canton—the Chinese, or rather old Howqua, my very particular friend, has coughed the cash to the tune of $6,000,000. I cannot now enter into particulars, for I never saw, or heard of so much money before: however, my shine is not *Froth* if I don't manage that some of it shall not stick to my fingers, &c.

Our readers will learn with joy that Alexander Anderson esq., is appointed medical surgeon in China: this gentleman has not only served his country but his countrymen and the world for the last seven years; he has most strenuously followed his motto—*cold epitheyma per orbem*; and every Moh here, European and Asiatic, look with confidence to his confirmation in the office of the highest medical superintendence in China.

We must defer our notice of captain Elliot's *Hongkong* proclamation to the people of Canton—*they, their wives* and *daughters*; what know if his declarations are *true*—on the contents of the last *Hongkong gazette*, and yu B's. letter until our next number; when the continuance of treasure per Calliope and Conway, the hiring and purchase of the Thomas Grenville and Mary Gordon, may call for our attention.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Macao, 19th July, 1841.

Dear Sir,—The silence—at the passing events—of Britannia and other useful writers, both in your paper and in the Brother press, appears quite unaccountable, and tends to look as if we had surmounted all the difficulties and troubles of which they with reason complained—while, mr. editor, under the present state of affairs, the subject perhaps never needed of more attention than what it need now; and of amongst the most important and foremost—there is a general feeling of surprise that no systematic plan is adopted or sufficient protection afforded towards the establishment and continuation of an outside trade, which current events show that it is susceptible of existence. The fresh hindrance to the trade of the port of Canton had at once brought to the outer waters several cargoes of teas, & the same hindrance has nearly spoiled the whole of the export trade to India to the outer waters as all the vessels for India having loaded their cargoes outside from and through China, bottoms, with the exception of perhaps the *Lowjee Family* which vessel was being loaded at Whampoa and despatched in all May. The difficulties lately experienced in the shipments outside can always be recounted for in any trade in its infancy and Fear of opinion, mr. editor, that with a little fostering care and due protection the outside trade would become one of value and importance in so much so it would prove hurtful to the custom fund and the Canton treasury—the sinews of Chinese preparations and war.

yours most truly,
E.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY 1841.

Mean.	Max.	Min.	Barom.	Winds.
			Mean, from 6, 9, 12, to Night.	
Mean.	Max.	Min.		
1	71	74	29.00	East fair, fr- cldy mod- br- sunshine & cldy fr- br-clearing & fr- br- night light ra- fine br-
☉ 2	70	72	29.94	ENE a E. cldy fine breeze sunshine & cldy mod- br- fair & fr- br- night fair fr- br-
☉ 3	73	77	29.91	East fine wd- fr- br- sun powerful fine br- fair and fr-br-night fair fr-br- [fine br- fair and fr-br-SE night fair fr-
☾ 4	73	77	29.91	East a SE fine, wd- mod- br- sun powerful
☾ 5	73	77	29.89	SE a ESE fine wd- mod- br- sun powerful fine br- fair and fr- br- ESE night fair fr- br-
☾ 6	74	77	29.91	East a ENE fine wd- fr- br. clouding cldy fine br- some ra- fr- br- night cldy fr- wd- ENE
☾ 7	72	67	29.95	ENE, NW cldy, a little ra-, fr- wd- mod- rain fine br- NW some ra- fr- br- night rainy fr-wd- NW-
☾ 8	63	66	30.03	NW, NNW a NE small rain, thick wr- mod- wd-wet thick wr-mod- wd-some ra-fr-br-NE night showery fr-wd-NE
☉ 9	64	69	30.02	NE light rain, mod- wd- cldy and mod- wd- cldy and mod- night cldy. mod- br-
☉ 10	67	71	29.96	NE a East & ENE cldy mod- wd- cldy fair wd- fine br-cldy fr- br- Ea-night cldy, fr- wd-ENE
☾ 11	69	70	29.95	ENE cldy light rain fr- wd- cldy & very fresh wind cldy fr- wd- night dark very fr- wind,
☾ 12	69	73	29.96	East a SE cldy light rain mod- wd- showery and mod- wind cldy, mod- wd- night clear, fine br- SE
☾ 13	73	75	29.97	SE ra- cldy mod- wd-cldy and sunshine fr-br-cldy fr- br- night ra- cldy fine br-
☾ 14	75	76	29.91	SE, NW, SE cldy and thunder, mod- ra- and br-clearing to bright sunshine fr-br-SE fair fr- br- night fine br- SE
☾ 15	74	77	29.95	ENE, East fair ra- cldy fr- br- clearing and sunshine fr-br-cldy fr-br-East night fine fr-br-East
☉ 16	73	77	29.94	East fair, fr- wd- damp fine cldy sunshine fr- br- fine wr- br East night fair mod- br-
☉ 17	74	81	29.88	SE, SW, So fine mod-br, ra-cldy damp sunshine fr-br- SW fine fr- br- South night fine fr-br-
☾ 18	76	80	29.78	SW a NW- fine fr- wd- ra- cldy- cldy and fresh wind cldy fr-br-night squally thunder and rain wd- NW
☾ 19	69	73	29.89	NW a East fine fr- wd- cldy and sunshine fr-br-cldy fr. br-light rain night fine fr-wd- [br- cldy fr- br- fine wd-
☾ 20	71	75	29.93	East fine ra- cldy fr- br- fine sunshine fr- br-
☾ 21	71	75	29.97	East fine ra. cldy fr- br- fine sunshine dry wr-fr-br-ra-cldy fr-br-fine wd-ea-fine fr-wd-. [fr-br-ra-cldy fr-br- fine
☾ 22	72	75	29.94	East fine ra- cldy. fr- br fine cldy sunshine
☉ 23	72	74	29.90	East fair ra- cldy fr- wd cldy nothing to ra- fr- br- fine fr- br- night clear fr-wd-[fine fr- br-night cldy mod- br
☉ 24	72	75	29.90	East fair ra- cldy fr- wd- sunshine & fine br-
☾ 25	73	76	29.95	East cldy fr- br- sunshine and fine breeze fine br- cldy fr- br- night cldy mod br-[cldy fr-br So-night cldy mod br
☾ 26	74	79	29.91	ESE, SE, So- cldy fair, mod- br- cldy fine br-
☾ 27	74	79	29.78	SW showery with thunder, mod-wd-sunshine fine br-so cldy mod- wd- night mod- br-
☾ 28	76	77	29.74	SW fair with sunshine fine br- sunshine and sultry fr- br-rain with thunder and lighting night cldy little wd-
☾ 29	74	76	29.77	SW ville to SE & NW fair with sunshine fine br-sunshine & cldy to ra-fr thunder wd-NW night cldy little wd-
☉ 30	74	75	29.80	SW a SSE a E. mod-ra little wind cldy fine br- SSE fair & fresh breeze night ra- cldy fr- br- E.
☉ 31	75	76	29.70	NE, ENE, & NE light rain, fr- br- cldy fine wd- ENE fair cldy fresh wd- night fine, fr-wd- NE

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CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the Canton Register.

[illegible]

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, JULY 27TH, 1841. NO. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL, OR EUROPE.

THE A. 1. ship BERWICK CASTLE, Captain Cuppia. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SAMARANG.

THE BRIG [illegible] will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Macao, 26th July, 1841. MOGIGAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Portuguese Brig, INDIAN QUEEN (formerly the MARINER'S REST) now lying at Macao, at Tank, in the port Table. For particulars apply to
Macao, 26th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR CHARTER.

THE English British Ship BERNARD, 600 Tons, A. W. Gunyeon, commander. For particulars refer to
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fine new Ship AHIET MOHAMMAN, Captain Lipton, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. ship GOREAD, 700 Tons, Captain Cameron. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing bark, CHARLES DUMERGUE, 300 tons, H. Guerin, commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. ship THOMAS KING, 300 tons, J. A. Rogers, commander. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE KITTY, Captain Willis, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new bark, CITY OF PALACE, Captain [illegible], will have early despatch. For freight apply to
[illegible]
Macao, 20th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. ship AGNES, Captain Cunningham, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to
Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

PEARSON, OR CHAMPION.

THE [illegible] ship "JOHN CROSKA" of 400 Tons. Apply to
J. T. JONES.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

[illegible]

FOR LEASE.

THE Hong House formerly occupied by "The Hongmen," apply for the same to
FRANCISCO ANTONIO GRAMA.
Macao, 19th July, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—[illegible] Apply at Tank.
July 14th, 1841. [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] Macao, 1st July, 1841. MOGIGAR & Co.

TO M. A. BRONDE.

WANTED a fast steady Seaman for the Brig [illegible] Apply on board the Brigs, at Wampoa; or on shore, apply to [illegible] who can produce good certificates of character.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed agents in China, of the Canton Insurance Office.
PARY OF CALCUTTA.
Canton, 21st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on under the firm of RENNIE & Co. will cease from date hereof.
In virtue of powers held by the undersigned, the outstanding obligations of that house will be taken up and discharged by them, and they will close the affairs of the concern.
W. C. LEGETT.
Macao, 20th June, 1841. JOHN H. CANMAN.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London at the months sight in convenient sums, apply to
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 19th July, 1841.

CALCUTTA, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Thomas Dickens, Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Robert Tweddle, Esq., are admitted partners in our firm from this date.
The interest and responsibility of Janio Hindmarsh, Esq., in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.
FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

CALCUTTA, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a Branch of our House under the style and firm of Fergusson, Leighton & Co., whose interests and responsibilities are identical with those of our house, we have this day admitted Thomas Dickens, Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Ross or Thomas, Esq., partners therein.
FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

CALCUTTA, 5th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Charles Ross, Esq., late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and at Canton from 1st May 1841.
FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Thomas Dickens and Robert Tweddle, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Canton, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Great Insurance Office of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorised to take.
[illegible] & Co.
Canton, 22nd June, 1841. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

Just arrived on "Hercules."

[illegible] Tea, Sugar, Rice and Alkanet, Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, [illegible] Tea, Assorted gold Pekoe Tea, [illegible] Tea, Hyson Tea, Hyson Skin Tea, Gunpowder Tea, Long Leaf, Pekoe Souchong, Bohea Congou, Sugar candy, Rice, Alkanet, Pale Ale, [illegible]
Apply on board the Ship "Hercules," or at the godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Just received by the Spanish brig Lucinda, a quantity of Sugar bottle porter, and the pale Ale of the superior brewer of Bass and Bitcombe.
Apply to
F. MARIA SERRA.
At the office of Serra, Macao.
Macao, 6th June, 1841.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED BY THE "GREYHOUND."

[illegible] Fine Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Doyles, Quilts; Percy's Indian rubber Springs; Fine Turkey red Twill; India Rubber; hand-sewing [illegible] Stationery; Shorts on Worsted, with Clasps; Shifting and Sewing Cards; Fancy Cutlery; Portable Razors, with Jack and Bag, and others; Waters; Perfumes; Black, blue of [illegible] Ribbons, in sets of "Pilots," "Answers" &c. (Ornaments); Spring tape measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying Ink; [illegible] Mustard, Pale or Blonde, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Oil Sauces; Hungary Sauce; Berkley and Pineapple Cheese, &c. &c.
Wines and Cordials of every description, and an unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to
Macao, 26th June, 1841. JOHN SMITH.

TO-DAY out of KNIVES and FORKS, with metal heads, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price [illegible]

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Pekin and Antiquity, and for sale on moderate terms:
Hodge's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.
[illegible]
Fine Port, [illegible]
Alsop's Pale, pints and bottled in any bottles in 3 [illegible]
Finished Mustard, in small jars.
Bengal Sealing Wax.
Bengal and English Gum.
Apply to JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 5th June, 1841.

[illegible] Macao, 1st July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived per Rosebudson, [illegible] Good Pale, Double Cheese and Bohea, Bohea Water, Hock, Carpets, Mohair. Apply to
BERNARD DE LUGO.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A very selection of delicacies for the Table; [illegible] Apply to the undersigned firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and respectively [illegible] for the sale of their Brands from Bombay, viz.
Payne & Co's Choice assorted [illegible]
Bengal Club Chutney
Bengal of Chutney
Curry paste
Curry powder
Chop's sauce for [illegible]
Milk punch
[illegible]
Lemon syrup, for [illegible]
Chili vinegar, in pints
Plain vinegar, in pints
Best [illegible]
[illegible]
Dried herbs
[illegible]
Apply to
EDWARDS, LAYE, Macao.
[illegible]
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A [illegible] Brig [illegible] Apply to
Macao, 20th April, 1841. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—American White and Pink Sugar. Apply to [illegible] Dorset, long Tumeric, Macao Sugar, [illegible] July, 1841. or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] Apply to
[illegible]
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

London Mary, May 4.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail from India of March via Marseilles reached London on 9th April, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China	24th Jany.	Madras	20th Feby.
Singapore	3rd Feby.	Ceylon	17th do.
Calcutta	16th do.	Bombay	1st March

The steamer Oriental, with the remainder of the mail, reached Falmouth late on the evening of the 19th of April.

The steamer Oriental, with the mail of the 30th April, left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 2nd of May.

The lords of the treasury have declared Chinese free bonding-part for tea, coffee, sugars, and all other goods that can be legally imported.

We are sorry to announce the death of mr. John Pearson, late advocate-general of Bengal, an amiable man and an accomplished scholar.

W. Leslie Melville, esq., has declared himself a candidate for the east India directorship.

Lord Jocelyn was married, on the 20th of April, to the Lady Frances Stanhope, daughter of the late Earl Carrick.

Mahomed Cassim, recently arrived from Bombay, has been elected a member of the city of London club, and an honorary member of the Athenæum, and is to be presented at the next levee by mr. J. C. Hobhouse.

It appears by a return moved for by mr. Herries, that the total sum expended by the east India company on account of the expedition to China, to be paid by her majesty's government, at the latest period at which such could be ascertained, was £935,298, 7s. 9d., of which £156,000 has been already paid.

Her majesty's ship Cornwallis, 72, has been commissioned on the 7th of April, by captain P. Richards, for the flag of rear-admiral sir W. Parker, naval commander-in-chief in the Indian seas. It is not yet determined whether sir William proceeds overland or round the cape; this will depend upon the news from China by the next mail.

The preliminary arrangements concluded between captain Elliot and the imperial commissioner at Canton, have been universally reprehended in this country in every particular. In fact, it is considered that the money expended on the Chinese expedition has been utterly wasted; that Keshen has completely outwitted the British envoy; and that the footing upon which our trade is to be conducted, is as uncertain as it was previous to the open rupture. To talk of six million dollars as an indemnity instead of six million pounds is quite absurd, independent of which, even this amount as receivers shall have to pay to the Chinese in the shape of an extra duty on tea. It is very generally reported and believed that lord Palmerston is wholly dissatisfied with the preliminary articles, signed by captain Elliot, for the settlement of the quarrel with China; and it is even added, that the government is likely to increase the strength of the Chinese expedition.

[illegible]

Extract—London, 6th April.—Lovegrove, the person charged with the robbery at Windsor Castle, has surrendered.

The account of the year's and quarter's revenue was published last night. Compared with the revenue of the preceding year, the decrease has been 200,200l.; compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, the decrease in the present quarter is 70,514l. The deficiency in the consols is 901,042l. on the year—84,115l. on the quarter. The deficiency in the post-office is 832,000l. for the year—37,000l. for the quarter. In the branch of assessed taxes there was an increase for the year of 600,000l., but a decrease on the quarter of 44,000l.

The rev. William Cockburn, b. d., who was last week deprived by his archbishop of the stanzas of York, the deanery, was formerly of St. John's College, and was twelfth wrangler in 1795. He proceeded to the degrees of M. A. in 1798, and D. D. in 1816. He was the first elected christian advocate, to which office he was appointed in 1808. Dr. Cockburn is the third son of the late sir James Cockburn, bart., of Langton, Berwickshire, brother of the present baronet, and uncle to sir G. Cockburn, g. c. b. He married [illegible], eldest daughter of the late sir Robert Peel, and sister of the present baronet. This lady died in 1806. Dr. Cockburn succeeded from Markington in 1808. The value of his dignified preferment is about 1,800l.

April 6th.—The lord Chancellor has introduced a bill abolishing the privilege of peers in cases of felony.

No incident has occasioned a more intense interest in the city for a long time past than the report of the United States bank committee, contained in the journals received yesterday. It acknowledges a loss of 20,000,000 dollars, out of a capital of 35,000,000 dollars; but the mode in which it proposes the different creditors between these sums are evidently of a description which renders its realization doubtful.

It is reported that commodore Napier will become a candidate for the borough of Marylebone at the next election.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, cousin to the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, has expressed his readiness to come forward to represent the borough of Sandwich, on the conservative interest, the first vacancy that may occur.

On the 30th of April, lord J. Russell gave notice that on May 21, he should move for a committee of the house, to take into consideration the trade in corn. It was intimated to his lordship that that would be a holiday, whereupon lord J. Russell said that he would make the motion on the first order day following.

The house having resolved itself into committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the exchequer rose to make his financial statement for the ensuing year. He calculated that the national expenditure would be:—

Interest on the debt	£29,434,000
Other charges on consolidated fund	2,480,000
Army	6,867,000
Navy	8,806,000
Ordnance	2,075,000
Miscellaneous	2,985,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada	160,000
Expedition to China	400,000
Making a total of	£50,731,000

The Chancellor of the exchequer next entered on the items of the revenue which he participated for the ensuing year. The customs, he expected, would produce £23,000,000, the excise £14,000,000, the stamps £7,150,000, and he thought he might rely upon it that the total revenue would not fall short of £48,310,000, which would leave an apparent deficiency of £2,421,000, but real deficiency of only £1,700,000 to be provided for. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to find some means to make up the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, without imposing any additional burdens on the people; and, this he proposed to effect by increased consumption, by raising the duty on colonial timber to 20s., and reducing that on Baltic timber to 40s. a load, and leaving the duty of colonial sugar at 24s., and reducing that on foreign sugar to 36s. per cwt., from which arrangement he looked for an increase of revenue to the amount of £1,300,000. This would leave £400,000 to be provided, and this sum he had no doubt would be amply provided if lord J. Russell's intentions as to the corn laws were adopted. If they were not agreed to, it would of course become his duty to make provision by direct taxation.

Scotland.—General Thomas Gordon, of Cairness and Buthlaw, expired rather suddenly at his seat at Cairness, Aberdeenshire, on the 20th of April. The general had chiefly resided during the last twenty years in Greece.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway will be opened throughout, from end to end, on the 1st of August next. The whole line of railway is a very animated scene.

Dr. James Browne, of distinguished literary reputation, expired at Edinburgh on the 14th of April.

The Gateshead Observer discovers that the claim to the earldom of Perth of Mr. T. Drummond, upper pitman at the Pensher colliery, is superior to that of mr. G. Drummond, late of the 45th or 92d regiments, and gent. Pens. de Maréchal, in France.

In the sheriff's court in Cockermouth, the rev. J. Noble, of Lorton, was nonsuited to pay £1 damages, at the suit of a mr. Miller, for defamatory, slanderous expressions in the pulpit, imputing to the minister of the plaintiff's father old matters.

Ireland.—The Earl of Belmore died at Castlecoole on the 25th of April. The deceased ship, who was in his sixty-seventh year.

Lord Blayney has announced his intention to become candidate for the vacancy in the Irish representative peerage occasioned by the death of Earl of Neill.

Lord Castlereagh, it is believed, will be a candidate for the vacancy in the Irish representative Peerage caused by the death of the Earl of Belmore.

[illegible]—The budget has been presented. The expenses of the country were estimated at 18,234,000 rials, and the revenue at 666,126,539 rials, leaving a deficiency of 221,107,761 rials (2,210,000l.). It was stated that queen Christina had not received any part of her pensions, and that, in consequence of the poverty of the treasury, queen Isabella, like all the other pensioners on the civil list, had only received one-third of the pension settled on her.

The government has commenced a suit against the clergy. The chapter of Toledo, having placed itself in opposition with the archbishop, the minister of justice had thought proper to address a circular letter to all the professors of the kingdom, in which he deplores that the chapters and parish priests did not use their pastoral zeal and influence in order to remove certain scruples and uneasiness which had arisen in weak minds, since the interruption of ecclesiastical relations between Spain and the court of Rome.

Tea.—The market was not so much influenced by the news from China as had been expected. During the month only a limited business was done, and prices have remained nearly stationary.

May 4.—The deliveries of tea last week for home consumption amounted to 592,000l., being considerably over the returns of the last five weeks. The stock of this article in the port of London is 137,000 packages of free trade, and 20,000 chests of company's. The market has been steady, though rather dull, since our last. The market quiet, company's congou 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb.

Raw Silk.—Since our last the prices of Bengal and China have continued exceedingly languid. Imports, 500 bales of China and 700 bales Bengal; deliveries a third less than previous month. Prices—Bengal, Baulcah, 10s 6d to 13; Commercially, 12s to 16s; Cossimbazar, ord. 12s 6d to 14s, ditto, sup. 16s to 18s; Fatehpore, ord. 12s 6d to 15s, ditto, sup. 17s to 19s; Gonatea, ord. 12s to 18s, ditto, sup. 16s to 18s; Hurripant, 11s to 19s; Jungypore, 11s 6d to 18; Malda, 11s to 17s; Rajmahal, ord. 13s to 18s; sup. 16s to 18s; Sooiah, ord. 11s to 18s, sup. 17s to 18s. China, Taslee 25s to 27s; Canton 8s 4d to 16s; Chinchew 10s to 14s 6d.

Death.

Jany. 26.—On his passage to England, on board the Mulhera, in the 27th year of his age, lieut. George Davis, of the 13th royal Irish, son of col. W. B. Davis, of upper Harley-street.

Latest Intelligence.—May 6th. We regret to announce the death of N. S. Bilmington, esq., a director of the E. I. C.—The Earl of Wildegrave and captain Duff, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with a cruel assault on a prisoner, were yesterday sentenced in the court of queen's bench to six month's imprisonment, and the former to pay a fine of £200, the latter of £20.

We regret to say that we must yet have to record the sudden Providence, through new counts from America are to the 17th ult.—The elections to Canada continued in favour of the constitutional party. Lord Sydenham had been seriously ill, but was recovering.—Admiral sir W. Parker, it appears, is a passenger on board the Oriental.—Last night lord Melbourne, in reply to the duke of Buckingham, said he had received all his former opposition to an interference with the Corn-laws on considerations of name only; but he felt a [illegible] had now arrived to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] Lord J. Russell [illegible] that on the 7th, he should [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] for the importation of foreign silk.

Consols for Money closed at 89½ to ¾; ditto for the account [illegible] to ¼; three per cents. [illegible] 89¾ to ¾; three-and-a-half per cents. [illegible] 99¼ to ¾; bank stock, 146 to 7; exchequer bills, 18s. to 15s. premium.

[illegible]

April 10th.—China.—Lord Ellenborough presented a petition signed by 18,000 principal inhabitants of Paisley, complainant of the state of downright in that district, [illegible] the trade with China. And [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Chinese Government.

Lord Ashburton, and [illegible] Government [illegible] Parliament [illegible] of a [illegible] Government. He believed he knew [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] which had been [illegible] the [illegible] of the Chinese Government.

Viscount Melbourne replied that the papers [illegible] were not in possession of the Government [illegible] had already been [illegible] to the public. Upon the subject of the [illegible] of government he [illegible] that he [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible].

Petitions of Merchants [illegible] to extend [illegible] which appeared in the petitions. It was [illegible] that the Merchants [illegible] from their [illegible] in China, in 1834, whereas in point of fact it had taken place in March preceding. He had [illegible] in 1837, (sic) that the conduct of government was [illegible] in endeavoring to carry on hostilities with a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] from the position of affairs between this country and China, to [illegible] that [illegible].

Earl Stanhope thought that the noble Duke was wrong. In his chronology, as he believed it was not until [illegible] March that the expedition took place; however, that did [illegible] the petition could not be received [illegible] of the [illegible].

The [illegible] petition, it was found to be on the table and [illegible] consequently it was withdrawn.

[illegible]

April 23rd.—Damage of the Chinese.—Lord J. Russell, in reply to Sir R. Peel, said he had heard, through India, of an action with the Chinese, in which many lives were lost; but [illegible] had [illegible] that country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

24th.—China trade.—Sir Crawford presented a petition from Bombay, [illegible] the [illegible] of our trade with China, and praying the house to take into its serious consideration the [illegible] calculated to affect a [illegible] of that trade, and to place our commercial relations with the Chinese empire upon a firm and permanent footing.

Mr. Crawford said he had given notice of his intention to move that the petition of European and native merchants of Bombay, relative to the China trade, be laid upon the table. He understood that the last advices received by the government did not [illegible] days to make into a case as those contained by private individuals, and as the discussion could to prejudice [illegible] before the [illegible] arrived, he should postpone the [illegible] until other [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] for the week ending April 24th.

Ships arrived at York for the purpose of inquiry into the charge of [illegible] brought against the [illegible] of York, have decided that he is guilty, and he has been [illegible] to [illegible] accordingly. The conduct throughout the investigation was most [illegible].

A [illegible] ship that taken [illegible] the [illegible] of Philadelphia, [illegible] for [illegible] to sell [illegible] which he [illegible] out of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Yesterday a [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] before the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A duel was fought at Alton, Illinois, on the 4th March, between Judge Smith, of the Illinois supreme bench, and Mr. Wyckoff, late secretary of state for Illinois. They [illegible] with [illegible] pistols, Judge Smith [illegible] the [illegible], and [illegible] on the first. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FIRST SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.
CHINA, TUESDAY, 27th JULY, 1841.

It would be tedious to your lordship to pursue details of the extraordinary homage we, an enlightened people, have been accustomed, from time immemorial, to pay to this race of ignorant men, who really are, for the most part, in a state of total barbarism.

The fearful have been accustomed to consider of their starting-up the trade in tea, has been the prolific source of innumerable evils to our merchants, and in proportion to our plunder their capacity has increased. The extortion robbery by fraudulent bankruptcies, wretched humiliation in all our correspondence with their officials, which we have suffered for ages, will scarcely fifty years hence, be credited by those who shall then read the strange history of our connexion with the Chinese. But these things are foreign to the object of my present communication, which is, as your lordship may infer, from the observations with which I began this letter, to point out what I conceive to be the errors of captain Elliot in his negotiations with the Chinese.

In the first place, then, my lord, I, in common with the vast majority of her majesty's subjects connected with India, do most strongly impugn the political appointments in China made by the government since the revocation of the east India company's charter. At that period, perhaps, when things were going on very smoothly at Canton, a bedchamber lord, like lord Napier, would answer very well; his duties were anticipated to be slight, and neither long experience nor great talents, seemed to be necessary for the due fulfilment of the end sought in appointing a sort of consular agent at that city. Still, however, much as I agree with your lordship in your ideas regarding general government, and compelled as I am by the success which has in so unexampled a degree crowned your lordship's foreign politics, to admire the talent with which providence has endowed you, I cannot hold you quite exonerated from blame, in appointing to so distant a charge, an entirely unproved man, who might have almost irreparably injured our national character before your lordship could have had time to put him right by your instructions, or have entirely removed him from the scene of errors.

Captain Elliot's appointment was even worse—and I do not know what, at that particular juncture, the period of lord Napier's death, and the beginning of our differences with the Chinese, could have induced your lordship to pass over the multitudes of highly gifted men, who have won renown in India by the talent they have displayed for the highest branches of civil and legislative government, and to appoint to an important diplomatic post an individual known only to the world as a mere military man, a naval officer, and who has since proved himself utterly incompetent to manage with credit and success the most trifling political negotiation.

My lord, it is vain to say that any one with moderate abilities, and a fair education, is fit for a consular post or a political residency. Where all is accustomed to go smoothly it may be true; but it is always within the range of probability that differences may arise; and in so distant a quarter, where a twelvemonth elapses before instructions can be applied for and received, no one, except a tried man, one who has proved himself, when left to the resources of his own genius, an individual on whom the government and the country may safely rely, that neither the honour of the one, nor the interests of the other, shall suffer where he is to guide, should have received this most important appointment.

From the time of captain Elliot's arrival at Canton unto the present moment, there seems to have been a sort of Chinese incubus, on his mind, cramping his energies, paralyzing his motions, and, I might almost say, paralyzing his whole powers of thought and action.

Instead of repelling insult in that high tone, and with that noble disdain which we might have expected from him, not only as the representative of a great nation, but as a man and an officer, we have seen him exhibit not only a total insensibility to language which ought to have called for the loudest denunciations of wrath and indignation, but return to it addresses so meek, and of such pusillanimous forbearance, that the Chinese themselves must have been at once both gratified and astonished.

My lord, the nations of the east, from the Euphrates to Japan, are, from natural character and peculiar government, alike the creatures of superstition and vanity. With them, for the most part, show is everything, and, as with children, first impressions are rarely eradicated.

It was more from his native impudence and the natural credulity of the people amongst whom he was born, that Mohammed owed his success in propounding a new religious faith, than the truths he announced or the morals he enforced. In our own possessions in India our whole course of policy, from the days of Clive and the magnificent marquis Wellesley to the present moment, has been to impress on the minds of our eastern subjects, by outward show and dignified language, sentiments of awe of our greatness, and admiration of our genius; and there is hardly a nation to be found, from Himalaya to cape Cormorin, who ever seriously doubts the practicability of any undertaking by the east India company. And this, my lord, is the way to act with all half-barbarous nations; if you seem to suspect yourself of weakness, nothing can be expected from such adversaries but unmitigated contempt and causeless injury. On the issuing of the first insolent edict by Lin, the first high commissioner with whom captain Elliot was brought in collision, the English official should have replied in a strain becoming the representative of his nation, denouncing even the emperor, and threatening him and his subjects with the dire effects of our hostility.

However, his conduct is now subject for history, and I should be sorry to trouble your lordship with a recapitulation of the series of miserable measures pursued by that officer, from the suspension of hostilities after the capture of Chusan, to the last crowning deed of folly and mischief effected by his hands after the brilliant success which attended our arms in the destruction of the forts in the Canton river by our ships and troops.

My lord, it is rumoured that captain Elliot would never have thus stopped short our gallant soldiers and sailors in their career of victory, had not your lordship, alarmed by the prospect of a war with France, imminent at the date of those instructions, not given orders to him to conclude a peace with the Chinese at almost any price; and this, as the report goes, is the only explanation which can be given of the strange haste with which Keshen's proposals for a peace were entered. Had he persevered in his hostilities but for a week, perhaps for a day longer, he might have obtained what terms he chose, from their not altogether groundless fears of seeing the rich and populous city of Canton a prey to the cannon of our fleet and army.

And now, my lord, we have peace with them; we receive 6,000,000 of dollars, a sum which will hardly pay the expenses of the military expedition, and the barren islet of Hongkong, which is deemed by the supine negotiator to be worth the three or four millions of money due for the opium so unjustifiably seized by the tyrannical Lin, and for which the owners of the drug will have a right to come on our impoverished exchequer.

My lord, this is a most lame and impotent conclusion to an expensive expedition, which, if common talent and dignity had directed it, would have produced results of lasting benefit to the nation.

The islet of Hongkong is, you may depend upon it, my lord, quite useless to us, as far as commercial purposes are concerned; and if we hold it, it will prove, like the island of Ascension, expensive and burdensome to us. If we had merely stipulated for free ingress to the northern ports, and unmolested trade with the subjects of the celestial empire, our ultimate advantages would have been greater than they will prove from this worthless territorial cession.

My lord, you are imperatively called upon, by a due regard to the interests of our beloved country, to withhold your ratification from this wretched treaty, which is really so bad as not to admit of a single opinion being expressed in its defence. Civilians, military men, and the mercantile interest, all concur in condemning it. With respect to the opinion that our national faith is plighted by our representative, I know enough of the bad faith of the Chinese character, to be certain that fifty opportunities will be offered to us during the negotiations regarding minor details, to evade the fulfilment of the treaty, and to try anew the *ultima ratio*.

As a primary measure, captain Elliot ought to be instantly recalled, for he seems to have forfeited, by his weak and vacillating conduct, the confidence of all, and a negotiator of known talent sent out to fill his place.

My lord, there is no dearth of men able to conduct the Chinese affair to a conclusion honourable and profitable to us, but let us pray that no family considerations, no partiality for colleague or partizan, none of that nepotism which seems to have absorbed China patronage, be allowed to defeat the public good. I could mention a dozen eligible for the post, and even whose names would be a security that no blunder would be committed, and whose experience in eastern affairs would prove of inestimable value in dealings with such negotiators as the boastrong Lin, and the crafty Keshen. The right hon. Holt Mackenzie, formerly territorial secretary at Bengal—Francis Warden, late political secretary in Bombay—and, above all, sir Charles Metcalfe, the most popular man, as an Indian governor, of the day. One of these men at the city of Canton, in the room of the present unfortunate—I had almost said, imbecile—resident, would, with the ample means at command now in the China seas, not only bring us triumphantly through the difficulties which now beset our commerce and national honour in that region, but would lay the foundation of a trade between England and the celestial empire, so fruitful of advantage to the former country, that the results, if calculated, would startle even the most sanguine.

My lord, the country waits with impatience to learn your decision on the treaty in question. Surely your lordship will never identify yourself with captain Elliot in the feeble policy he has pursued, but will rather avow your strongest reprobation of the haste, indecision, and pusillanimity which are its distinguishing characteristics.

My lord, the public are sensibly alive to the shame which this treaty, this second convention of Cintra, has already brought on the national character, and something energetic from your lordship's lips, is absolutely necessary to convince it that the interest of the country, in its foreign relations, are safe in your lordship's custody.

Let us then hope that the disapprobation of captain Elliot and his policy, so loudly expressed by the Indian press, and so largely participated in by the British public, will meet a ready echo in your lordship's breast, and that a prompt remedy may be applied by your lordship's hand to the extensive evil which that officer has inflicted on our best, our commercial interests.

I am, your lordship's obedient servant,

April 21, 1841. Merchant.

—The Sun, April 26.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand to you the following statement, for the information of your numerous readers.

On thursday, the 22nd instant, at daylight, blowing strong from the S. to SE., we passed a quantity of wreck, chairs, &c., at once moderate with a heavy sea; observed a man on a piece of wreck close to the ship; shortened sail and instantly hove the ship to; lowered the quarter boat, and fortunately picked the poor fellow up in the last state of exhaustion; and from his account he had been three days adrift on the piece of plank we took him off from; he is a native of Portugal, name—and he had been a seacunnie on board the schooner "Rosa," from the east coast, bound to Macao, which vessel appears to have foundered during the dreadful typhoon of the 21st inst., when the unfortunate commander and crew met a watery grave.

At noon, the grand Ladrone bearing N. ½ E. dist. 29 miles, after securing the boat and making sail, observed a junk off the weather bow, with loss of mizen mast, making signals of distress; hauled up, and passed close to windward of her; she appeared to be a total wreck and sinking; the whole of her sails, bulworks, and rudder gone, and the sea making a continual breach over her; she had a numerous crew on board, who were making most earnest entreaties on their knees for assistance; hove the ship to, lowered both quarter boats, and fortunately succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, 46 in number; the poor fellows, when safe on board, knew not how to express their thank fulness at the narrow escape they had had from the awful death they were so near meeting; the junk was evidently settling down fast in the water, and no doubt in a few hours more would have sunk.

I feel thankful to providence that made me the humble means of saving so many human beings from a watery grave; at the same time I assure you I feel thankful for my escape from the late severe weather; for although we had not a typhoon, being well to the southward, still we encountered a very heavy gale from the SW., with a tremendous sea, which endangered the ship in running before it, and forced me to lie to for nearly 18 hours under a close-reefed maintopsail.

yours most obediently,
W. FRASER,
commanding the ship *Good Success*.

Saturday, July 24, 1841.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.

Extract from a private letter from a lieut. colonel in the Bombay army, per *Good Success*, from Bombay.

"Our mail arrived June 6, I send you the enclosed packet; I have also added my copy of the London mail, and am happy to add a piece of news you will not find there, and which will I trust give you all, my navy friends in China, great pleasure. The appointment of sir Henry Pottinger, of our army, an old and valued friend, god-father of my Sarah, as envoy extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of China; a better man you could not have; he is an Irishman, and has been for the diplomatic line in India almost all his service. He was with me at the battle of Kirkee, where the pitchers turned against us, and was near one of us, Elphinstone's attaché. His travels through Beloochistan many years ago, when he penetrated in disguise through that wild country, and was made a slave, and forced to eat dried grass, poisoned him out, when resident in Cutch, so we shall soon have to form the treaty with Scinde. He was made a baronet for his services, and spent home last year for the first time after 31 years in India. I saw a short note he wrote at Grindlay's office dated 4th May, in which he says he was sent for from Cheltenham by sir John Hobhouse, and had just been appointed, and should probably be out in the east mail. I really congratulate you on this, for he is up to all the tricks and chicanery of the native courts, and rely on it will not allow himself to be bamboozled. I wrote to ——— to ask him if he will lend any hanging hath these letters for the war steamer Semiramis, which is to suppose will take sir Henry on, the Lorne being here for the admiral."

MEMORIAL.

[TRANSLATED BY MR. TIEN.]

Extracted from the Peking Gazette of the 6th and 9th days of the 3rd intercalary moon (28th and 30th April 1841.)

THE slave Yu Kuen,* an imperially appointed high commissioner, and lieutenant governor of the province of Keangsoo, kowtowing presents this memorial, on which he prays that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slave has just received a communication from the great military council to the following effect.

"We have received an imperial edict stating that "the Pootoutang (or Tartar lieutenant general) Haeling, has memorialized us, praying that, 'the whole of the ports and harbours along the sea-coast be secretly and suddenly closed † so that neither a single individual nor a single ship be permitted to go out or in; by which means the grain and rice of the central land shall not be furtively conveyed to the outer seas for the support of the foreigners, and by which means we shall be able at once to pounce upon all the native traitors and thus get good information as to the position and intentions of the foreigners &c. &c. &c.' The said memorial refers to Tinghae which has just been recovered; command therefore, that the high commissioner presiding in that quarter examine carefully into the actual circumstances of the case; and let him with his whole heart and soul ponder and deliberate if the proposal may be put in force or not, and duly report the same in course to us; and at the same time let the original proposition of Haeling be fairly copied out and sent on for his careful inspection &c. &c. &c. Respect this!"

Your slave, in respectful compliance, has made due examination and found that along the whole line of sea coast salt is produced (naturally in large quantities; the people have no constant means of employment (on shore), and their disposition is to follow a sea life. Those who possess some little capital, trade to the north and south of the empire; they bring foreign goods and produce into general consumption, and thus give employment and support to multitudes of the poorer classes; those who possess no capital make their vessels their homes while the wide ocean is their estate; these sink and rise amid the tempestuous billows, and when their fishing is successful they exchange their commodities for an humble measure of rice and common food! Thus, if we number those who live directly by the sea in the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang alone, they cannot be under several tens of thousands of individuals; while those who reap benefit from the commerce carried on thro' them, are absolutely innumerable! In reference to the two provinces of Canton and Hokien, their salmo productions are still greater, and their commerce is still more extensive; and as the people who are employed in it are more numerous, so in proportion is their power of working evil! Were we at once to shut all the ports as has been proposed—granting that those who have capital might invest it in some other form and engage in another line of business (as some in anticipation have already been petitioning me about),—yet those who possess no capital, being thus suddenly deprived of their means of support, must fall into the stream of evil and become robbers and pirates! ‡

Moreover, on looking back to what took place last year after Tinghae was lost, the fishermen, because that their means of livelihood were cut off, cherished in their hearts a lifelong thirst of revenge. The Tungcho of Shepoo, Shookongchow, chief magistrate of Tinghae—we at that time chief magistrate of Kinhwa, a minor district of Ningpo(foo) and at a single wave of his hand several hundreds of these fishing vessels flocked to him, all burning with desire to reconquer the place; but as the regulations of the army would not allow it, they were compelled, in a short time, one and all of them to disperse;—this however shows that they (the fishermen) had no share in supplying the foreigners with necessaries. §

After the 6th moon of last year the foreigners made a practice of getting into their ship's boats and sailing along the whole line of coast of the eastern part of the province of Chekeang, trying to purchase bullocks and looking for fresh water. Now, a tho' our poor people might desire to make a profit by them, yet they did not dare to hold any intercourse with them; but afterwards, seeing the mandarins bestow cattle, and sheep, and eatables (this alludes to Elepoo's presents to the admiral), they publicly gave themselves up to the business of supplying the foreigners without the slightest dread about the matter, for the mandarins having put on no prohibition the people thought, that they were doing no wrong! ¶ And thus affairs went on till the arrival of the new footman, Lewyunke, who strictly forbade such intercourse, and then they gradually began to retrace their steps. * *

Thus, then, they were the stupid, poor people dwelling along the sea-coast who supplied the English rebels with necessaries, and even they had an example shown them to do so;—the merchant ships and fishing vessels had really nothing whatever to do in the matter. Moreover, the owners of these merchant vessels are people of solidity and have some property at stake; some of these vessels with their cargoes are worth several thousands of taels, and many more are worth several tens of thousands of taels of silver. The district mandarins give them a stamped chop or pass; when they arrive at any place, it is therein stated; when they sail, they have an appointed port to go to; the mandarins, soldiers, & police-runners along the coast have all their ears and eyes about them, they are ever on the qui vive; if these vessels were carrying necessaries to the

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* On the disgrace of Elepoo, Yukeen was specially appointed to succeed him, in remedy by his bamboozle the too lenient measures of his predecessor. He now resides at Chinkiang, and the whole of the Chinese islands are under his authority.

† This was actually done by the emperor Kanghe about 150 years ago, when he not only shut all the ports but also compelled the inhabitants to retire 50 miles inland, to avoid communicating with the pirate (or patriot chief) Koxinga. The terror Haeling (or, forsooth, the many of his countrymen) profoundly ignorant; Chinese in Tartar coffin now, is not like Chinese in Kanghe's time, and the British empire in the 19th century is a somewhat more formidable enemy than the persons Koxinga of two centuries prior.

‡ All this reasoning made is very valuable. A few foreign vessels of our diminutive between Chusan and Ningpo point (which they call in their statistical works the *street of the whole world*) would even make fearful havoc among their countrymen.

§ Yukeen is here perfectly correct. After Chusan had always been celebrated as a fishing station, yet we were nearly three months there before we could get a bit of fresh fish for love or money. *Afterwards* it became plentiful enough in our market, and tho' the high commissioner is our severe enemy, it is but fair to confess that he states the reason of the change very correctly. The Chusan people are not a whit less greedy of or poor money than the Canton people, but they are infinitely more afraid of their own lives.

¶ *Anglice*, where there is no law there is no transgression.

* * When Elepoo entered on his public career at Chinhae, a number of publicans (they were certainly not worthy of the name of merchants) came over and opened shops in the empty shops of our English city of Tinghae. There they sold their gew-gaws and many of them no doubt learned their money to good purpose. On the arrival of the new footman at his post, we saw several of them packing up as if preparing to start. We asked the reason, and they all said, "that having finished their business they were going back again." We were aware of Lewy's prohibitions, and again asked if they had nothing to do with their going away, they again (laughingly) answered "no"! We met the same difficulty in getting information everywhere. One day it rained these crack young fellows were blustering to no chance his fellow-lapper's fellow that some of our Mandarins had commanded us during my stay quarters; we promised, to have it all put to rights again if he would only bring us the latest numbers of the Peking gazette next time he went to Ningpo (he was going and coming every week), but he declined the bargain! In fine, we spent more money there than they, these fellows, or their good fellows ever heard of, and we came away without making one friend!

THE SECOND INSTALMENT.

Second Supplement to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 27th, 1841.

foreigners, impossible would it be to conceal it from or deceive them? This would cause the mandarins and their followers to squeeze and extort as the price of their connivance, and the profit they obtained from one party would not pay the bribes required by the other party; therefore the most of them have the good sense to keep well while they are well.

And touching the fishing vessels, tho' the owners of these may be poor people, yet they leave in the morning and return at night, by regulation, they have a specific point which they set out from and which they come back to. There is a petty mandarin duly appointed to search and examine them, and as they are but small craft, it can be seen at a single glance if they have anything on board prohibited or not. And further, last year it was the native merchant ships that assisted the imperial troops to beat back the foreign ships of war from Chapoo. It was the merchant ships of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Chekiang that carried over the troops intended to slaughter the English rebels. It was the fishing boats that spied for us and brought all information about the affairs of the foreigners and rescued the unfortunate natives of Tinghae. It was the fishing boats that aided us to prepare all manner of combustibles, whereby to attack the foreign ships by fire. †† and it is at this moment the fishing boats that regularly carry the grain and the pay for the imperial troops now in garrison at Tinghae;—thus, then, the trading junks and the fishing boats are what we must of necessity employ, and there is no principle of reason by which their egress may be stopped or their means of livelihood cut off.

But granting that there are trading junks which setting the laws at defiance, still hold illegal communications with the foreigners and continue to supply them with provisions,—these must anchor off the small uninhabited islands or the out-of-the-way nooks and corners where the footsteps of the authorities never reach; they cannot possibly enter the regularly appointed trading places and harbours before the eyes of all men,—thus, if the proposal suddenly to close our ports were to be put into effect, we should only be throwing obstacles in the way of the fair-trading merchantmen and the well disposed fishermen, while we should be as far as ever from finding a clue by which to put a stop to the illegality of supplying the foreigners with provisions.

I find that our fishermen devote themselves exclusively to their occupation of taking fish and mending their nets; they are most actively employed during the whole year and even then they can hardly get food to put in their mouths with all their exertions, and there are many among them who in their whole life time never saw such a thing as a silver dollar; if these people were to carry provisions to the foreign banditti, it could only be with the prospect of making a large profit by doing so, and what they would really gain by such transactions would be small indeed! if we therefore by promising them handsome rewards could awaken their cupidity we might thus turn them to very good account, for they would most certainly never throw away the chance of obtaining inexhaustible riches, for the paltry sum to be snapped up by clandestinely supplying the foreigners with necessaries!

Acting upon this principle your slave, after his arrival at Chekiang published and circulated a proclamation, offering certain specific rewards for capturing alive, or slaughtering the foreign robbers—and stigmatizing every class of people from the highest to the lowest to join heart and hand in the good work,—if there were any who clandestinely supplied the foreign banditti with necessaries, then were they immediately to be beheaded for holding such traitorous intercourse;—and at the same time I sought out Pan heng tsai and the others who last year captured the false foreign mandarins Anstruther and Douglas, and had them handsomely rewarded on the spot—thus for the last month and more the disposition of the Tinghae people has been exceedingly favorable, their spirits are up, and they are overflowing with a desire to show their mettle.

In fine, I have collected from all parts a great many riff raff whom I have stationed at out-of-the-way places and little islands off the coast; these are instructed to go on board the foreign ships, either under the pretence that they have got fish to sell, or that they want to buy opium, and they are to spy out the best plan by which they may get the foreigners ensnared and captured. ‡‡ By this system of extending the rewards to all classes, the imperial troops will feel ashamed to be outdone in courage and activity, they will therefore fight with the keenest animosity: and in fine, this being the time when we must of necessity make use of all our vessels and all our people, the proposals of the gallant Footootung to close the ports is quite impracticable and needs not further to be discussed.

Regarding the subject of "native traitors," those who, properly speaking, belong to the two provinces of Kwangtung and Chekiang are very few indeed. And those that are from Canton and Hokien, are yet born the children of your sacred majesty! Perhaps, thro' desire of gain, perhaps pressed by want, they have entered the service of the rebels! But both these suppositions admit of palliation, and the door of repentance may still be left open to them! if they can indeed assist in killing too robbers let them be praised and rewarded on the same footing as your majesty's well behaved subjects. Those who are sensible of their crime, who fear the punishment, and who voluntarily give themselves up, let them only be required to give some proofs of their sincerity, and get some person of persons to become security for them, when they should be let freely go and absolved from all further consequences on account of their previous conduct. But those who know well what they are about and contentedly follow the rebels, plans must be laid and money must be paid to have them seized and brought to trial, when their heads will be struck off and exposed on the sea beach in terrorem, their property will be confiscated and their crime laid at the door of their families and relations, in order to reform men's hearts, and strikingly manifest the laws of the land! §§ If however we proceed on one broad principle of seizing instanter, the whole of the "native traitors," not only would this be blocking up the road of self-reformation to them, but we should thereby confirm them in their intention to follow the fortunes of the rebels, and not only would the search (in the manner proposed) be like pursuing fish thro' the ocean, but I fear that it would likewise give rise to a great deal of malignity; mutual recriminations, false accusations would be the consequence, whereby numbers of innocent people would be involved, and this is by no means proper.

Your slave in one word takes this stupid view of the question;—the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted but the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination in setting about it. I have communicated with the footyeen Lew yun ko upon the subject, and finding that he takes much the same view of matters as myself, right it is that I obey the imperial decree in memorializing your majesty on the subject. Moreover, at the present moment Tinghae in Chekiang has been recovered, and the foreign ships have all fled away, therefore the circumstances of the case now, are widely different to what they were previously. §§ Your slave dares not in the slightest degree to procrastinate or throw obstacles in the way of public business but as in duty bound submits his real opinions to your majesty in the foregoing statement. A most respectful memorial. (Transcribed and enrolled by imperial order).

Mars gravior sub pace latet.

PROCLAMATION.

Leang, chief magistrate of the Nanhae district (vulgo the *Namhoy*), having duly received the commands of his excellency Kekung, guardian of the heir apparent, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangsee, hereby copies out and makes public the following proclamation, that all concerned may know and understand.

We were having reverently received a merciful edict from the great emperor permitting the English to carry on commercial relations on the same footing as other foreigners, ye, the conquering soldiers of the different provinces, will as soon as the imperial appointed great rebel-quelling general and colleagues have arranged their military plans, proceed by land in triumphant procession to return to your encampments and rejoin the ranks. As our victorious legions pass thro' the different parts of the country, they ought to behave themselves mildly and peacably; I will not permit the slightest attempt at disturbance, and forasmuch I now address this proclamation to all soldiers of the imperial army now returning in triumph to their homes, no matter what province they belong to, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Ye must reverently obey and submit yours lives to the law; day and night ye must comport yourselves peaceably, and hurry on your march as speedily as practicable. Ye must not presume on your power to wrest from the people so much as a single straw, or a bit of wood; neither may you linger by the way side, thereby giving rise to disturbance. If you dare to disobey, then shall you straitways be punished according to the articles of war. Assuredly no mercy whatever will be shown you. As for the mandarins in charge, if they do not vigorously exert themselves to restrain their men, they will also be involved in the greatest penalties. Tremble hereat! A special proclamation. Taouhwang 21st year 5th moon 19th day, Canton, 7th July, 1841.—(Translated by mr. Thom.)

(*) Ah this intimation is very useful. Last summer we did not know whether to regard those trading junks and fishing boats as friends or foes, but henceforth being the order of the day, we shall be able to view them in the light of the former. K. remark, having [illegible]

(†) We have to say that all this has actually taken place in the case of Footingpang, that Pinnacle, the unfortunate foreigner who was carried off Chusan while in the employ of the British commissariat. He was beheaded on our in power at Chekiang, and his father and mother, brothers, sister, wife and children have either perished here in prison or on the place of execution; while we, with all our pressure of "British honor" and "British protection" [illegible] to much [illegible]

(‡) Who can remember that it was by some of the barbarians fell that your sept Blood of the Pennsylvania Rangers' was entrapped and murdered, and somewhat feeling alarmed lest the unpaid debt may return upon others. We trust to see that unfortunate man's murder terribly avenged ere long.

(‡‡) We venture to say that all this has actually taken place in the case of Footingpang, that Pinnacle, the unfortunate foreigner who was carried off Chusan while in the employ of the British commissariat. He was beheaded on our in power at Chekiang, and his father and mother, brothers, sister, wife and children have either perished here in prison or on the place of execution; while we, with all our pressure of "British honor" and "British protection" [illegible] to much [illegible]

(§§) It would appear from this that Keeing, when he [illegible]

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE tank ship SUSSORAH MERCHANT, captain Fraser, 451 tons

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JULY 27TH 1841.

LATEST DATES

England	8th May	Singapore	July
U. States	18th March	Java	12th June
Calcutta	1st June	Manila	4th June
Bombay	14th June	Austral-Asia	3rd April

July

ARRIVED FROM

19. Parcel Grenier, Young, N. S. Wales.
19. Ramiro, (Sp.) Mathews, Manila. [Sing.
20. Novo Vizante, (Port.) De Paiva, Lisbon, Bay. &c
22. Esperanza, (Port.) De Sousa, Goa, Penang and
23. Victoria, Smith, Penang and Sing. [Sing
—, Blakely, Downes, Liverpool.
—, Good Success, Fraser, Singapore and Bay.

PASSENGER.—Per Good Success, J. Lemon, esq.

July. SAILED FOR

27. Esmeralda (Port.) San Juan, Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Esmeralda, Sr. Halcon, capt. Commanny. Lt. Tavala.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For England.—City of Derry, Fortarshire.
For Calcutta.—Water Witch, City of Palacca.
For Bombay.—Lowjee Family, Wild Irish Girl.
For New York.—Ann McKim.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From London.—Albion, Paramatta, Fusa, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle.
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Elephanta, Zenobia (U.S.)
From do. via Singapore.—Anne Jane, Lutherland, Mary Ann Webb, John Bibby, Sagalieu, Ann Bruleon.
From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Bengal Packet, Falcon, Meriam, H. C. Steamers Madagascar, and Enterprise.
From Bombay.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Bomanjee Hormusjee.
From Java &c.—Tarnquilidade (Port.) Indiana (Port.) Providencia (Port.) Margarida (Port.) Lea (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

LIST OF H. B. M.'S SHIPS IN CHINA, (10TH JULY).

At Hongkong.

Wellesley	74	Bearing the broad pendant of H. E. commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer, c. b., k. c. h.—captain T. Maitland.
Blenheim	74	captain T. Herbert.
Blonde	42	captain T. Bourchier.
Druid	44	captain H. Smith.
Alligator	26	commander S. P. Pritchard
Sulphur	6	surveying vessel, commander R. Belcher
Cruiser	18	commander H. W. Gifford
Pylades	16	commander T. V. Anson
Columbine	16	commander T. J. Clarke.
Starling sch.	6	lieut.-commandg. H. Keiteh.
H. C. armed s. Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.		
H. C. s. Nemesis, master commanding W. H. Hall r.n.		
Rattlesnake	(Troop Ship)	——— (commanding)

At Whampoa.

Hyacinth	18	commander W. Warren.
Algerine	16	lieut.-commandg T. H. Mason.

H. C. armed s. Atalanta, lieut commandg J. Bethune, r.n.

In the Typa, Macao.

Herald,	26	captain J. Nias.
Modeste	18	commander M. Lyons.
Young Hebe, sch. lt. Temple.		

The schooner Rose, Kittle, foundered off the Grand Sultrum.

H. M. cutter, Louisa, lost to the westward.

H. M. schooner, Young Hebe, cut away her masts at anchor near Lantao.

The schooner Stanley Yew, missing.

Hongkong.

James Laing, total wreck on shore on Lantao.
Jane Irving, total wreck on shore on Hongkong.
Jamsetjee Jhee } on shore on Hongkong.
Frangee Cowasjee }
H. M. S. Sulphur } nearly dismasted.
Royalist }
Penang }
Isabella Robertson }
Prince George, (Young), missing
Helen, lost bowsprit and foremast
Nelson ty. lost bowsprit otherwise damaged.
Pestonjee Bomanjee, lost bowsprit and foremast.
Urgent, lost bowsprit.
Anson, lost main and mizen masts.
Patrons, lost bowsprit and foremast
Mermaid, ran on lost and mizzenmast.
H. M. S. Wellesley, much cut up by chips rubbing her.

Typa, Inner Harbour, and Macao Roads.

John Barry }
Betsey and Sarah } nearly dismasted.
John Tuckfield }
Agnes }
Calcutta, (Spanish) on shore with loss of masts and rudder.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

BRITISH.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
Sovereign	342	Charles	Jardine, Matheson
Moscovian		Caldbeck	" & Co.
Charlotte	691	Lanbertson	"
Julia	395	Tanner [jun	"
C. Dunergan	390	Crawford	"
Tweed	447	Lawson	"
Comrade	398	Campbell	"
Gondolier	343	Oliver	"
Betsy and Sarah	167	Coppell	"
Earl Balcarres	608	Baker	"
Shah Allum	900	Evans	"
Thomas King	346	Roxnon	"
Good Success		Fraser	"
Lowjee Family	625	Ayres	Dent & Co.
*Thomas Lowry	400	Graham	"
John Barry	380	Robson	"
City of Palacca		Sherriff	"
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	"
*Candahar		Kear	Mackintosh & Co.
James Laing	418	Pritchard	"
Amazon	383	Hodgson	"
Penang	347	Coming	"
Charles Grant	1341	Pitcairn	"
*Shaun		Mullens	———
Mermaid	600	Groves-nor	A. A. de Mello.
*Isabella Watson	434	Macdonald	W. & T. Gemmell &
*Beulah		Jamieson	" [Co.
Fortarshire		McCarthy	Furgusson Leigh-
Thos. Granville	804	Thornhill	" ton & Co.
Hannah	471	Gordyne	Russell & Co.
*Simon Taylor	411	Brown	"
*Alexr Baring	650	Hale	"
*Coromandel	606	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co
City of Derry	419	Roberts	Jamieson & Hoe
Jane	235	Wrentherry	G. Nye, Jr.
Hygeia	378	Hannah	" [Co.
Helen	621	Hodges	De M Rustomjeeh
Ariel Bahaman	710	Logrin	"
Meichel Bahar	580	Hutchinson	"
Fatmeh	373	Fethers	Lindsay & Co.
Ann	523	Fancett	"
Clarinda	346	Golby	Innes, Fletcher &
St. Mungo.	342	Lamond	" Co.
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercer.
Agnes	300	Cossing	B. H. & Co.
John Tomkinson		Hutchinson	———
Prince Charlotte		Nash	——— & Co.
Blakely		Downes	Gibb, Livingston
AMERICAN.			
Ann Mackin		Vanner	J. Mathesonds Co.
Lenox		Endicott	Russell & Co.
America		Fox	"
Lotin		Tow-send	"
Barbara		Conning-[ham	Wetmore & Co.

* At Whampoa.

By the Good Success we have received Bombay papers and the overland mail of May, from which we have filled the Register with extracts.

It is not with a little satisfaction that we learn from these paper that sir, Jardine, who has known Canton and the Chinese for 40 years, should entertain the same opinions as ourselves on the possession of Hongkong

"*An observer*", is also with thus in this matter; but we regret that he should have written so slightingly of lord Napier, the man, of all those who have been to the commission, who was the best fitted for his post; to call an officer, who has undergone the privations and dangers of a naval life; who, when a midshipman, took part in *Trafalgar's* glorious day,—a bed-chamber lord, is absurdly impertinent.

Our local readers will think with us, in concerning Keshen's memorial one of the best Chinese state papers that have lately been seen by foreigners.

A slight accident to our right wrist, prevented us noticing the contents of the Hongkong gazette of the 15th inst., and other matters, in our last publication; and now want of room and time obliges us again to defer our remarks to another number, as well as on some passages that have lately occurred between h. m.'s ship Herald and the U. S.'s merchant sch. Anglona; and on the all-important intelligence from England of the intentions of m ministers to repeal the present corn laws.

We beg to offer our sincere congratulations to the British community in China on the appointment of hon. col. sir Henry Pottinger, bart., to the post of envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Peking; but we dread delay in his arrival; for every thing connected with China has been and is delayed; with every respect for sir Henry's high character and talents, we presume to remark that all that is wanted in the qualifications of the British envoy to Peking, are honesty and honour; and we are somewhat surprised that sir Hugh Gough k. c. b.; who is on the spot, has not been appointed to this high and important c. c.

We earnestly hope the British mercantile community will unanimously address sir Henry on his arrival, setting forth their views, hopes, and expectations; there is one preceding which we would presume to suggest to them to submit to h. e's. attention; namely: to strictly confine the interpreters to their proper duties; and further, not to degrade a conquering by using the language of a conquered nation in his communications with the Chinese emperor and his officers. There are several Chinese in Canton and elsewhere who can read English; but if the officers of the celestial dynasty will only learn their own flowery language, they must suffer the consequences of their wilful ignorance: we consider this an important suggestion: and such a course would tend greatly to abate the pride of the men of *Tsing*.

With reference to the self elected government of Hongkong, consisting of a governor, deputy governor, colonial surgeon, magistrate and clerk &c. and to two advertisements in the Canton Press, in which Victoria avenue government quay, government hotel &c. and macadamized roads are praised of, we have to remark, firstly that minded by the first article of the treaty between Keshen and captain Elliot of January 20, a ship brought on cotton from Bombay under the following conditions: While discharged her cargo either at Hongkong or Whampoa 20 rupees freight per bale was to be paid, but if at Macao 24 rupees; the captain, under present circumstances did not enforce the terms of his bills of lading.—and secondly, to those distant readers that Victoria avenue &c. are merely mud shed—so blown away by the late typhoon: therefore we earnestly entreat them of great Hongkong from the tablet of their memory, nor deceive themselves that there is a legal British government there, or any warehouses for the reception of goods, or any facilities of trade. Hongkong is a mere *Dispute*.

Peking Gazette.—Lin and *Tung* are sentenced to transportation, and to proceed forthwith to Turkestan, in the capacity of soldiers or slaves to the soldiery in *Ile*.

It is reported that the boat in which *Tung* was being conveyed on his melancholy journey was pointed out to some foreigners when passing the factories.

We have some doubts of the truth of this intelligence; if it is true, it shows the utter baseness of the emperor and his cabinet the emperor has repeatedly approved the conduct of both *Lin* and *Tung*, pursued in consequence of his own orders; while the wily *Keshen*, who, it is said, is again taken into favour, was a traitor to his emperor and country, and the foul slanderer of brave men who died at their post in defence of their country.

No good can accrue to England, if Keshen returns to Canton to treat with h. m.'s joint-plenipotentiaries.

THE TYPHOON ON THE 21ST AND 22ND INSTANT.

About 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 21st inst., a severe gale commenced, and the inhabitants of Macao were speedily convinced that they had to witness and suffer one of those dreadful visitations of providence and conflict of the elements, called *typhoons*.

We have been favored with the following variations in the barometer and thermometer, our Brahin's barometer was about 2 p. m. on the 21st, as low as 29 18.

July 20 bar. therm.

a. m. 29.80	80	Intensely clouded, wind, veering from W. to N. and E. at N. 6.30 p. m. very entire dark a threatening of continued breaking at 7 with heavy rain, lasts overall of wind very good
3 p. m. 29.72	80	

10 do.	29.75	80	lightening with loud thunder 11 p. m. night cleared off cool. n. SW. and cloudy, stars dim.
July 11			wind.
6 a. m.	29.54		NeW fresh but a bright sparkling sky NW
7 "	29.48		—NW very thick n ENE m NNE
8 "	29.46		m NNW gray, large drops at times
9.30 "	29.35	80	N by W heavy gusts drizzling ra.
10 do.	29.32	79	North
11 "	29.16	78½	11 30 NE rather less wd. for ten
12 "	29.11		minutes about noon; the
1 p. m.	29.07		remember of the day the gusts
2 "	29.03		NE by N were most violent & w ob-
3 do.	29.00		vering to cut any great interval
6 do.	29.08	78½	between them
7.30 "	29.21	79½	SEby E the rain ceased about 12.30 but recommenced at 6 p. m. and continued during the greater part of the night

From various sources we are enabled to give our readers the following intelligence of the calamitous effects of the dreadful typhoon on the 21st ult.

H. M's. cutter Louisa, lord A. W. Beauclerk in command, mr. Owen, master, with their excellencies sir G. Bremer and captain Charles Elliot h. m's. joint-plenipotentiaries in China, flag boat, Fowler and mr. Morgan, sir Gordon's secretary, on board, and the schooner Young Hebe, mr. C. V. Temple, in command, left Macao roads for Hongkong, on the 20th

And giving the first place to h. m's cutter and her important and distinguished passengers—besides those above named, mr. Lane, master's assistant, 18 men and boys, composing the crew and 4 servants, in all crew and passengers 25, were on board,—the Young Hebe was seen on the 20th well under Lantao and the cutter a few miles ahead of her. On friday afternoon sir G. Bremer and captain Elliot, were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown to the westward; about noon on the 21st, mr. Owen, the second master, was knocked overboard whilst employed about the lowered gaff and drowned; the cutter was eventually wrecked on the island of Kowlan, to the north of Tylow, and near to the village of Feisha. This island is in the division of Wongkeongtow, district of Heungshan.

On board the Louisa, the loss of poor Owen was much felt. He was one of those good men—laborious and conscientious in the performance of duty,—steady, sober, and modest,—who, however humble their station, gain the respect of all who know them, and are never hurt by elevation. Owen had been a servant of the late doctor Percival Alleyn, and afterwards gunner of the hospital ship Hope at Whampoa, and had complete charge of her under the surgeon, mr. Holgate; and since the sale of the Hope, he had been uninterruptedly in charge of the cutter, till, on her being placed on the naval establishment he necessarily came under the command of a naval officer; in his subordinate capacity he continued to gain the respect and confidence of those under whom he was serving. He has left, we understand, a family in England, all of whom of course, will be pensioned by the whig government.

H. M's. joint-plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the commodore was, we have heard, knocked down and stripped, and had not the man who he might their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a comprador, took the shipwrecked people into his house, and gave them food; sir G. Bremer loaded on the praya grande in a red Guernsey frock and drawers, the price of their rescue was $6000; lieut. Fowler, lord A. W. Beauclerk and the rest of the crew were brought back to Macao on sunday by a Lorcha and a boat of h. m's. ship Herald, which had been despatched for that purpose.

The schooner Young Hebe, returned to Macao under jurymasts on thursday; the following passengers were on board:—captain Pritchard, h. m's. Alligator, lieuts. Collinson, Pitman, and Ward, r. n., masters Sheddon and Swinburne r. n.; captains Ellis and Whitcombe, royal marines, lieuts. Baker and Molesworth, Madras artillery and lieut. J. Robert Morrison; 11 passengers, 16 crew, and 2 native servants, in all 29 souls

The safety of the Young Hebe was, humanly speaking, owing, firstly, to the unceasing watchfulness and careful presence of mr. Temple, before the extreme severity of the typhoon came on, by which everything was safely housed, and nothing but the two lower masts were left exposed to the wind, and so, after having cut them away, &c. the other masts were saved, excepting one, which was accidentally knocked overboard; and secondly, to the spanker sheet, attention made to cut away the sails when the necessity arose, and in instant consequence; for their weight alone bowed the vessel each heavy gust, with 4 or 5 planks of her deck under water; and soon after they were cut away, the vessel drifted so close to the rocky shore of an island to leeward, that had they been standing her total wreck would hath been inevitable, and lastly, to the ready support he received from his brother officers, particularly from lieut. Collinson.

This typhoon had been expected from the usual prognostics of the weather for the last fortnight or three weeks; although the heavy rain, thunder, and lightning on the evening of the 20th, which state of the weather is not usual on the eve of a typhoon, caused the expectations of many; but it is remarkable that the cutter and Young Hebe, with the usual fatality that has attended every moment of this unfortunate expedition, should have rushed into its very path

It is still more singular that h. m's superintendent, who is self-charged with the government of Hongkong, did not, when he assumed that office, immediately appoint the only officer who is wanted or who can be of any use; namely: a master attendant or harbour master. To prove what an utter job h. m's commission in China has been made by h. m's ministers, it is only necessary to advert to the following facts: captain Elliot was first sent out as an adventurer to China, as a master-attendant in Canton river, where he could no more legally interfere with either British or foreign ships than he could in the harbour of Brest; yet in Hongkong bay no officer has been appointed to properly berth the merchant vessels, which, if they had all been safely moored with an open hawse to the NE. would not have suffered so severely as is detailed under the head of our shipping intelligence; to which we regret to add the following fresh disasters, which occurred in the second typhoon on monday.

The City of Derry cut away her mizen mast and lost her fore and mainmasts in the Lantao passage, where she was suddenly overtaken by the typhoon on her way from the river to Macao roads.

The Forfarshire, which vessel was missing on thursday last, has been found, with foremast and rudder gone.

H. m's ships Algerine and Thomas Grenville are reported to be totally dismasted in Hongkong bay.

The sch. Sylph was lost on Lintin.

The Nemesis, owing to the presence of captain Hall, rode out the typhoon on thursday in Hongkong bay in perfect safety; and the second typhoon on monday in the typo; she left on tuesday to tow the Sulphur off shore

After the first Typhoon the Nemesis was actively employed. On thursday she towed the sch. Starling, lieut Mellett, in from Tooakoo bay, every thing standing.

On the same day captain Hall found on Kowchow island captain Pritchard and ten seamen who had saved themselves from the wreck of the James Laing; Mrs. Pritchard, the captain's wife, and nine seamen were drowned; he took on board the Nemesis five of the James Laing's crew, also mr Jones, conductor of ordnance and 9 sepoys, who had escaped to the shore from the wreck of one of the prize Chinese war junks; captain Pritchard remained on shore with five of his men, in the hope of finding his wife's body; they were all afterwards taken on board the Atalanta. The James Laing and transport Prince George were all to pieces; the Prince George's crew were taken on board the Queen; the sch Black Joke was also wrecked; captain Hall took her crew out of a Chinese boat; the Greyhound anchored off Hongkong after the first typhoon, all well.

We much fear we shall have to add to the foregoing catalogue of disasters, when all the effects of the two typhoons to the NE. and to the Chinese sea are known. It is reported that it is probable the Frenjee Courier may be got off the shore.

It is said £100,000 were lost in the sch. Rose.

The following were the winds and variations on the barometer on sunday and monday last.

July 20		
7 p. m.	29.54	NE heavy rain, fresh squalls
10 "	29.37	NW moderate, cloudy
July 21		
6 a. m.	29.30	N by W very clear bright day a N to NW (seems as on 19th) [illegible]
8.15 "	29.47	NW by W strong gale, with frequent heavy gusts, moderate rain
10.15 "	29.61	W by N wind round to W by N and lulled
10.30		has begun to blow WNW heavy gale frequent severe gusts.
11.45	29.42	WNW
12.15 p.m.	29.40	SW strong gale and gusty.
1.15	29.33	SW to S moderating constant rain
3	29.37	S continued rain, gale abating.

The quicksilver was at its bottom about 10 minutes.

We are told first, Pedder, r. n of the Nemesis has, at the eleventh hour, been appointed harbour-master at Hongkong.

On the 8th ulto. we had the pleasure to announce in the C. R. the marriage on February 2nd of Alexander Matheson, esq to Mary Crawford, only daughter of the late James Crawford McLeod, esq., jr of Genoese, and to day, the 27th of July it is our sorrowful task to announce in our obituary, the death of Mary Crawford McLeod, wife of Alexander Matheson, esq., aged 16.

In the midst of life we are in death.

How lov'd, how honour'd once avails the not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

CLAIMS FOR PILLAGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of H. M's. Superintendents.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

PARTIES who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased to present, between this date and noon, the 20th instant, an *inventory of the particulars and amount of the same.*

A DECLARATION will be required to the EXACTITUDE OF THE AMOUNT.

As the list of claims which have been made and passed by captain Elliot—what studied chicanery and obscurity there is in all that this officer does!—mark! by the 4th article of the terms agreed to on the 5th of June by the kwangchowfoo and h. m's plenipotentiary. — "Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino, to be paid within one week*"—this is signed by captain Charles Elliot as h. m's *plenipotentiary*, while the above public notice, is dated *from the office of the superintendents of British trade*, but still signed in the same manner as the convention of the 5th of June was; sir Gordon Bremer arrived on the 19th of June, as a joint-plenipotentiary; has not h. m. some control over the investigation of these claims & in apportioning the distribution of the same of money?—& as the list is in circulation, and probably we shall be able to publish it to day, we, therefore, consider it to be our imperative duty to offer the following remarks on this nefarious proceeding on the part of some of the claimants, & on the part of h. m's *joint plenipotentiary*,—as he has rejected the claim of a British subject, mr. John Miller, in the employ of the U. S. merchants, messrs. Oliphant and co.

1.—Mr. Joseph Coolidge, jr., a citizen of the U. S. of north America, has put in a claim for household furniture, stores, and other *valuable* property and *papers*, of £ 39 610,44 *cents*, and this claim has been admitted and is about to be paid by h. m's *joint-plenipotentiary*, capt. Charles Elliot, r. n.

We must first ask how far, either in law or equity, a citizen of the U. S. or any other foreigner, can be admitted to claim under an indemnification wrung from the Chinese by the British arms, while they have a consul or vice-consul in China?

In captain Elliot's notice, it was stated that a *declaration would be required to the* EXACTITUDE OF THE AMOUNT; if mr. Coolidge has made such declaration, do the community believe him?—If he has not yet made such declaration, we beg to ask him one or two questions; namely: was or was not his claim about taken and placed for

safety on board the English schooner Aurora, lying off the factories! did not a gentleman—we have been told either captain Nias or captain Eyres,—call on him the day previous the 20th or 21st of May,—and was not his house so totally emptied of furniture, that he had not a chair to offer to his visitor?

Now, whatever mr. Coolidge may answer, we have been assured by more than one person that both these relations are true: that his plate-chest was sent on board the *Aurora*, and that his furniture had been removed; the question, *what "furniture and other valuable property" mr.* Coolidge can have lost in Canton, then arises, on which he has founded a claim for the enormous sum of *£ 33,810.44 cents!* what *admirable exactitude!* what mercantile precision! taking it for granted that mr. Coolidge did save his plate—and deduct, for the sence only, however, *$3000*, which it is said mr. Coolidge had in his treasury at that *dangerous moment*, with the cutter, the *Aurora*, *Nemesis*, and other English men-of-war almost within hailing distance of *Jackass* point,—it was loudly and publicly said on the parade-ground on the last thursday evening, that there was evidence in Macao that he had not *£100* in his treasury—there remains for the furniture of a house consisting of a hall and three rooms, and the stores for the establishment of a single man, the sum of *£28,610.44 cents*: a sum which, it may be safely affirmed, without fear of disproval, exceeds the value of all the furniture and stores that were in all the foreign residences in Canton on the 21st of May, 1841

We can assert on authority that, at the utmost, there is not more than $400 of furniture in the *family mansion* of one of the richest Portuguese merchants in Macao: and that the value of furniture in one of the leading British merchants houses in Canton, never exceeded $2000.

We have heard that captain Elliot told a leading English merchant that he need only take a carpet bag with him on his return to Canton in the latter end of March last.

As to the term "*valuable papers:*" what is meant by it? were they shares in the U S.—Anglo-Chinese—expedition to China company? we were told, on the 15th of June, that mr. Coolidge had lost *what no sum of money* could replace or atone for: all his *domestic* papers, letters from his mather, &c, but it seems this man can sell the expressions of maternal affection for a price.

These facts should be published, if only to prove the *first* expedition to China has not been undertaken *for nothing to some bodies.*

2.—Senhor V. N. P. Guttierris, who was mr Coolidge's clerk, has had his claim of *$732 75 cents for wearing apparel*, admitted. Some 15 months ago a British merchant, then lately arrived from home, and, of course, well stocked with cloths &c. of the last fashions, was robbed of every thing his tailor, bootmaker, &c., had finished him, his dressing—case razors &c., the *cost-price* of these articles we think he said was about $1000, but he is *out-Brummelled* by mr. Guttierris.

Mr. John Millar, a British subject, in the employ of messrs. Olyphant & co., U. S. merchants, was in the *Morrison's* boat when her crew were seized by the Chinese, he was desperately wounded in 8 places, and nearly died from loss of blood, and his life, after his release, was a long time despaired of. H. m's plenipotentiary has refused to listen to his claims and statements, it is said he has been referred to the long expected U. S's. commodore and his employers for a hearing of claims for compensation and indemnification; we hope we shall be able by and by to lay, the whole of this gentleman's case before the public, in the meantime let the public contrast and explain, if it is possible to explain it, the conduct of captain Elliot to the U. S's. merchant, mr. Coolidge, and his *fellow countryman*—mr. John Millar, who is a native of Scotland.

Mr. Millar never saw captain Elliot's chopper, nor was he informed of its existence captain Elliot, was *particularly* warned by that officer in person not to remain in Canton that night, the 21st of May.

With reference to "*personal inconvenience and risk of life*"—most of the British merchants were fired at in coming down the river; and as to the "convenience of (British) commerce" (*vide* C. R. Nov. 19, 1840—captain Elliot's reply to the British [illegible] captains) who has felt and been benefited by its efforts since the commencement of captain Elliot's career in China!

The effect of the *false* claim of Mr. Coolidge, he unhesitatingly say it *must be false*, will be that the hong merchants will conclude that all the others are more or less false; that, indeed, *two dollars* have been asked for one: and what opinion, therefore, [illegible] Chinese firm of English moderation, justice, and honour: the measure of paying the claim, will cause English honour to be a standing jest in China.

Here was printed the names of the British and foreign claimants for property pillaged in the factories in Canton, on the 22nd of May, their names having been written as an acknowledgment of the sums opposite to them as having been received from the acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents; these names and sums we have withdrawn at the request of a friend.

If our local readers will take the trouble to refer to the C. R. Nov. 24, 1840, they will find the following letter and remarks.

First, with reference to captain Elliot

The following is a copy of the letter containing the engagements under which messrs Dent and co. sold 523 $\frac{14}{16}$ chests of opium to the chief superintendent

Canton, 11th May, 1840.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the annexed copy of my circular of this date, bearing your signature, it is understood, that for any opium which may be surrendered, I engage to reimburse you in the subject manner, giving you the option of taking my receipt for the said opium or requiring the parties, whose deficiencies you may thus make up to replace the opium here or in India at your option, or, in the event of their not doing so within a reasonable time, by bills on h m's treasury, at such price per chest as circumstances may show to be fair to all parties concerned I have &c.

(Signed) Charles Elliot,—chief superintendent.

messrs Dent and co. Canton.

Lily.—This is a clear engagement for the purchase of an *undefined quantity of opium* to be paid for in treasury bills *drawn at the usual date*, which is 30 days sight; for it must have been evident to messrs Dent and co. that the chief superintendent's mere receipt was null—and his power to require the parties to pay dollars or see messrs. Dent and co. made up to *replace the opium here* (Canton?) or in India—was illusory and null.

Lily.—The price per chest of the opium was established by messrs Thorpe, Lady Rustomjee and A. and D. Pestonjee was agreed at $600, as appears by a deed dated and executed in the presence of the chief superintendent in Macao, on the 27th of June, 1838.

Lily.—In the chief superintendent's letter to John Richardson, esq., of 3rd of July, that officer states that he had drawn the bills at 12 *months sight*, and dated July 3.

Here is a most singular discrepancy in the public documents of the chief superintendent, which may possibly be explained by hereafter.

have been informed within these two or three days that the amount of the treasury bills have been paid to messrs Dent & Co., here by captain Elliot, but the [illegible] of charges and damages have not been paid; we therefore do not think it right that a fact so important to the character of all parties concerned should longer be hidden in our breast, or longer be concealed from the general public.

"It is, therefore, evident, that, after arranging with messrs. Dent & Co. the time at which the treasury bills should be drawn; namely: at 12 *months date*—captain Elliot, [illegible] in this small matter, could not stand by truth and keep faith with these gentlemen,—but, trickster-like, drew the bills at 12 *months sight*—knowing that messrs. Dent & Co. had no choice but to receive them however drawn.

But there are other circumstances connected with the drawing of those treasury bills which we *now* deem it our duty to state publicly in the *Canton Register*.

Immediately after the arrival of the unexpected intelligence of the inexplicable conduct of the lords of the treasury in refusing to accept these 12 *months sight* bills, it was rumoured about Macao that captain Elliot had openly declared that he expected at the time he gave them, they would be refused acceptance, and that "*his good friends*," messrs. Dent & Co., would declare he had told them so when he drew them.

There is now in Macao an individual to whom captain Elliot made the following verbal declaration:—"*I told them, messrs. Dent & Co., that the bills would not be accepted; I said to them*—"*now mark me! put it down in your book this day what I tell you!—those bills will come back, for I have no authority to draw them.*" The emphatic words, *now mark me! put it down in your book, those bills will come back*," were repeated more than once

The individual to whom these words were said, will, when required so to do, asseverate that they were said to him by captain Elliot, before any persons & in any place: he is to be heard of at the C. R. office.

We decline remarking on this strange circumstance, because we think the matter now rests, and the manner of getting it explained, with capt. Elliot & messrs. Dent & Co.

But there is one question that irresistibly intrudes itself: did captain Elliot, when he gave his written agreement to messrs. Dent & Co. on May 11, *in Canton*, to give them treasury bills for so much opium as they might deliver to him *under that new agreement*, then say—"gentlemen! if you, eventually, want money for such opium, I have no way of getting money but by treasury bills, *pro hac vice*; and if I do draw them, *mark me, and put it down in your book that which I now tell you*—THOSE BILLS WILL COME BACK." It is both for captain Elliot and messrs. Dent & co. to answer this question."

In connection with the claims for indemnification of those who surrendered their opium, we republish the following argument from the C. R. of Nov. 10, 1840.

If there can possibly be a doubt as to the necessity of the first surrender on the 27th of March there *certainly* can be none on the *bargain* for and purchase of the 523 $\frac{14}{16}$ chests on the 11th May—sought by captain Elliot of messrs Dent and co., and paid for in treasury bills—and for what purpose had he (British superintendent) to buy the opium, and for what purpose did messrs Dent and co. sell it?—the superintendent brought it that he might keep the *public faith of England with China*, pay *Hong debt* to China, and as a *reason for honesty and his fellow countrymen*, messrs. Dent and co. sold it *for a consideration*—for its price, $600 per chest net its value, for after the high commissioner's arrival opium was sold by our British merchants to another British *merchant* for and and charges; and yet the *minority* have *disinvested* the public faith of [illegible] which it could only have been preserved [illegible] by the superintendent to China by the very act they repudiated! but, as it has been before [illegible] by the [illegible] opium been supplied by the French [illegible] by the way, mr Dent and the noble French consul we think—one of the parties not opposed by the Brazil for the use of the French government, the British treasury would have paid the bills, and from the [illegible] which we have now placed the transaction [illegible] by minority of [illegible] though too late to save the credit [illegible] opinion of the same colony and to [illegible] of our government for the surplus set for both were [illegible] the surplus set [illegible] agent, and but for the [illegible] the surplus set would never have had the [illegible] effect, namely the preservation of the faith of public officer and of the honor and properties of hundreds of British subjects and as upon and effect cannot be separated—as the contending upon and effect cannot be separated—as the contending upon the public faith of England with China—therefore England is bound to acknowledge the surplus set—therefore England is bound to acknowledge the surplus set—therefore to the English government of 20,000 chests

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, FRIDAY, 30TH JULY, 1841.

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Reopening the English trade and the port of Canton.

The rebel-quelling general, *Yihshan*, the selected great minister, *Yang* and *Tuhkin* the governor, *Ke*, and the fooyuen, *K*, in obedience to the imperial will, issue a propitious proclamation:

It is well known that our dynasty—or sway—extends over the whole world and that we soothe and tranquillize all mankind. The expansive benevolence and solid virtues of our great emperor, for the two hundred past years, has been such as to annihilate space, and men have come myriads of *li* to trade, and their vessels hasten hither in one unbroken line, and as they have in succession arrived, stated regulations have been devised and determined on, under the influence of which there are none but who have gone away rich who came poor, under such real and abundantly compassionate treatment.

Now as the brought, or arrived, markets of the the English *(flourishing, fortunate and profitable nation)* have long harmonized in mutual tranquillity with those of China; but because trust some people becoming firebrands until they invited (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also grieving for the interrupted trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation; he therefore, especially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops, and with mutual plans and assistance, to exterminate (the English) and tranquillize* (the other barbarian merchants)

On the day that I, *Yihshan*, received my orders, the emperor's speech was (formed of)

Thoughts that he urged and words that burned

and the chief concern, as a solemn warning, was impressed on me,—not to unnecessarily kill (the people), and as all had blood and breath,† —the gift of heaven—it would be better to excite them to gratitude,—by looking up respectfully to the imperial clemency.

But the provincial city has been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, and the victory was undecided; the hearts of men trembled with fear; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people; and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander in chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of opposing the virtue of the supreme ruler's love of the lives—of the people; I also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery; therefore we,—the aforenamed officers, most earnestly pray that we may receive the imperial orders, permitting them (the English), they being implicitly obedient, and having first determined upon regulations, that according to custom, all foreign nations including the English, be allowed to trade; and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a close examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be pitied and commiserated.

Now looking up to the supreme ruler, who nourishes the people by benevolence and rectifies them by righteousness; yet now if by a kind of perverse favour (in forgiving the native traitors) he shows, by which they will be capable of self-renovation, if their former crimes are in some degree forgiven.

To treat foreigners kindly, and the common people as your children: such extraordinary favour may be compared to the overshadowing heavens and the receiving, or sustaining, earth:—

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
> It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
> It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
> 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest;—

then the hearts of the traders and people of China and the outside nations will all be overturned—or subdued, by the most profound gratitude.

On these accounts we publish this perspicuous edict; all of ye traders and people; after the time of its issue, you should receive and keep the just laws in your trading with the barbarian merchants of all nations, including the English, the which implicitly obeying the old regulations, and respectfully submitting to the fixed laws, and not to give yourselves up to smuggling goods that are prohibited, by which you will be involved in rebellion against the laws.

At present, the troops of the different provinces have, in succession, returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by; and deception and anxiety shall both be forgotten; dislike and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations, and all shall enjoy profound peace: this is what I, the general, and my colleagues, most ardently and sincerely hope. 5 moon, 20 day. (July 16.)—by J. S. Ex. c. a.

* A quotation from the *Shuking*. † A quotation from the *Chungyung*.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN BLAND, *at the Canton Register Office.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Of all the glorious doings that once were gloriously done, the conquest of China, by admiral Elliot, is the most glorious. Nelson and Collingwood may fall from their trophies, the Nile and Trafalgar may submit to oblivion; but all hands to honor centre in the hero of Chinese fame, the hero of Hongkong—the broiler-hero of the Chinese fowls!

What is the information to commence? What is our principal topic? Where are the news of twenty days ago? Hongkong—where the people—is there the good ship for home, from? Whence is all this gaiety? The true Chinese capital, to have a public entry into London, based legislative brotherly love with parliament in perpetuity and universal peace? Canton conquered—has it been delivered a greater—Hongkong, our city, what more is wanted to render our happiness complete? Why is the authorship of the astonishing colonial delay, [illegible] Why, we are [illegible]

[illegible] Elliot was rewarded for, is, as we showed [illegible] the question for that little [illegible] Chinese [illegible] which [illegible] to be solved. For anything [illegible] [illegible] commerce, [illegible] "A fact of the 18th" says the Canton Press, "will place before the reader [illegible] [illegible] "The 8th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and honourable, that successful and glorious career, in Canton. Yet we know that when admiral Elliot, most condescendingly—where was his counsellor and adviser, the English Chinese, he who knew and knows China & its applied capitals better than any one; who laughs at the opinion of a queen's council, who despatched a letter to the chief authorities of Fukien province by a barbarian (i.e. English, foreign hand) hand! when the interpreter represented to the admiral that it was most probable,—the interpreter knew in his own mind—his knowledge being based on very considerable attainments in the language, and on intercourse familiar and long with various of the trading classes of the natives,—the latter would not be believed—the admiral's reply was, "it is impossible—they must accept it, they cannot, dare not refuse it"—but y. e. if it is refused?—"why then blockade the port" but was this the conduct to be expected to flow from the intellect of an officer, who, however deserving well of his country in other respects, and whatever might be his knowledge of the manners and customs of European courts,—was appointed to command the expedition to China for, as far as any one can judge,—for one reason only:—he was the brother of the first lord of the admiralty!

We issued a translation, made in much haste, last week of the proclamation by the imperial commissioners in an extra, which contained some errors: the most important, we think, was where we made these high functionaries to say—that their orders were—to exterminate the English and soothe the other barbarians: we particularly requested our native assistant to explain the correct meaning of the passage; but either through carelessness, or ignorance, he misled us into the error: at the commencement of our Chinese studies it was particularly impressed upon us never, in any case, to set up our opinion in opposition to a native teacher; & when we recollected what was said by the imperial commissioners in their proclamation in June (*vide* C. R. extra June 8) we surely did not think that *extermination & tranquillization* could have been put into juxtaposition; but these facts prove what folly it is to put the slightest belief, either in their words or papers, when their paternity or universal supremacy are doubted: these are claims which will never be surrendered but to force—to a conqueror.

Our readers will observe how active capt. Fraser of the Good Success has again been in the cause of humanity.—B.'s letter does not require any particular notice from us.

The local news had sounded of Macao to be getting rather spicy. Our readers know, from our last number, that we withheld the publication of the list of claims for *pillage*, at the request of a friend, who based his request on the supposition that the list could only have been obtained through a breach of confidence in h. m.'s superintendent's or a private office: we did not lose a moment in assuring him that the list had reached us without any breach of confidence any where.—We obtained, and that is enough—a carrier-pigeon brought it to us: it is not *official*:—but is it wrong, or false because it is unofficial?

With reference to its publication, our mind is incapable of conceiving the why the list should not be published; and we look to the next Hongkong Gazette for a very full inventory of merchandise, stores, furniture, and wearing apparel from all the documents, foreign or British; in the meantime we insert and honourable claimant has commenced, item by item, the claims which form his total claim of $[illegible],[illegible].44.

This commencement was made to the editor of the Canton Press; the individual claiming this amount sent for the editor, and the editor obeyed his summons: this obedience we consider to be a remarkable instance of politeness. There is also as a remarkable instance of forgiveness on the part of the editor of that paper in omitting to insert the name of one of the claimants, if not the oldest, houses in China: can it possible the name of this highly respectable house was purposely omitted by the editor?—for after what had been said by many, and published in the C. P. and C. R. it does certainly appear strange that the list of claimants, whatever might have been the errors of the press in other parts of the supplied, quoted, or original articles, that the correction of *that list* should not have obtained the most particular attention of the editor. We cannot it over very particularly: an error in figures might be forgiven; but to omit a whole line, is it not singular; and call any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public!

We the undersigned claimants for property pillaged and destroyed in the factories of Canton on the 22 May last, do acknowledge to have received from J. R. Morrison, esq., acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade, the sum opposite our names (being the amount of our respective claims) less cost of freight &c., ½ per cent.

Fletcher & Lane, household furniture, stores, &c.	$12 400 56
Lindsay & Co. do. do.	3 530
Gibb, Livingston & Co. do. merchandise, stores	1 701 20
Bell & Co. do. do. do.	4 077
do. for W. Henderson do. do. do.	971.56
W & T. Gemmell & Co. do. do.	140 498 98
J. Moffatt. wearing apparel	137 20
R Strachan do and merchandise	1 026
Dent & Co. merchandise, stores, &c.	9 578 06
Fox, Rawson & Co. do. do.	1 705 50
Mawtsar & Co. do. do.	204
Innes, Fletcher & Co. do do.	1 560 07
R. Webster. do. do.	1.097
M. A. McLeod. wearing apparel &c.	100
W. S. Boyd. do &c.	200
Jardine, Matheson & Co. merchandise, stores, &c.	96 450.80
Holliday, Wise & Co. do. do.	1.092.56
T. Lockhart, wearing apparel &c.	725
Joseph Henry. merchandise, &c.	2.340.75
Superintendents of trade furniture of office and hall,	5 0000
do. private property of officers and servants	1.000
Public stock value received on behalf of subscribers,	1400
	$[illegible]

We the undersigned claimants for property pillaged and destroyed in the factories of Canton on the 22d May last, do acknowledge to have received from J. R. Morrison, esq., acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade, the sums opposite our names (being the amount of our respective claims) less cost of freight &c., ½ per cent.

Joseph Coolidge, (U. S.) in household furniture, stores and other valuable property and papers &c.	$ 35 710 44
H. J. Seymour, (Do.) furniture,	384 50
Bent, Brother & Co (Boston) " and stores,	3.120
F. A. Rangel, (Port.) "	400
J. Ryan, (U. S.) "	400
G. Nye, (U. S.) " and stores,	971
M. P. Gonsalves, (Port.) wearing apparel,	732.75
E. C. Bridgman, (U. S.) chapel furniture,	600
W. S. Lawrence, (U. S.) furniture,	900
	$ 41,369 69

Proclamation of the High Imperial Commissioners.

Reopening the English trade and the port of Canton.

The rebel-quelling general, *Yihshan*, the assistant great minister, *Yang* and *Tsushin* the governor, *Ke*, and the foreigner, *E*, in obedience to the imperial will, issue a proclamation proclamation.

It is well known that our dynasty—our sway—extends over the whole world, & that we soothe and tranquilize all mankind.

The expansive benevolence and solid virtues of our great emperor, for the two hundred past years, has been such as to induce the people beyond the bounds of our civilization not to consider the distance of myriads of *li* as long, just all have come to trade, and their vessels hasten hither in one unbroken line, and as they have in succession arrived, stated regulations have been devised and determined on, by which we have granted aids and received duties:

I gave to him a tin, he there to me a precious stone; such has been our mutual and abundantly sympathetic intercourse.

From the beginning the English (*flourishing, fortunate and profitable nation*) trade until now, a long and mutual harmony has existed (between England and China) but because traitorous native hucksters forebrands until they insisted (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also anxiously considering that the trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation might, perhaps, be impeded, he, therefore, specially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops, and with mutual plans and assistance, to exterminate or tranquillize (the English).

On the day that I *Yihshan*, received my orders, the emperor's words were most explicit and bold:

Thoughts that breathed and words that burned and the first order was—not to inconsiderately kill (the people), and as all had blood & breath,† —the gift of heaven, how would they not be excited to gratitude respectfully looking up to the imperial clemency, which had saved their lives.

But the provincial city had been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, without interruption; the hearts of men trembled with fear; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people, and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander in chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of acting in opposition to the virtue of the emperor's love of the lives of the people; we also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery; therefore we,—the aforenamed officers, most earnestly supplicated the emperor.

Now we have received the imperial will, permitting them, implicitly obeying each article of the former fixed regulations, that, as formerly, all nations, including the English, to trade: and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a clear examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be piled and commiserated.

Now looking up we observe the great emperor's benevolence and strict equity, crimes are remitted and protection extended to all: thus all are able to renovate themselves, their past errors having been forgiven. The kindness he extends to foreigners, arises from and is on account of his love for his people: such ultra-favour may be compared to the universe.

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
> It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
> It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes,
> 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest;—

and the hearts of the traders and people of China and the outside nations will all be overturned—or subdued, by the most profound gratitude.

On these accounts we publish this perspicuous edict; all of ye traders and people, after the time of six moons, you should reserve and keep the just love in your trading with the barbarian merchants of all nations, including the English, the which implicitly obeying the old regulations, and respectfully submitting to the fixed laws, and not to give yourselves up to smuggling goods that are prohibited, by which you will be involved in rebellion against the laws.

At present, the troops of the different provinces have, in succession, returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by; deceptive and anxiety shall both be forgotten; dubiety and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations, all shall enjoy profound peace: this is what I, the general, and my colleagues, most ardently and sincerely hope. 5 moon, 20 day. (July 16.)—ex J. R. Ch. c. r.

* A quotation from the Shuking.
† A quotation from the Chungyung.

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do. Continued for 3 months ..... $ 6.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1841. NO. 32.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE

THE A 1 fast sailing ship Indiaman JOHN TOWKINSON, captain Stevenson. Apply to A. & D. MORDUNJEE.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on dismantage in Macao Roads on the usual terms.

FOR BOMBAY

THE fast Portuguese Ship SHAH ALUM, captain Rosa, will have early despatch. For freight &c. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE

THE A. 1. Brig BETSY and SARAH, Captain Coppell. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE PRINCE, captain Cumming, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 29th July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Clipper Brig CHIAM (late the MARQUIS DE), 256 built at Bombay, 8 feet, 8 tons, 1832. For particulars apply to A. A. DE MELLO

Macao, 29th July, 1841.

FOR CHARTER

THE fine British Ship MERMAID, 300 Tons, A. W. Gunthorpe, commander. For particulars apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

N. B.—Has good up accommodations.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

THE Fine new Ship ALBY MORHAMAN, Captain Lennox, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR MADRAS

THE fast sailing barque CHARLES DUMENGUE, 300 tons, H. Cram commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT

THE A 1 Ship THOMAS KING 346 tons, J. A. Rogers, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast sailing new barque CITY OF PALACIOS, captain Rennacer, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 barque ACORN, captain Cruse, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to

Macao, 8th June, 1841. DALL & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

Mr. Greene desires

to inform friends arrived at home, begs to encourage that, at the request of

VARIOUS FRIENDS OF HIS FAMILY

he will, on a day to be hereafter specified, sell by auction

THE VALUABLE MANSION

and grounds, situated No. 1 Pedrosa square in the new town of Hongkong, late in the occupation of, and from its elevated position admirably adapted to

A MAN PENITENTIARY.

It is delightfully situated on the brow of a hill, and novelly exposed to those peculiar currents of air which form almost the only relief the experience in these scorching climes; indeed, the great advantages it derives in this respect, were fully appreciated in

THE LATE TERRIBLE TYPHOON;

at which time also the strife of the elements might be witnessed not left from each door and window (and even through the walls and roof) the advantage (unknown to other situations) and preserving, to the admiring spectator, at no charge an

INFINITE SPECTACLE

added to this, as visitors in a strange clime are generally desirous of being rapidly initiated into the mysteries of their new place of abode, this magnificent spot offers rich opportunities to

GUIDEBIRD IN CHINA

to run a speedy course through the intricate labyrinths of

LIFE AND ARTS,

continued with a train of other disorders equally fertile and strange, but presenting novel images of entertainment and pictures of high-wrought danger, which must invariably elevate the breast of

THE YOUNG AND ROMANTIC MINDED

while in another point of view, from the security now secured to all residents in Hongkong, it may be truly inferred that things have at length come to

AN ENFIRMIE SETTLEMENT

Little more can be said at present; further particulars may be ascertained by application on the premises, or at one of the numerous detached villas and pleasure grounds in

VICTORIA "VERVER."

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picture up by the Barque City of Palacios, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and anchor also a piece of chain, whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.

Macao, 9th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on dismantling on good cable terms, on board the British brig "Lenox" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 16th, 1841. A. H. FAYER.

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Fisher has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

H. M. S. BLONDE.

WANTED a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none but those who can produce good certificates of character.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the Insurance Company of Calcutta.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Ryan Insurance Office of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

P. PO. DIRON & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Mermaid"

1,500 Doz. very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta 300 cases extra fine Bottled pale Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Sherry, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lemon Rum, Europe Pipes of white grape and port colour, Point of Turpentine, English and Hibernia Cheese, 20 Algerine Swords, Leather Belts, Plated Water Chamber Rifle Guns, a few rough cast Pieces Ay, &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or to the godowns of

Macao, 5th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE, per recent arrivals by Bengal Packet "Bengal" VARLE CLOTHS, Fine Table Cloths, TABLE NAPKINS & DIAPERS, DAMASK TOWELS. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 3 August 1841.

ROUGH PEAS.—The undersigned has for sale on consignment POON SPANG SAN, 21 cubic, tons of 50 cubic feet, or 40 to 45 cwt. on 40 to 50.

ALSO

TEAK TIMBER, in small lots long, 4 to 6 inches thick, and 16 inches broad.

One ANCHOR, 12 feet, and one CHAIN, 1½ inch, all best.

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 2d August, 1841.

JUST ARRIVED ex "Jane Parkinson," a small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to

Macao, 19th July, 1841. JNO. SMITH.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

2nd July, 1841 JNO: SMITH

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palmyra and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms

Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.
do. do. Port. do. do.
Bass' Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 3
Pickled Herrings in small kegs.
Bengal Sailing Way
Bengal and English Soap

Apply to JNO: SMITH

Macao, 5th June, 1841

Macao, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale

JUST RECEIVED EX GREYHOUND. Preserves—Fancies of Roses, Rapid de Mirabelle, Rosella and Jasmin Bouquet, Rich rose Lavender, Naples Soap Rosland Brown and Johnstone patent white Windsor ditto, Balsam of Roses, Rose Rosella and Marrow Pomatum; Swan'sdown Puffs; Rose's Genuine Marrow and Primrose Rose Pomade; Cologne; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper wove and laid, Foolscap, do do., Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handsomely embossed Inkstands and quarto Blotters; Morocco Wallets with Clasps; Visiting and Issue Cards; Playing Cards; Pencil Boxes, with lead and bar, and erasers; Wafers; Pocketbooks; Black Silk of Cologne; Leather Holders in lieu of "Pricks", "Unscrewed" for "Gilt top"; Spring lever compasses; Red and Black Ink, Copying do., Silver-mounted Red Bottles Inkstands &c.

Ottman's Sardines; Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pate au Dindo, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox tongues; Hams, Bacon; Berkshire and Pine apple Cheeses, &c. &c.

Wines and spirits of every description, and an extraordinarily quality are on hand for sale. Apply to

Macao 28th June, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

[One set of KNIVES and FORKS with metal handle, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price $50

FOR SALE. Just imported per Sandwich Lindsay, wine in wood, cask Pale Cork Dutch Cheese and Butter. Bass Ale Wines, Port, Carronte Rubber. Apply to

BLOCKARDO & LE [illegible] —at Hongkong.
or O. BASTIN,—Punto Rede

FOR SALE.—A very selection of delicacies for the Table, and up to the sale noted from of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and currently sent on by them, for the use of their friends here. Bengal, viz:

Payne & Co's. Cheese imported within 3 days since

" Bengal fine butter
" Fine sort of Cheshire
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" To dipsauce, for meats, made dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lime syrup, for lemonade
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Red wine, in 1 & 2 and 1 & 2 measure
" Wine do do do
" Mustard do do do
" Dried fish
" Bolacca, or biscuit, in bags of 3 days and 1 days each

The Pink Bacon, in large
The fine salted beef, in one measure packed in England.
do do do

Apply to HOMKES, LANE Mess
or to Brig GOVERNOR INDIA, Hongkong
Macao 1st May 1841

ON SALE.—American Warm and Plain Bonnet Arctic tongue, Dates, long 1 inch, Macao Roads. Macao, 17th July, 1841 or to WILLIAM MOUTT.

FOR SALE.—Two new Boat and Punt in Barrack Bazaar Square Macao, of 30 feet and under, just landed on Jan Million. Apply to

WILLIAM MOUTT,

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ART. IV. *A brief account of the assault and capture of Chuenpee, &c. &c. by an eye-witness.* Canton Repository for July.

On the 19th of May, the transports, &c., all got under weigh, for the third time since December last, for the Canton river. With the exception of the sick of the different regiments, and a portion of the 37th Regiment, Madras native infantry, left to protect the island of Hongkong, and as a guard over the sick, the remainder of our available force proceeded up the river. Nothing of any importance occurred during the passage up, save a ship occasionally running against a sunken junk, which however caused no further annoyance than the delay, until either a branch had been broaded to the side of the rotten junk, or the flood tide had floated the ship off. It was an extraordinary sight to see the Blenheim 74, towed by a Steamer, proceeding leisurely up the back channel—a passage, through which nothing beyond Chinese junks was previously known to have passed. This channel had been, within the last few days, surveyed by captain Belcher of the Sulphur. In fact, the Chinese never would allow foreign ships to proceed up this channel, and it was at all times so blocked up with fishing-stakes as to offer but little temptation to their preferring it to the old and better known passage by Whampoa. The Blenheim proceeded to within nine miles of Canton. The smaller ships anchored within from three to five miles of the city, while some of the 18 and 20 gun ships took up a position opposite to and above the factories.

Early on the morning of the 24th, copies of the following general orders were sent to the officers commanding the different corps, detachments, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Head quarters, Marion, Canton river, May 24th.

1. The period has now arrived, so long looked for by the military portion at large of the China expedition, when it may have an opportunity, in cooperation with our gallant associates of the royal navy, of proving what can be effected by discipline and bravery.

2. Major-general Gough feels a confident assurance that every man will do his duty, that he will have the gratifying task, not only of recording and bringing to notice acts of gallantry, but (what is of infinitely more consequence in the present instance, and will afford stronger proof of devotedness to our country's honor and our professional character,) of unshaken discipline and unremitting attention to the orders issued by the officers in the command of columns of attack.

3. The nature of the position to be carried, and the probable necessity of subdividing the force into separate columns of attack, which may be led through the town and suburbs, make it the more necessary to enforce the most rigid discipline, and to guard against any man leaving the ranks upon any pretence whatever. The man who does so will most probably be cut off; but even should he escape his name should be branded as a disgrace to his corps.

4. The Chinese system is not one to which the British soldier is accustomed, but if the Chinese have not bravery and discipline, they have cunning and trickery. They have had ample time to prepare, and we may be well assured that their system of stratagem will be called into full play on the present occasion. But, though such a system may be effectual against a mob, which every broken body is, it must fall before the steady advance of disciplined soldiers. The major-general will only add, that Britain has gained at least of late by her theory and forbearance, as by the gallantry of her troops, the enemy in arms is always a legitimate foe, but the unarmed, or the supplicant for mercy, of whatever country or whatever color, a true British soldier will always spare.

5. The troops will be prepared, with cooked provisions for two days, to land this day, at 12 o'clock, in two divisions.

(Signed) ADJUTT. S. H. MACMAHON,
Asst. adjutant, D. A. G.

At the time appointed, boats were in readiness for the conveyance of the troops to the landing-place. The attack of the expedition was much aided by the commodore, sir le Fleming Senhouse, for his great exertions in preparing those boats, the construction of which he adopted for protecting the troops from the sun, each capable of carrying from 50 to 200 men, according to their respective sizes. The boats were towed up by the Nemesis, to a place about two miles above Canton, where they arrived about 7 o'clock p. m. A more extraordinary flotilla, perhaps, never was witnessed, than this, fleet of boats, conveying upwards of 2600 fighting men, besides followers, guns, stores, &c., yet no accident happened. Had the enemy been on the alert, they might have committed dreadful havoc among us. The guns on landing were landed during the night, but the remainder of the force did not debark till morning. A false alarm roused us about midnight; but nothing occurred till our landing at daylight on the 25th.

[*To be continued.*]

MR. EDITOR.—As variety is the spice of life it may, little selection pleases you, then you are welcome to give it a place in your valuable little periodical—The Canton Register.

Native estimate of Missionary character in India.—The editor of the Shaukeer, a native weekly paper, after stating the fact that "seven missionaries had been killed by the cruel inhabitants of the island of Armugan,"—and of them, their only fault was that "they had gone to preach *Christianity* in that country." After expressing his deep sorrow at the event, he says —"Missionaries are a class of men who have greatly benefitted his country." "It will be found that they have done more for the advancement of science than the government." "They spend a great part of their income for our benefit." "They subscribe largely to all kinds of general benevolent purposes."—"Whenever any of our indigent countrymen apply to them for support, they never turn a deaf ear to their applications, and they assist in every good work according to their ability." "They are charitable, kind, sympathising, benevolent and veracious, and India lies under a great debt of obligation to them, on account of their possession of those virtues. To injure them, therefore or to take away their lives, is an act of monstrous inhumanity."—*Boston Recorder.*

An important enterprise.—An expedition has been undertaking by the British government and two steamers are building for the purpose of exploring the Niger.—*Ibid.*

In England and Wales, there are congregations of independent churches 2,080; Baptist 1,480; Presbyterian, 62; Methodist, 3,900. *Ibid.*

The means and the end.—A paper published in Jackson, Michigan, says: "we have in this village one distillery in operation, and one in progress of erection; one ball-alley, three billiard rooms, fifteen places for retailing spirituous liquors, and the state prison"!—*Ibid.*

Love is to the spirit what sunshine is to flowers luring the fragrance from its bosom and bringing out all the energies of its young nature, or as the hand of beauty to the slumbering lute, passing over the silent chords till it doth discourse most eloquent music.—*Ibid.*

We insert the foregoing letter and extracts with much pleasure: it is now an allowed "truth by all, we think, that the missionaries may be termed the challengers of savage, barbarous, and idolatrous countries.

THE LAIRD OF COCKPEN'S

Representations, given into verse by Cassius Sweeper,

Esq., &c. &c.

TUNE.

"There was an old chap, in the West Countrie."

I am the governor of Hongkong,
But I do not think I could do so long,
And the colony good folks, I'll give you a song,
About my negotiations.

As I understand, that very soon
I shall simply write my name Cow-loon,
While for all that I have a trifling boon
For my negotiations.

If such under a fleet, I shall not care a Pin
For lord Palmerston, or commissioner Lin,
In my hands at the last I will hotly pin,
Hurrah for negotiations.

I had scarcely landed on Chusan,
When the Mandarins found I was just the man,
So with grace, sir, my papers, we, to the gun
Milk and water negotiations.

The chop cups got so hot on the gr. at Peiho,
Where I might have seen a considerable show,
Prostrating the Tartar pelaquanese
For pretended negotiations.

It was there that I met with the famed Keshen,
Who civilly ask'd the old animal, when
We returned to Canton, to be guyled again
With fresh negotiations.

Having had at Chusan very little to do,
And driving the Chinese to bright with thunders,
On the wings of the north east Monsoon we all
To resume negotiations. Here,

The fleet's left in the good harbourage,
Who thinks writing things is a sore sort of bore,
He requests but my orders, and nothing more,
To finish negotiations.

So when going hardly, I told the rogue
Sir Gordon would shortly visit the bogue,
With some of the very best methods in vogue
For shortening negotiations.

The imperial envoy, dreaded a man,
And left determined to Bonner to bow,
So he witnessed the fate of Tre-ack-ton,
And then hastened negotiations.

Folks say that the bargain's loosely made,
And differ with me on the law of blockade,
But all these trifles are thrown in the shade,
By my splendid negotiations.

Perhaps you will hear in time for next mail,
The emperor refuses to pay on the nail,
So I'll get for the opium Keshen or Lin's Tail
As I conclude my negotiations.

Should the opium merchants want their cash,
And fancy my doings in China rash,
With my taking title home I'll dash,
And cut future negotiations.

Cockpit, H. M. S. Melville, Hongkong Bay, 24th January, 1841.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

ADVERT 3RD 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	5th June	Singapore	July
U. States	18th March	Java	15th June
Calcutta	28th June	Manila	6th June
Bombay	13th June	Australia-Asia	3rd April

July. ARRIVED FROM

—, Lanier, *Barclay*, Singapore.
30, Minerva, (Dut.) *Bondenberg*, Batavia.

August.

3, Governor, (Sp.) *Lara*, Sorsto and Calcutta.
3, Gerran, (Hbg.) ———, Manila.
5, Tyne, *Sykes*, Singapore and Calcutta.
—, Commerce, (transport) *Lobban*, Singapore.
7, Calcutta, *Burn*, Singapore and Bombay.
9, H. C. Armed S. Sesostris, ———, esq. captain Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Comercio, mr. L. J. de Costa. Per Sesostris. Their excellencies sir Henry Pottinger, lady and road admiral sir William Parker, major Malcolm, mr. Channon, A. Matheson, esq.

Aug. SAILED FOR

8, Kitty, *Wells*, Singapore and Calcutta.
8, Warren Wren, *Bagwell*, do. do.

Arrived in England.—John O' Groat, Vulcan, Bayroom.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England.—City of Derry, Portsmouth.
For Calcutta.—City of Princes.
For Bombay.—Lord's Family, Wellington Girl.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parmatta, Plum, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle, Dephosta, Hoppin, Louisa Baffie.
From Liverpool.—Brunn, Zenobia (U. S.), Young Queen, Thomas Sparks, Orpaz, W. S. Houston, Helen Stewart, Regular, Acadiana.
From do. via Singapore.—Anne Jane, Lutterland, Mary Ann Webb, John Bibby, Ann Brown.
From Calcutta.—Sesostris, Sea Queen, Falcon, Marion, H.C. Steamers Madagascar, Enterprize and Hooghly, Sylph, Mar, Hero, Pilot, Mark Hope.
From Bombay.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Sesostris, Hormuzjee, Jane, Parkfield, Louisa, King George IV, Ann.
From Madras.—H. M. S. Larne.
From Singapore.—John Cory, Hazard, Worcester, John Adams.

From Java &c.—Tuscarora (Ber.) Jackson (Ber.)
Fury Lascin (Port.) Barrerias (Port.)
Tus (Port.) Gonsalves (Port.)
From Manila, Cebu, (Port.) Tatton (Span.)

[illegible]

At Hongkong.

Wednesday 7th: [illegible] the [illegible] of H. M. commodore [illegible] H. M. [illegible] Lt. [illegible] lieutenants

At Whampoa.

Hibernia	16	commander	W. Warren.
Algerine	16	lieutenant-commanding	T. H. Wagon.
Atalanta, heat commanding			J. Bertram, I. N.

In the Tyne, Macao.

Hopeful	20	captain	J. Nias
H. Moore	18	commander	W. Byron.
Estrella Malaca, [illegible]			

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, **1840—41.**

[illegible]

Vessels.	Tons	Captains	Agents.
Sovereign	340	Charde	Jardine, Matheson
Sarcoolen		Caldbeck	" & Co
Charlotte	491	Lobschow	"
Julia	285	James [ger	"
C. Dumergue	300	Crawford	"
Tweed	[illegible]	Lawson	"
Cossack	388	Campbell	"
Gondolier	342	Oliver	"
Betsy and Sarah	167	Coppel	"
Earl Wearne	448	Baker	"
Shah Allum	300	Evans	"
Thomas King	340	Roance	"
Sarah Sheppard		Fraser	"
B. Merchant	531	Ferrier	"
Lawyer Family	925	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowry	410	Graham	"
John Barry	300	Robson	"
City of Palmyra		Sherriff	"
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	"
Candahar		Keir	Macvicar & Co.
Amazon	303	Gorgon	"
Penang	347	Olming	"
Charles Grant	1314	Pearson	"
Eliza		Mackess	Jardine & Hem.
Mermaid	600	Grant	A. A. de Melo
Isabella Watson	434	Macfarlane	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bulah		Jones	"
Perseverance		McCarthy	Pirquand, Leigh.
Thos. Grenville	804	Churchill	Cox & Co.
Hannah	471	Hardy	Russell & Co.
Thomas Taylor	411	Brown	"
Alexr. Baring	359	Hale	"
Cornwallis	667	Ryan	Fox, Rawson & Co.
City of Derry	468	Roberts	Jardine & Hem.
Anne	386	Worthery	G. Nye, Jr.
Hygeia	377	Hannah	"
Helen	622	Hughes	Co.
Alex. Robinson	200	Lagrin	The Mahomedjees
Mehdi Shah	300	Hutchinson	"
Potomac	370	Perkins	"
Ann	353	Prescott	Lindsay & Co.
Charmin	345	Gailly	"
St. Menas	318	Lawford	Jones, Fletcher & Co.
Cleveland	387	Hutchinson	J. A. Weaver.
Agnes	620	Gowing	Bell & Co.
John Tomkinson		Hutchinson	A. A. de Melo
Prince Charlotte		Nash	" & Co.
Bahely		Thomas	Gibb, Livingston
Napoleon	339	Brown	"
Arno	313	Wallach	"
Caledonia	300	Gunn	"

[illegible]

Lotus		Endicott	Russell & Co.
Amoy		Fox	"
Lotus		Townsend	"
Bedoo		Cossey	Wymann & Co.

[illegible]

Alice	300	Robb	Russell & Co.

At Whampoa.

[illegible]

We are glad to [illegible] that the [illegible] of the Canton Press [illegible] opinion of the [illegible] expressed [illegible] that [illegible] published in the Register. The will Tung: the [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] and all will be [illegible] to it [illegible] by a [illegible] hand.

The advertisement extraordinary, in a preceding column, was introduced to our notice by the following short letter.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,—A piece of paper, probably intended to stay from its writer's desk during the late gales, having accidentally come into my possession; I have hastened to apprise you, by the transmission of the document itself, of what may be of interest to your readers.

I remain &c.

Hongkong, 1 Aug. 1841. SIMPLON.

The jocose lines, entitled the *Laird of Cockpen's* negotiations reached us by the last overland mail, viâ Falmouth.

Their excellencies sir Henry Pottinger, bart., envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Peking, and sir Wm Parker, k. c. b. commander in chief of h. m.'s naval forces in India landed before eight, o'clock this morning, the customary salutes were exchanged, & his excellency the admiral left for Hongkong bay about 2 p.m.

Although different accounts have before appeared in the Register of the operations of the British forces under the walls of Canton on the 26th of May, none have been so full and well written as that which we have now extracted from the last Chinese Repository; it will call for a few remarks when it is concluded.

To the editor of the Canton Press.

Sir,—I beg to trouble you with two words in reference to my claim for compensation, which has been made the subject of so much remark.

First.—It was not my intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing which I could rightly claim:

Secondly.—I had been told that a committee would be appointed to pass upon every item that was sent in;—this, of course, relieved me of all embarrassment, and permitted me to state without hesitation, what amount I thought I ought to receive; for it rested with others to decide whether I should receive it or not.

I am sorry that a committee was not appointed; captain Elliot subsequently declared it would not be proper to sit in judgment on claims which he has no intention to contain by force. He therefore merely presented, without in any way sanctioning, the claims of all persons not British subjects, and gave up, common with the rest

Your obedient servant,
JOHN COUTTS.

Office furniture	$16 [illegible]
House furniture	4570
Wardrobe	1800
Comprador's and servant's effects	1200
Books	400
Cow and Dog	250
Some item not remembered by me	200
	10000
Add 100 per cent for incidentals	10000
Loss of office to do	6000
Loss of private books	1000
Expense of the factory	2000
Contribution from the treasury about	3100
Making a sum total of	$30,710.44

—Canton Press, Aug 7.

We consider the following few remarks on the above letter necessary.

The fourth article of the treaty of the 27. of May—made known to h. m.'s subjects by public notice for Macao on the 6th of June, informed them that—"*All losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories*

The week had elapsed before the notice was published, mr. Coutts had been officially, by British interposition, from the consul's house on the 26th of May.

This fact is not to be *lost sight of*. Now take his letter paragraph by paragraph, line by line, word by word: he begins with two words, which we suppose are intended to be DEAR.

With reference to the second paragraph, as mr. Coutts is a citizen of the U. S. his connection with, his survey to, the Chinese *authorities do have, or present, nothing to do*. Warren Delano, esq. is the acting vice-consul of the U. S.

The concluding words, however of that paragraph should be noticed: he says—"*what he could rightly claim.*" In the concluding paragraph, he is in favor of "Wu-ko-ruphong and her majesty's resident subjects, not informed not what he might "*rightly claim*" but "*what he ought to receive*" thus to cunning enough: mr Coutts says, in so many words—what, as a *commissioner* are to pronounce on my claims, I shall be a fool if I don't open my mouth as wide as possible, and if the committee think proper to fill it, the fault is theirs not mine: the only English man who could have been appointed on the committee whose knowledge would have been of any service is *mr. John Wilder*: or perhaps some other, for various contradictory reports have been in circulation

As the concluding paragraph brings into question a British officer who is now superseded we cannot notice it: but the whole letter is, in our opinion, the weakest apology ever made for grasping avarice, with what countenance can this "*smart*" citizen of the U. S. ever appear amongst the British forces?—his "*rightful claims*" have been earned, and *what he ought to receive* has been paid by their sweat, by their blood, by their lives, and by the lingering sickness under which they are now suffering—to be followed, alas! too probably by the death of brave and devoted men.

Parturient montes.—Nascitur ridiculus mus!

LOCAL NEWS.

We have heard lately a good deal about the disgrace and banishment of Lin and Tung: and some people, it is said, attach a great deal of importance to the fact. How far these men are *really* disgraced, we shall see by the following extracts from the Canton Court circular, a daily paper, issued by authority. The Chinese have a saying—

錦上添花者天下多矣
雪中送炭者能有幾人

"Of those who scatter flowers upon brocade "(i. e. those who encumber a man with their assistance when he does not require it) there "are too many in this world! But of those "who carry live coals to another in the midst "of snow (i. e. those who play the part of "friends in need) how few their number!" "Certainly we cannot expect to find many of the latter class among the gaudy, unprincipled, and time serving mandarins of China! and the conclusion we draw from the following extracts, is, that Lin and Tung have not in reality drawn down upon themselves the imperial displeasure, otherwise the provincial high officers would never have dreamt of offering Tung the attentions they did on his departure for "the cold country."

(Extract, dated Thursday 22nd July 1841.)

"This morning his excellency Ki-ying, the viceroy left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tung,—formerly viceroy of the provinces of Fukien and Che-kiang—before setting off on his journey." In returning his excellency went to visit the acting Tetuh or general of the Chinese provincial troops, [illegible] which he returned the compliment

lieutenant governor left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly viceroy &c. &c., before setting off on his journey;—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub prefecture, and Han district magistrate of Poo ning, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way on his journey.

Chang sub-prefect of Tseen shan (*alias* Kouo-min-foo, or mandarin of customs branch &c. &c.) petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang, part of the way &c. &c.

6th moon, 5th day. (i. e. thursday 22d July.)

This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroy left his palace, and went to visit his excellency Tang formerly viceroy &c. &c. &c. after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub perfecture, Chin, a sub inspector of granaries in Kwang tung; Lew, waiting to fill a sub-inspector ship; and Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated to their excellencies that they were about to leave with his excellency Tang, to accompany him part of the way.

Chang, sub-prefect of Tseen shan, and Won, district magistrate of Heang shan, stated, that they had been officially appointed to see his excellency Tang off.

Yaou, the non acting sub-prefect of Yung-ning stated officially, that the Yun nan division of the exterminating army had that day left on their return to their own province.

6th moon, 6th day. (i. e. friday 23d July.

Tih, controller of the prefecture, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way &c. &c. &c.

6th moon, 7th day (i. e. saturday 24th July.)

Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated officially that he had returned from accompanying his excellency Tang &c. &c. &c.

Heu seih heen, a non-acting district magistrate's assistant, and Soole che, waiting to fill a district magistrate's assistant ship, stated officially, that the Tsan-tseang (or lieutenant colonel) Paou, had that day started with his regiment of "Shwuy yung" (i. e. water-heroes) on their return to the province of Fokien. (N. B. These are the divers &c. &c. that Lin brought here, at great expence, *specially to burn our ships!*

6th moon 8th day (i. e. sunday 25th July.)

Fang yuh ta, waiting to fill a district magistrate ship, stated officially, that the Sze chuen division of the exterminating army had that day set off on their return to their own province.

主士有罪當赦何用執事信而遲疑

"When the territory of our sovereign is in difficulty, we ought immediately to deliver it! *What would be the use of adhering "bigotedly to* a little bit of good faith. *therefore "we invite no doubts and delays!*" Chinese statesman's maxim.

Prudentia, prudentia!—p. incipia obsta!

MEMORIAL.

"Tan imperially appointed great rebel quelling general Ye shan, and his colleagues Lung wan and Yang fang most respectfully present this memorial before the throne of the great emperor, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigners have left the provincial river; how that they (the English) have given us back the forts; how that our militia and volunteers have slaughtered a great many native traitors and foreign robbers who were the disturbance; and how that we have restored tranquility to the provincial city. —on all of which, looking upwards, we pray that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slaves, after having sent off their memorial to your majesty, on the 15th day of the 4th moon, (i. e. friday 4th June) detailing the temporary expedients they had recourse to in the exigencies of the case, for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis.—the same end, the same hour, [illegible] The said foreigners immediately got more than ten coil of their ships under weigh and left the river; when a commander of their's, Warren petitioned us saying, that "the real "truth of the matter was, the foreign merchants of every nation were very hard pushed for money, and worrying him for payment of their debts, and therefore it was "that he and they (capt. Warren and the "English) had no resource but to beg that "they might be cleared off: that they had "no intention whatever to offend or commit "any act of aggression upon the heavenly dynasty;—and forasmuch he implored us, the "great general and colleagues and all the "high mandarins of the province, that we "would supplicate the great emperor to show "them mercy, and pardon their offence!" *

Your slaves find, that the foreign ships having on this occasion bolted into the river by violence, was all caused by the native traitors showing them the way; which in fact led to the rude people of the island and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners there are others who dress like (our) soldiers and militia; their ramifications extend every where, so that we must send detachments to skirr the whole country to catch them! If we send our regular troops after them in so many directions, it is to be feared that they might not discriminate clearly before slaying and thus calamity would be entailed on the peacably disposed people which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe! It therefore appeared to us the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defence. The hoanoun (of one of these armed associations) Le ngaotseeying and others, divided themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black & white; among which last were two chief persons.

Your slaves thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry and others, *that as they took them, so should they* behead them *at Nan oan!* † In reference to one of these chief persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that "he was in reality "Bremer, and that they (the English) "were willing to pay a hundred dollars "to ransom the body, which they (the said "gentry and others) had stowed away in a "secluded house;"—but whether this is really so or the case or not, we shall first investigate clearly and afterwards duly memorialize your majesty thereupon.

At the present moment, the foreign ships having all successively left the Tamungkok (or Macao passage) on Leeptuckkiu-triet (i. e. neighbourhood of Howqua's folly) we have already sent troops to occupy and defend the different forts, and we have thrown open the gates of the city that the people might continue their business and the inhabitants enjoy peace and quietness as they used to do. But of those who removed into the country there are still many who cherish feeling of suspicion and look about them distrustfully; *your slaves* have already issued proclamations inviting them to return to their homes; and at the same time we have searched clearly into the claims of those who have had their houses destroyed by fire, and we consider it right that a manifestation of compassion should be made in their behalf, and we hope also to find some employment for those poor people who are left without home or house.

As for those forts and guns which have been lost and destroyed in the province of Kwangtung, we must rebuild the one and cast afresh the others, greatly adding to their numbers, and moreover the guns must be cast on an improved principle to meet the change of the times; we must take away where there is a surplus to make up where there is a deficiency, and in short, so shape our plans and so employ our wits and means as to obtain the great *desideratum*, viz. that our defences may be so strong, that without any exertion on our part we may be able to maintain them to all eternity. It is not enough that we re-build our forts along the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the city, we must also pay attention to every pass and point of importance, and use either stones and sand bags, or wooden rafts as may appear best fitted,—at the same time pushing on the work with all speed and diligence.

At this present moment in Sam-tsuee lee and other villages in the district of Pawn-yu, a great many native thieves and robbers have availed themselves of the unhappy state of things to kidnap and plunder; it will be necessary therefore to send battalions armed free to suppress them, and along with the troops to proclamations stuck up to confirm and comfort the hearts of the people.

Your slave Yihshan has led with him a thousand soldiers & stationed them at Shekmoon, Kinshan and other places in that quarter. In all these matters he has consulted with his colleague Lungwan and we have together made an inspection of all the rafts of wood we have in reserve, previously to sending them down to block up the mouth of the river. And at a place called Yentang, distant fifteen lee (5 miles) from the city of Canton we have stationed two thousand soldiers, under the command of the Tsungping (or brigadier) Keehung, that he may thereby guard the approaches on the eastern side. Your majesty's minister Yangtseng resides temporarily at the provincial city, and is in constant communication with your minister Keekung the viceroy, and Elkang the lieutenant governor, also Chonkhinkow, a colonel of the imperial guards, devising how every officer and soldier may be best employed in the most secure and secret measures of defence. Your majesty's minister the new admiral Wooqueen Kwan's successor) will immediately proceed to his new appointment, and take with him a number of "water heroes" from Fokien. He first goes to the Bocca Tigris to receive back the forts, and we are only waiting till the foreign ships shall have proceeded to the outer ocean, when *your slaves* will in person repair thither, and have a thorough inspection of the place, which we will immediately garrison and take all possible precautions to increase our mounds and ditches and sink stakes to strengthen our defences. We are only waiting quietly for the withdrawal of the foreign ships of war which we shall then wait upon your majesty with a supplementary report.

What relates to the foreign ships having already retired from before the city, and to the armed associations having slaughtered native traitors and foreign robbers, we now most respectfully submit to the imperial eye, in the foregoing memorial, which is forwarded by express.

N. B.—It has no date, but it must have been written a sometime between captain Warren's interview with the imperial commissioners, which took place on sunday 6th [illegible]

* Hoo-ungh. Whence any resemblance of such a [illegible]

† Yih-shan did have it [illegible] that they [illegible] to have the prisoners [illegible] [illegible] that they could not possibly have given these great orders till after they had heated the white flag, and when they and all the people of Canton were in the utmost [illegible] of life and death. Yet both [illegible] have [illegible] a most [illegible] proof that they are in league with the rebels [illegible] all the time, though they [illegible] that they [illegible] [illegible] independently and against their orders. We [illegible] [illegible] the details of [illegible] [illegible]

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1841. NO. 33.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE WILD IRISH GIRL. To be despatched on Thursday, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m.

J. A. DURRAN.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CORONANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Whampoa, or to

H. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FALCON, captain Pike, daily expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to

H. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 17th August 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE

THE A 1 fast sailing new built JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson. Apply to

A. & D. POORDUNJEE

THE British Barque LADY MAYES, receives goods on demurrage in Macao Roads on the usual terms.

FOR BOMBAY

THE fast British Ship SHAH ALLUM, 600 Tons Captain Evans, to have early despatch. For freight &c. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A 1 Brig BETSY and SARAH, Captain Cornell. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE PENANG, captain Cousins, has a considerable portion of her measurement heard and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 20th July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Clipper Built UNIAM, (late the MAHOMEDEE) 330 tons at Bombay, of Teak, in the year 1839. For particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 8th July, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship MERMAID, 300 Tons, A. W. Gourlaison, commander. For particulars refer to

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

N. B.—Has good pump accommodation.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE fine new Ship AYIET SOHAMAH, Captain Lemon, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing built CHARLES DOMINGUEZ, 300 tons, H. Crowson commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 500 tons, J. A. Rennie, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new built CITY OF PALACES, captain Gammage, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. built AGNES, captain Cummine will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

BOTTOMRY wanted to off August a sum of $12,000 to $15,000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship Mossamedes of 320 tons, and new six years old: apply to

REYNVAAN & CO.

Macao August 14, 1841

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up by the Barque City of Palaces, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and another also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value

Macao, 9th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lemon" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 10th, 1841. A. H. Fryer.

NOTICE.—Mr. Rodney Fisher, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment

Macao, 1st July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

H. M. S. BLONDE.

WANTED a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the Ionia Insurance Company of Calcutta.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Star Insurance Office of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorised to take

P. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841 W. W. DALE.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex. "Mermaid"

1,500 Doz: very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lancer Beer, Europa Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine English and Russian Canvas, 4a dozens Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaids for Winter Clothing Bales G cases a few rough mat Pieces &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841 A. A. DE MELLO.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON Saturday the 21st inst. JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell by Auction, (on account of whom it may concern,) at 11 a.m. at his premises, to the highest bidder, the British ship "Jane Barry," copper red and copper fastened, of 300 tons, or thereabouts, as she now lies in Type with all her remaining spare Rigging, Boats, Chain cables, Anchors, &c. &c. Further particulars will appear in hand bills before the day of sale

The "Jane Barry," was newly coppered, and had necessary repairs, in 8 December last, to Boatswain, and chiefly the outset of the requiring a few bags, and stanch store ship.

Macao, 10th August, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

John Smith will sell on an early day (of which due notice will be given) by Public Auction French and English Brandy to wit. 100 dozens of superior French do, in one dozen cases, 300 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown Stout, several hundreds dozen of bottled Beer, 200 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted square Perfumery 1 and 2 dozen cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. mustard, cut-out oil, anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.

☞ Persons desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the auctioneer, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer.

A large lot of Damaged Cotton will also be put up for Public Auction, on an early day this month, by John Smith.

Macao, 10th August, 1841.

FOR SALE, Just imported by "Bengal Packet," Bengal TABLE CLOTHS, 7 by 7 to 20 by 7, TABLE NAPKINS & IMITATION HUCKAPACK TOWELS. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 5 August, 1841.

ROUGH PANE.—The undersigned has the sale on commission POON SPARS, 35 by 31 inches, two of 32 by 14, one 44 by 13, and one 46 by 10.

ALSO,

TEAK TIMBERS, 18 to 20 feet long, 4 to 6 inches thick and 18 inches broad.

One ANCHOR, 12 cwt. and one CHAIN, 1½ inch, as new

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 2d August 1841.

JUST RECEIVED EX "Jane Torrington" a small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to

Macao, 19th July, 1841. JNO SMITH

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen, and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by,

2nd July, 1841. JNO: SMITH

NOTICE.—Just received in the *City of Palaces* and *Harlequin*, and for sale on moderate terms:

Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.
do. do. Port. [dozen cases.
Best Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles in 3
Pickled Herrings in small kegs.
Bengal Sewing Wax.
Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to JNO SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841

☞ Above, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale

JUST RECEIVED EX GREYHOUND Perfumery.—Essences of Roses, Esprit de Marechalle, Neptide, and Jasmin, Bouquet, Flowers Lavender; Naples Soap, Red and Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto, Balsam of Roses, Rose Boxes and Marrow Pomatums; Scent-sheets Puff, Rose's Green Macassar and Princess Rose do. Colleyrum, Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper wove and laid, Foolscap, do do., Blotting Paper, Quills Perry's India rubber spring Pens Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber, handsomely embossed footstep and quoits Blotters, Morocco Wallets with Clasps; Visiting and large Cards, Playing Cards, Portable Desks with lock and key, and cover, Wafers, Pocketbooks, Black balls of exchange, Letter Holders, in sets of Portraits, Answered & Office tape, Spring tape measures, Red and Black Ink, Copying do., Silver-mounted Bird Duplex Inkstands &c.

Oilman's Sperm Pickles Sauce Mustard, Potted Game, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Gentleman's Hams, Bacon, Berkley's Pine-apple Cheese, &c. &c.

Wines and Cordials of every description, and an exceptionally quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

Macao, 15th June, 1841. JNO. SMITH

☞ One set of KNIVES and FORKS with ivory handle, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price $20

FOR SALE.—Brandy in quarts apply to or Gentlemen to

B. de LEMOS

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Sanderson, Lemon wine in cases with Bo Land Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Seltzer Water, Hash, Cocoa-nuts, Bonnets. Apply to

BERNARDO de LEMOS or to Mr. BASTOS.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz

Payne & Co's. Cheese assorted sizes & flavors cases
Bengal Chutney Assorted
Essence of Cheese
Curry paste
Curry powder
Soup's cases, for meats, made dishes and fish
Milk punch
Lime juice
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
Chilli vinegar, in pints
Plain vinegar, in quarts
Best Soap in ½ & and 1 lb cakes
Veal Stock do do
Mutton do do
Beef Stock

Selection picked, any measurable lots of
3 Jaffa and 7 Jaffa ship
Sin Pick Blades, in bag
Sin Spt of refined Sperm, in the Shakers
packed sin hogshead
Sr Sr Sr
Apply to HOOKERS LANE, Macao
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong
Macao, 1st May, 1841

ON SALE.—American Water and Print Bread. Apply to capt. Davis, brig Tuscan, Macao Roads. Macao, 19th July, 1841 or to WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—American Bread and Pease in Barrels Rosin Brance Beans, of 20 feet and under, just landed ex Ann Mellin. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 22 July, 1841.

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—Much inconvenience and considerable unnecessary expence having been incurred by vessels bound to the U. K. not making arrangements for accommodating and conveying thither, unemployed British seamen whom it may be, from time to time, necessary to send home, in conformity with the act of the legislature providing for that being done, I beg to call your particular attention to the subject, and to request that the annexed rule may be henceforward strictly observed.

I am &c.
Henry Pottinger.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

RULE.

The owners or consignees of all vessels about to be despatched to any port in the U. K. are invariably to report the same at the office of h. m's. chief superintendent of trade, at least 15 days before the departure of such vessels, when they will be informed whether any, and what number, of seamen will be sent on board for conveyance to Europe, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

Henry Pottinger.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
Macao, 14th August, 1841.

HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1841.

Lieut. William Pedder, r. n., having been appointed harbour-master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, all persons are required to respect the authority of the said harbour-master and marine magistrate.

By order. J. Rosr. Morrison,
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

The following appointments have been made by the chief superintendent charged with the government of Hongkong.

Mr. Alexander Lean to be Assistant to the harbour-master.

Mr. Joseph R. Bird to be Clerk of the works

By order. J. Rosr. Morrison
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Mr. Samuel Pearce, interpreter and clerk of the court, has been duly sworn to perform the duties of notary-public and coroner

By order. J. Rosr. Morrison.
acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Regulations of the port of Hongkong.

The following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated with a view to the safety of the shipping in the harbour, & the convenience of the navigation thereof.

Art. 1st. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel arriving at the said port, will take up the berth indicated by the harbour-master (and moor if required), under a penalty of $100 to be recovered in the manner hereinafter set forth for the general recovery of fines.

Art. 2d. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel lying within the said port, shall immediately remove the vessel to any other berth indicated by the harbour-master, under a fine, of $50 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in the same place, after a written notice to that effect, signed by the harbour-master.

Art. 3d. All masters or persons in charge of vessels are required to strike their top-gallant yards and masts, and to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, if called upon so to do, and generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather or the crowded condition of the port may render necessary in the judgment of the harbour-master, for the safety of the whole shipping; and masters of vessels offending against the regulation will be liable to a fine not exceeding $500, and payment of all expences incurred by reason of the vessels breaking unship, or sustaining damage, in consequence of the preventionary notice of the harbour-master not being duly regarded.

Art. 4th. Masters of vessels proceeding to sea must give notice to the harbour-master at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure: and notice is hereby given that vessels will be detained, the masters of which shall not have paid fines or expences awarded for violation of these rules and regulations.

Art. 5th. Transports bearing pensioners will always be berthed by their own agent, and the harbour-master will make application to the senior naval officer on the spot respecting any movement which he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in the port.

Art. 6th. Masters of vessels will be expected to conform to ordinary port regulations, other than those hereinbefore specified, and they are particularly warned not to cast overboard any stone or other ballast.

Art. 7th. All persons are required to take notice that the harbour-master's authority extends to the preservation of order at the several landing-places in the harbour.

All fines for breach of these rules and regulations will be proceeded for before the chief magistrate, who is hereby authorized at the written request and complaint of the harbour-master to summon the parties charged, and there upon to make summary decision, and all fines so recovered will go to the use of her majesty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MARINE MAGISTRATE.

SECTION I

Of the functions of the magistrate.

RULE. No. 1.—To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

RULE. No. 2.—Fire-arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the constables of police, shall have, audibly and inefectually, made the following, proclamation (or words to the like effect:

"Our sovereign lady the queen commands "all persons here assembled, immediately to "disperse themselves, and to return peaceably "to the performance of their duties. God save "the queen."

RULE. No. 3.—The magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

SECTION 2.

Of the offences cognizable by the magistrate, and the penalties thereunto attached.

RULE. No. 1.

Offence.	Penalty.
1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship, or on shore.	1. Confinement with, or without, hard labor, not exceeding two weeks, —or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both—according to the particular gravity of the offence & its frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusing the peace and menacing language	3. Confinement in the like manner, not exceeding 14 days—or a penalty not exceed £2 10s., or both according to the circumstances of the case.
4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence or outrage, not amounting towards officers, or to one calendar month,—sentence to the magistrate's penalty not exceed-ing £5,—or, both at police, engaged in suppressing the disturbance of the peace, according to the circumstances of the case.	4. Confinement in the like manner, not exceeding two months,—or a penalty not exceeding £10,—or, both at the magistrate's discretion.

RULE. No. 2.—A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specifications needs the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magistrate, till that sanction has been received, & the prisoners must be remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

RULE. No. 3.—All other offences of a more aggravated nature or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government by the magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

RULE. No. 4.—All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance, a sum of 2d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

RULE. No. 5.—If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

RULE. No. 6.—Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

RULE. No. 7.—In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

RULE. No. 8.—Commanders of ships, who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate by the government.

RULE. No. 9.—Nothing herein contained to be construed, to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew, by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

SECTION 3.

Of the signals to be made by British ships, requiring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

RULE. No. 1.—In the day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous to observers, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

In the night time, three or four lights in the after rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of magic muskets, to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrives.

SECTION 4.

Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal of penalties.

RULE No. 1.—All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 5s. the Spanish dollar.

RULE. No. 2.—All penalties, levied agreeably to these regulations, to be for the use of her majesty, to pay payment for the police expenses of the government.

SECTION 5

Of the manner in which seamen or others on board the British ships are to seek redress.

RULE No. 1.—Any person having a complaint of ill usage to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to report on shore to the office of the magistrate, and, failing redress, by that means, to forward a letter to the head of the government, in order that such proper inquiry and redresses may be had as the case demands.

The following list of fees is published, as that in which the notary public, being an officer serving in the consular establishment in China, will conform himself.

Table of consular fees, annexed to act 6 & 7 George IV. cap. 87.

Table A.

Certificate of bonding goods exported from the United Kingdom.	2 Dollars.
Signature of ship's manifest.	1 ..
Certificate of origin, when required.	1 ..
Bill of health, when required.	1 ..
Signature of master roll, when required.	1 ..
Attestation of a signature, when required.	1 ..
Administering an oath, when required.	1 ..
Seal of office, and signature of any other document, when required.	1 ..

Table B.

Bottomry, or Arbitration bond.	2 Dollars.
Noting a protest.	1 ..
Order of survey.	2 ..
Extending a protest or survey.	1 ..
Registration.	1 ..
Visa of passport.	1 ..
Valuation of goods.	1 per cent.

According value, ½ per cent. where there has been a charge for valuing; otherwise 1 per cent.

Attendance out of consular office at a distance, five dollars, per diem for his personal expenses, over and above his travelling expenses.

Do. on opening a will 5 dollars.

Management of property of British subjects dying intestate. 2½ p. ct.

The following list of statements delivered on account of officers of the Foreign factories at Canton, &c., the property of British subjects, in Canton, and pillaged by the Chinese between the 21st and 24th May, 1841.

Names of statements.	Nature of claims.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ART. IV. *A brief account of the assault and capture of the heights and forts above the city of Canton, &c., &c. By an eye-witness.* Canton Repository for July.

[Continued from the Page 203, No. 28.]

The general was the first on shore; and as soon as the 37th were disembarked, they received orders to accompany him as an escort. The detachment of Bengal volunteers also accompanied him. The general advanced in a south-westerly direction about a mile from the landing-place to a rising ground, from whence a general survey of the line of country we were to pass over could be taken. From here we could see the enemy's picquets at their posts for miles on every side. They made use of every gesture to encourage us in advance. A portion of the escort was ordered forward to reconnoitre, and to ascertain as soon as possible the force of the enemy in this position. A few of the latter, beating their shields, shouting and brandishing their swords and spears, appeared to have all the wish to exterminate our small party; but they did not come within musket range of us.

When the general had ascertained all he wanted, his escort was directed to join the 1st brigade in the right column. This brigade was formed of the 49th and 37th regiments, with a detachment of Bengal volunteers. The 2nd brigade was formed of the Royal and Madras artillery, and sappers and miners. The corps of seamen, 460 in number, formed the 3rd brigade in the right column. The ordnance attached to this column consisted of four 12lb. howitzers, four 9lb. field guns, four 5½ inch mortars, fifty-two 32lb. rockets, and two light 6 pounders; it was commanded by lieutenant-colonel Morris. The left column, which was commanded by major-general Burrell, consisted of the royal marines (reserve) the 18th royal Irish, the 26th Cameronians, a detachment of Madras artillery, and engineers and sappers. The ordnance attached to it was one light 6 pounder, and one 5½ inch mortar.

The ground we had to pass over was chiefly paddy-fields and burying-grounds; consequently there was great difficulty and delay in transporting the guns. The headless trunk of a camp follower, who had gone a few yards beyond the landing-place during the night, was found; his body was untouched, but his murderer had no doubt carried away the head of his victim to claim the promised reward.

Long before our guns could be brought to bear upon the forts, the enemy had opened a brisk fire on our advanced columns. Their shot, however, fell short. About 9 o'clock A. M., we returned the fire, simultaneously from the guns, mortars, and rockets. Though the enemy's shot fell close around our men, in every direction, yet no accident happened. In about an hour from the time our guns commenced firing, the Chinese were observed to collect in great numbers outside their forts, evidently deliberating upon the best plan of escape. Our troops were now ordered to advance. The positions we were to attack, namely, the heights and forts above Canton, were barely removed 100 yards from the city wall, and appeared strongly defended. There were four forts, each mounting from eight to ten guns, besides numberless gingalls, which poured forth volley after volley of grape.

A simultaneous attack was made on all the forts; the weather was excessively hot, and the ground of the worst possible description for troops to march over. The 1st and 2d brigades were directed to dislodge the enemy from the two forts to the south; and the 3d brigade (the gallant jacks) those to the west of the city. In the 1st brigade, the 49th took the lead in storming, the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers following close on their heels. The 37th were I believe, the first to reach the summit. Little opposition was offered to their advance. The enemy had all evacuated the forts; and were seen running down the hills in every direction, throwing off wounds of bamboo rockets, which did no further injury, than most effectually to prevent the course of their flight being retarded.

In one of the two forts to the west, the curious had hard work of it, the enemy not having their strongholds, till, by means of scrambling ladders, our fellows effected an entrance, and there hand to hand cut them to pieces. In effecting this, our men were much cut up, however, by the flanking fire from the wall of the city.

The rancho was now directed to take possession of an entrenched camp, where the enemy had rallied. This encampment was well covered by the guns from the city wall, and removed more than a mile from the forts now occupied by the first brigade. The enemy was evidently in great force there; and, as usual, till our men came too close to be pleasant, waved their banners and encouraged us to come on. Their officers were seen riding on ponies in front of the ranks. Well did the royal Irish do their work that day, advancing all the way at double quick step, regardless both of the shot from the city walls, and of the showers of grape from the entrenched camp; in a few brief moments, everything was in their possession, and after setting fire to all that could be laid hold of, they took their departure. In this advance there were four officers and several men wounded. The rockets worked splendidly, astonishing poor *John* not a little.

A fire was kept up from the city wall nearly all night. During the afternoon, the general had a narrow escape, having been at one time completely covered with dust from a shot that struck the ground close by his side. The total amount of our killed and wounded this day was about 70; on the side of the enemy, the actual loss was never ascertained.

The troops bivouacked as they best could during the night. Our worthy chief was the first on the move in the morning of the 26th, when we all eagerly looked forward to a little amusing practice. In this however we were disappointed; sufficient materials had not yet come up for effecting the object contemplated, viz., setting fire to the city. About noon, the ammunition, &c., arrived; but unfortunately, by this time it rained in such torrents as to put a stop to all operations. The inhabitants appeared to be deserting the city in great numbers. On the ramparts, which poured forth such volleys yesterday, not a soul was to be seen, and from the heights crowds could be observed bearing their property on their shoulders, pouring out of the gates farthest removed from the forts in our possession. Towards afternoon, a flag of truce (for the overbearing Chinese have at length to their cost come to know the use of the *white flag*) was seen to wave from the most conspicuous part of the ramparts; and a red buttoned officer, advancing to one of the embrasures nearest to our position and also waving the white flag in his hand, seemed to implore an interview. The general, commodore sir Is Fleming Senhouse, and mr Thom, the interpreter, advanced forward. But on ascertaining that the rank of the Chinese officer was not equal to that of our's, the latter retired, and major-general Burrell, and captain Gough A. D. C. to the general, were directed to ascertain what the enemy wanted. This proved to be the offer of certain terms to spare the city. The Chinese were told, that it was not in major-general Burrell's power to listen to any terms proposed; and that if they wished for an interview with our general, it could not take place from the walls of the city; but that tents should be pitched half-way between our position and the city, and that there our general and commodore should meet only those of like rank from the enemy. This was after some time agreed to on all sides, and the Chinese declared that their deputation should be at the appointed place in exactly one hour and a half. Hour after hour, however, passed, and, as might have been expected from the previous too well-known character of the Chinese, no deputation arrived, and, of necessity the rain which now fell in torrents not only prevented the resumption of hostilities, but thoroughly soaked the ground on which formed alike the bed for the general and common soldier. Yet no complaint was heard, and the troops, in their wet clothes, with little food and less drink, went to the rear where dates allotted to us for the night, without a murmur.

[To be continued.]

LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Overland Mail.

LONDON, June 4, 1841.

The monsoon [illegible] Nothing [illegible] report to state, but yet some event in the distant future. Looking to bringing to bay has yet been found effect. The daily papers contain intimations of remarks respecting her, which are said to be current at different places the rumours in every instance being such as obvious circumstances of time and locality show to be unfounded. It will be remembered she left New York on the 11th March last.

The Indian Mails.—The Bombay Mail of April 1st, via Marseilles, arrived in London on May 5th, with dates from Calcutta, March 22nd; Madras, March 25th; Ceylon, March 19th; Agra, March 22nd; China, February 19th.

The portion of the same Mail via Falmouth, per steamer Liverpool arrived on May 10th.

The Bombay Mail of 1st May, via Marseilles, arrived in London on the 3rd inst. with dates from Calcutta the 22nd of April, China 1st of April, Singapore 10th of April.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of lords, May 7th. China.—Lord Melbourne, in reply to lord Ellenborough said, that captain Elliot had been informed that the treaty concluded on the preliminary articles transmitted by him would not be submitted by her majesty, who would refuse to ratify it. The duke of Wellington wished to ask the noble viscount whether the island of Hongkong had been taken possession of? Viscount Melbourne said that he believed it had. Lord Ellenborough asked whether Canton had been evacuated by the British troops or not? Viscount Melbourne said he could not say.

House of commons, 8th.—China.—In reply to sir R. Peel, on the subject of China

Lord J. Russell said, the state of the matter stands thus:—accounts had been received of preliminary arrangements, which preliminary arrangements had not, by the latest intelligence produced by the government, been ratified by the emperor of China. They had not indeed been finally arranged between captain Elliot and the plenipotentiary appointed on the part of the Chinese government. That arrangement had been generally disapproved, and her majesty's government had sent out orders accordingly. It would reach China in a time of truce, but he could not say that hostile operations might not be recommenced.

In reply to mr Hume,

Lord John Russell stated that captain Elliot was recalled, and that sir Henry Pottinger would immediately go out with the appointment of chief commissioner in China. On the subject of Egypt, and the relations with Turkey, he declined to enter.

Catholic soldiers in India.—Mr. O'Connell was desirous of hearing from the secretary-at-war, whether he had received any communication from the east India company which would warrant him in holding out a hope that the spiritual wants of the catholic soldiery in India would be better attended to than at present.

Mr. Macnaghten said, that he had lately brought the subject under the attention of the president of the board of control, and had received the assurance that nothing should be wanting on his part to accomplish a satisfactory arrangement in this matter.

Lieut.-colonel Fagan, of the 63rd, has been appointed brigadier-general on the Madras station, and has three regiments under his command with an allowance of 3000l a year.

Lord James Beresford.—A letter from Hastings, dated May 18th, advising the arrival of the Tigris there from India, states that lord James Beresford, of the 10th Hussars committed suicide on April 27th, on board that vessel, being on his passage to England.

Admiral Elliot arrived with his family and suite in the Vulcan at Portsmouth, on the 6th. We regret to learn that the gallant admiral's health has received a severe shock, owing to great anxiety of mind aggravating a painful malady, and although change of air has somewhat restored him, it will require some time before he can be considered out of danger.

By an advertisement dated 10th May, the east India company give notice that the rate of exchange, at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal, will be 2s. 1d. the company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay, 1s. 10½d. the company's rupee.

The Journal des Débats of the 16th May, contains a long article upon the present condition of British forces, and considers it far from improbable that to escape one of the advance of a British force to Herat, the Russians will prepare to meet us there, and has likely may perhaps occur, which the "Débats" seems to think would, according to the present aspect of affairs, most likely terminate to our disadvantage.

The extension of steam navigation.—The steam of Calcutta is about to be realized. Arrangements are in progress to connect west Indian steam navigation with a direct and continuous communication across the Pacific Ocean. A regular line of packets is likely to be established within a few months between the west coast of America and New Holland, which will, doubtless, be quickly extended to the Australian colonies, to India and to China.

The French in the Chinese seas.—A letter from Manila, July 15th, in the Courier Français, says—the captains of French ships on this station have received orders from the French consul-general, not to attempt to force the blockade of China as being not only a violation of the rights of nations, but contrary to the good understanding existing between France and England, and merely attempting to compromise the interests of French merchants.

The Vulcan Sir captain George Elliot, was paid off on Thursday, the 20th at Chatham. In the evening the wives of the officers with mr. T. P. Bulwer, her former first lieutenant, who was promoted for the capture of

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1841.

Aden list of the sum lost to convoy they pulled' repeatedly all dinner. A considerable dinner was served up.

Lord Cardigan was indisposed for a few days since for quarter to the weather (which weather that) he had very much bile.

On the 2nd June a letter was taken at the India house for the relatives of a deceased, to the name of the N. B. Abercrombie, dec., which it was supposed to have taken on board at Ceylon.

The army.—War office, May 18th.—18th Foot.—Ensign A. W. B. F. Armstrong, to be lieut. without p., v. Hayes, dec.; R. W. Sergent, Gent., to be ensign, v. Armstrong.

49th Foot.—Capt. P. Whitmarsh, from the 84th foot, to be capt., v. Moore, appointed, to the 84th foot; lieut. J. Piper, from the 84th foot, to be lieut., v. Sharp, appointed to the 84th foot.

May 21st.—55th foot.—Ensign J. Friend to be lieut. without p., v. Hunter, deceased; Sylvester Mott, Esq., gent. to be E. Gent. to be ensign, v. Friend.

We are to be that the 26th, 55th, and 58th regiments will be ordered, with as little delay as possible to India.

49th.—It is to embarkation to send home, direct from China this regiment, granting recruiters to such men as may desire it, to exchange into the 55th or 58th regt., also return to India.

London Mail.

June 8th.

Left at Malta.—Mr Wallace, from China.

St. Helena.—Mr. Arnott and mr. H. Arnott, from China.

This is but a report that is now the conservation [illegible] James Graham will be appointed governor general of India.

Shipping.—Robertson has been elected without opposition a director of the east India company, in the room of the late N. B. Abercrombie, esq.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Assam company held on the 7th May was most numerously attended; a report was read, which gave very general satisfaction.

A floating carriage has been conveyed to Alexandria by the Hirondel, for the purpose of conveying the mails and the passengers on the Mahmoudieh canal, between Alexandria and the Nile, where they will be transferred to the little iron steamer, the Lotus, which has been recently established to ply on the Nile.

At a Levee held at St. James's on the 12th May, the following gentlemen were presented:—Sir W. Nicholay, major-general Walker, C. B., col. Sendwich, C. B. lieut. R. Grant, mr. Bax, mr. W. Jardine, mr. C. Pagan, and Mountain Cunningham.

It is expected an order of her majesty in council will soon be issued, by which the duties levied at the cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Australia upon articles the produce and manufacture of the British possessions in India, will be reduced to the same rates as are imposed upon similar articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions.

We record two cases where the brother ship about to put to the "Portuguese," or Portuguese, four of five of the brooks were protected against, on the ground that they were certainly British boxes, but whether tea or not, was quite a different question. Mr. Bland stated, that this was the first time since the opening of free trade, that a parcel containing doubtful adventures had been brought forward; and any deal of revenue such into stock would be liable to have it seized by the cutter. The cost to bring to a H. If possible, holdings were asked for but in vain, every hand to round and bring conveniently credited.

Mansion house.—Lord was a guest at the mansion house on the last super entertainment the Bishops. On his health being given he rose and returned thanks, with a very British, or rather Irish, accent. He said, that having visited England to increase his store of knowledge, he was, he be more likely to find samples of all that was great, good and valuable, than in the city of London? (Cheers.) He thanked his God that he had the honour of associating with such a company distinguished as they were for rank, talent, piety, and learning.

We have great pleasure in giving the following promotions of officers employed in the China expedition. To commander—Edward Belcher, Patrick John Shaw, William Warren, Henry Ryves. To be commanders—Garry Goldsmith, Henry Bullet, Charles Burgess Watson, John Hay (2), John Hilton Stephens, James Fleming Bower. To be lieutenants—John Hoby, John Hancock, C. B. Jeffreys, Bertrand Edmonds, Arthur Vivian, H. C. Forster, W. G. Legard. Naval instructor—Captain Samuel Reeder Ellis recommended for Royal Naval College in the Navy.

Death of Thomas Ivison, esq., principal editor of the "Times."—We regret to be obliged to report the death of the above author as we learn which took place at his house in Soho sq., in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Ivison had been for some time labouring under a disease of the kidneys, and for such period an operation performed upon him, lessening pain and relief of body, in the presence of surgeon Lucas and Lawrence. Mr. Ivison started on the Times newspaper in 1803. He had greatly distinguished himself at Christ Church, where he was a contemporary of our Leigh Hunt, and afterwards at Cambridge.

The President has now been out 59 eight days, and nothing whatever is known of her since she was seen by the Orphan the day after she sailed. Accounts have been received from Bermuda of the 8th of April, brought from that port by the schooner Ariel, but they throw no question of the missing steamer. The president carried upon sailed; engineers 600 horse power; 2200 tons; filtered at Clark hold shares. The commander Lieut. Roberts royal navy, is married since with Dr. Reid esq., who resides in London; he is a native of the country of Cork and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade of a portion of the coast of Africa, which he commanded a brig of war.

On the evening of the 6th, either the president and the Britannia steamer from Halifax, some days overdue, had reached Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

Tea has again been the great attraction on account of the details published of the taking of the Bogue forts, and the other news from China. The public sales were of very little consequence. The market has been in a very excited state, and a very large amount of business has been done both in the free trade tea and company's. The price of company's congou rose from 1s 11d to 2s 2d per lb. money, but then declined, and finished on Thursday at 2s per lb. money, sellers.

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TEA.—The speculation in tea has not yet abated, nor is it likely to do so for some time to come. The reaction of a [illegible] caused only a temporary check to the very active state of the market, and did not by any means deter those who had entered into the speculation, for, contrary to all expectation, and in the face of the general impression, that even the latest quotation of yesterday (2s. per lb.) would not be surpassed, the value of the leaf advanced to-day to 2s. 1½d. per lb., which was about the current price on change.—Times, June 8.

Gazette, May 11.—Member returned to serve in Parliament.—Tenge and Port of Sandwich.—Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, esq., in the room of sir Richard Bacon Dobbin, dead.

Death of the late editor.—It is our painful duty to record among the domestic occurrences at Bombay, the death of the late editor of this Journal, H. B. Crawford, esq. The deceased stood in a social relation to the Indian public. He was a lieutenant in the company's service (1st regiment native grenadiers) and in discharging the duties of his profession gained for himself the esteem of his brother officers, while his lively sports and theatrical tests made his companionship to be sought after by the lovers of Shakespeare and Colman, and the admirers of wit. He conducted this journal from the death of mr. McFallum to the end of May last: with what talent and assiduity, our readers can well judge. But besides these there was a sterling reality which secured their esteem, whose eyes watched and the good of the hour him in the common walks of life,—it was his affection as a husband and the father of a family, whose comfort and support depended on his exertions, whose presence gladdened each heart, whose unremitting absence has thrown them into sorrow and affliction. We doubt not his brother officers and contemporaries will join us in our wish.—Press to the Bombay Gazette, June 10.

DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

A meeting of the east India and China association was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late proceedings in China. The report of the drift-volume of the association was the adoption of a letter to viscount Palmerston, in which the members express their dissatisfaction at the recent arrangements entered into by captain Elliot with the Chinese authorities. The letter was signed, on saturday, by all the houses engaged in the trade with China, and forwarded, in the evening, to London. We subjoin a copy of the document:—

"To the right hon. lord viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs.

"My lord,—We the undersigned merchants of London, engaged in the trade to India and China, venture to address your lordship on the subject of the conflagration which has much of us by the late convention, supposed that a preliminary treaty had been concluded with the Chinese commissioner, and we did so under deep feelings of disappointment and shame.

"In the state to which our relations, as officially reported, stood to the little residents in China, on the 20th of January last we cannot recognize the fulfilment of the pride and statement of public dignity adopted to be obtained by her majesty's government by the cessation of the formidable armament which proceeded to the coast of China during the last year; nay we can hope in its provisions any thing calculated to afford a prospect of redress for past loss and suffering, or to keep distant and apprehensions to entering upon new dealings with the Chinese.

"We refrain from adverting to intelligence, hitherto worthy of credit, which has reached us from private sources in China, and abstain from speculating upon the extent of the details that are stated to remain to be ascertained; but we feel, in the contents of the circular itself issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary, simply reason for apprehending some lurking with signal, continuing that her majesty's government will not ratify a treaty the avowed and prominent conditions of which are calculated to degrade the British character in the eyes of other nations, and which contains neither that reparation for the past nor that security for the future which the country was led to expect she had a right to demand and was in a situation to enforce.

"We have the honour to remain, my lord, your most obedient servants, &c.

"Liverpool, April 16 1841."—Liverpool Albion.

Tibet and Tibet.

In many notable examples of public, and ministerial ignorance of geographical positions and commercial relations of places in the east, have from time to time occurred at home since public attention was drawn to this quarter of the world, that we may set it down as a matter of course that in the instructions given to our plenipotentiaries, while commercial transactions with China throughout its parts in it to be carefully stipulated for, not a word nor a thought has been bestowed on its western and south western frontiers, and that not a man of those by whom captain Elliot's instructions were passed, knew that we have another account to settle with our Chinese neighbours, in which they stand as follows:—

Dr. To your using all your influence with the court of Lassa, to nullify the commercial relations commenced by us by the expensive embassy of captain Turner.

To the proceeds of a flourishing trade with most have existed between British India and Tibet before this time but for your interference; each country producing in abundance what the other requires.

To numerous petty pilfering and annoyances of all kinds, instigated by you in Bhutan, Nepaul, &c., which must now be put an end to.

Than, and more which might be added to it, has never, we will wager, been put into the bill.' We hope, however, that it will be so, and that it will be remembered that China has a south western frontier. We have to show that, as far as regards our neighbours the Tibetans, the time is favorable for its being looked to, and as far as regards ourselves, that it should not be forgotten there is positively nothing to be put to the credit side of the account.

The general impression is that the Tibetans—who are not speaking of the Bhotanese, who are a far inferior class to them—are averse to European intercourse. The contrary is so far the fact that, on the back of major Turner's embassy they applied for, and obtained, leave to build a Tibetan monastery at Calcutta; and they have only been prevented, for we are informed, by the Chinese residents at Lassa from commencing their intercourse with us. They have many articles of great commercial value, and doubtless in a country even now well known to be so rich in various productions, many more would be found as soon as an intercourse was well established, and supply credited by demand and by the temptation of new comforts and luxuries. The time appears favorable so far as the political state of the country is concerned, for during the last year, as we learn, the Chinese residents at Lassa were all concerned in the Tibetans,—caused to extremity by acts of overreaching and oppression on the part of the Chinese political residents. If this be true—and the quarter whence our information proceeds is highly respectable and probably the best informed one in Calcutta on matters connected with Tibet—it may be so well to have an eye to this subject in our settlement, if one takes place, with the Chinese; and to insist upon the privilege of establishing a consul there if we can. The trade with Tibet may extend over a vast field and into the northern provinces of China. We produce, and in proportion low prices, the main staple of it, woollen cloths are a first necessary of life in those black climates, and it the trade can but pass the barrier it will soon find, amongst the independent tribes of the great Hiung country, a bold, hardy and highly industrious race of customers

[illegible] and merchants who care nothing for China, Australia, and who will speedily drive it into the province of Siberia. In a word, commerce through all open and British possessions, more than any other, has not only forced its way, but it has created numbers, consumers, and producers, in the wildest and most impenetrable spots of the globe. There are whole nations [illegible] who never saw a manufactured article, and have much [illegible] of paying for them. Will any one write a good letter to lord Palmerston, informing him that Tibet, with its presence of northern India—that the Tibetans are no more subjects of the Chinese than the Nepaulese are of the British—and finally that the empire of China has fair sides to it. We are very busy just now or we would do it ourselves.—*Sydney Mail, June 27.*

On the trade between Russia and China.

(From an article, dated St. Petersburgh, in the Allgemeine Zeitung.)

This trade is based on a mere interchange of the respective native productions. On the part of the Chinese, it was chiefly in the barter of tea for various kinds of Siberian produce and manufactured articles. In the regular course the traffic commences in June, the desires of the two last till to January, and concludes in March, during which period the Russians obtain about 20,000 chests of different parts of tea, about one-half of which is destined for the annual July fair of Kiachta. Meanwhile, and the remainder is conveyed to Moscow, and other towns of the interior. This barter forms one of the principal branches of Russian industry, and has a very beneficial influence on other commercial operations. The traffic is always active and flourishing, for there is no [illegible] demand for the tea imported by the way of Kiachta, and cheap Russian products not much in request in the home market are disposed of in large quantities to the Chinese. The transport of the respective articles is very difficult and, in consequence of the great distance, they are conveyed long period quasi-temporarily above before they reach their destination. The transport gives employment, on the Russian side to the population of 5,000 versts of country, for such is the extent of the distance between Peter, the most south-eastern town of Peterburgh Russia, and Kiachta, the extreme eastern point of Asiatic Russia. To this population the trade affords, not only a sufficient subsistence, but even a considerable surplus gain. The Russian manufacturers already in request in the Chinese are much in cloth and cloths made on Indian fashion, Dutch cambric, &c. The manufactory of the consumer Alexandrov, in Moscow, produces these articles in the quality and form best suited to the fastidious taste of the Chinese. Next in order may be mentioned Rabinkov and Ilin, the brothers Rabbin, and Ilinskiev-Ilinov, also of Moscow, as the most [illegible] manufacturers for the Chinese market. They have distinguished themselves by the strange forms and fashions they give to the articles, the produce is pieces of from 25 to 40 ambins, and of different prices according to the quality. Last year 49,000 pieces of Russian cloth were sent to Kiachta. The other goods in request are plush cloth, leather wares particularly the favourite leather of Canton, and pelts were particularly the leathskins of the Tibetans. All these articles are exchanged for tea; large caravans are therefore employed on carriage on this trade. The value of the Russian merchandise sent last year to Kiachta amounted 24,000,000 rubles. The quantity of tea imported amounted to 20,000 chests, of which 2,000 were of the finest sorts, the remaining 45,000 being of inferior quality. There are about 20 different varieties of tea. Of the green, which is distinguished from all the others in form and taste, only from 100 to 200 chests are imported. There are very remarkable kinds called the tea, the leaf of which resembles a rhombus form, and have also much odoriferous. It is prepared in quite a different manner from common tea, being mixed with milk, butter, salt and herbs, and served up as a dish. It is accordingly rather an article of food than a beverage. The Russians do not use it themselves, but all it to the Armenians and Tartars, who distribute it to the Caucasian mountains and parts of Persia. The Chinese, in Kiachta and Russia consume the greater part of it. Besides the Chinese bring other articles to Kiachta, the chief of which are varnish, sugar, plant, large cakes of fish, and cabinets; but the value of these does not amount all together to 50,000 rubles annual.

Before the Revolution, the greater number of chinese remain only a short while at Kiachta, after to barter they must and their place is occupied by others current to which they strictly adhere. It seems there much trouble in their dealings. The Chinese appear far more eager to get off more tea than the Russians are to exchange their manufactures. The former have nothing any thing left at the other of the market, whereas the Russians often hold back considerable stocks. After the Russo-American company, which has direct share in this trade, the most considerable Russian importers of tea are the Rabinkovs of Moscow, and two other merchants known in Moscow, Kiachta in Kiachta, and Molochnikov in Irbinsk. The great advantages of this trade, not only to the Russian merchants engaged in it, but to the inhabitants of the adjacent state south of transport, was rendered strikingly evident by the cutting of the Imperial road over Siberia in 1830-31. The employment of them affected by this traffic proved a great relief to the poor people of those districts. It may therefore, be hoped upon as the most beneficial to both Russian commerce, and more considerable finds we are glad for to disadvantage than have hitherto been of the commerce of our neighbours.

The little town of Kiachta on the river of the same name, distant only three versts from the Chinese village Maimatschin, is two and a half versts in circumference. All the wants of the inhabitants of Kiachta are supplied by state trade, and the town makes as a fine port. In order to [illegible] the [illegible] and night by the officers of the customs, and subject [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

List of Ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, varieties and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Consignees.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

of the murderous weapons of war shall be turned into implements of peaceful industry—to be obliged to turn their plough-shares into spears and swords,—in a word, now, before us, there is no medium, no middle, intermediate line—no intermediate—no golden mean, now to be chosen: if it is not exactly conquer or die—still it is extreme, take, and hold, and submit or retire: the Chinese government must submit to our terms, or we must retire discomfited!—The strife may be again renewed, but never under such happy auspices as now. The late plenipotentiary with a long protracted forbearance—we certainly shall not now term it otherwise than noble and christian,—left his heart's core wrong to pieces at the false return he had met from the Chinese functionaries when,—sinking, for the sake of peace and good will, the proud name and honour of his country,—two well known and appreciated wherever the winds blow of the waters roll,—for the sole purpose of preventing the woes of war, and either a total disruption between the two empires, or imposing on the English the absolute necessity of humbling China,—he put faith in words which his own breast told him were not to be trusted—but be believed for one purpose only—peace, not war; the example is left to his successor: may his little finger be thicker than his predecessor's loins.

EXTRACT.

Chinese Bay, July 20th, 1841.

The ——— has been detained by a heavy gale from N. E., which is the third we have had here this week. I have lost one of my crew, he was taken by a shark while bathing alongside in the presence of all hands. I believe a shark has never been seen in the bay before.

We are most happy to inform our readers of the partial safety of the missing ship Sultana; she was struck with lightning, which penetrated her bottom. She succeeded in reaching a port in Borneo: the crew and passengers were all saved, and at the last advices were hourly expected in Singapore. Letters from them, communicating this intelligence, were carriedby a Malay proho to Singapore.

Captain Stead, late of the transport Pestonjee Bomanjee.

We have been requested to state that a subscription for the benefit of the widow and three infant children of the unfortunate and much lamented master of the Pestonjee Bomanjee, armed transport, is in circulation at Hongkong, and is under the immediate and liberal patronage of sir Gordon Bremer; and it is confidently hoped that so laudable an example will be followed up by the humane and benevolent residents in Macao.

Captain Stead was treacherously attacked and barbarously murdered in cold blood by the Chinese while watering his vessel near Chusan; detailed accounts of this black transaction have been already published in the C. P. and C. R., which were furnished by lieut. R. R. Crawford, agent for transports on board the Pestonjee: these accounts must still be fresh in the memory of our local readers.

We have heard, with extreme regret, that orders from the foreign office displeased Alexander Anderson, esq., from the status of surgeon to h. m's. commission in China. This wage for ill-applied economy in China is a characteristic of the present home government: as we have often before stated, the most useful man in China, the surgeons and interpreters, have always been submitted to the grovling lash. We doubt, with the greatest respect, beg to refer lord Palmerston, secretary of state for foreign affairs to the records of the medical missionary society, of the ophthalmic hospital, of the canton hospital &c. in Macao; when his lordship will learn how great an evil he is doing to society in general and to the English commerce and interests in particular in China, by removing men of such high professional attainments and such active benevolence as dr. Anderson from official appointments.

This removal—which we most sincerely hope is pro tempore,—merely until lord Palmerston is better informed, both on the merits of dr. Anderson—now a public servant of seven years standing,—and of the wants of the British mission and community of professional attendance,—may but tell for the retention of Hongkong. Sir Henry Pottinger has brought his own personal surgeon, mr. Wisemann, with him; still, two surgeons, at least, and a chaplain should be attached to the mission; part of which is now resident in Hongkong, a spot far from being healthy; but beyond the mere respectability of the mission, which is much compromised by such niggardly curtailments, the moral effect which the gratuitous attendance and exertions of dr. Anderson and his coadjutors among the natives, of all classes,—should not be disregarded: such a laborious course of conduct on the part of medical men tends greatly to elevate the English name and character among the Chinese.

It is said dr. Anderson goes to Bombay in the Atalanta, and thence overland to England, for the purpose of submitting his claims and long course of service to h. m's. government. We most cordially wish him the success he so highly deserves.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarks from Macao, for Hongkong to day. It is generally supposed the fleet will sail to the northward in about three days. Sir G. Bremer goes to Bombay in the Atalanta, as also do captain Warren, late of the Hyacinth, and commander Goldsmith, late first lieutenant of her majesty's ship Druid.

The Nemesis arrived from Canton on Sunday; mr. Thom was sent up in her to deliver sir Henry Pottinger's intimation to the provincial government, that h. e. was willing for the present to respect the existing truce. Canton is quiet; a poetical description of the steamers, with coloured wood-cuts, was being hawked about the streets, at 4 cash each. The authorities are alarmed and uneasy at the prospect of the fleet going to the northward: several English merchants are in Canton, but we believe they find it impossible to transact any business.

The intelligence from England, relative to the dissolution of parliament, the not improbable change of ministry, and new legislative enactments, is of the last importance; but we must defer for the present any remarks.

Mr. Jardine has been presented at court, and will certainly be returned for Ashburton.

Never hallo till you're out of the wood.

We would ask the Canton Press firstly,—what is an "*error of the pen?*" and how "an error of the pen" can alone cover the omission of a Name: to our humble comprehension, such an omission must be the error, *intentional* or *not*, of the *writer*.

The list of clearances which we withheld on July 27, we had transcribed over very carefully; and corrected it for the press: when we published it in the Register dated August, 2d, but not issued until the 10th, on referring to our hand printer, as to the typed not having been disturbed, we thought it unnecessary to check the list again; and we never dreamed of comparing it with the list published in the C. P.—of the 31st ulto. & 7th inst.: it would have been better had we do compared it; for, it was not until we received the Hongkong Gazette notice of the 12th inst. that we saw the claim of messrs. Dirom & Co for $,000.22 and of D. Jardine for $1000; neither of these names were in the list, brought to us, by a carrier pigeon; but we knew the name omitted in the C. P. of the July 31 was in the list the editor of that paper possessed: why, again then, the omission?

We now allude to what is an evident error in figures—occasioned, probably, by the negligence of the Chinese pressman: we mean the sum opposite to the name and noted as required by h. m.'s superintendants for furniture; a child and see the pressman has pushed the figures out of the column: there is also another error; the decimals .97 should stand opposite R. Wheler not opposite James Fletcher & co: as we stand now, on the same vantage ground as we did at first: we never omitted a name which had once met our eye: if the C. P. can say as much, well: the matter is at an end; if he cannot—it surely he must have read a document so every way singular and interesting—the *first* of the kind that ever has been, and most probably the *last* that ever will be drawn up in China—then the C. P. has still to account satisfactorily to the public for the omission.

SYMPTOMS OF THE MOST CONSUMMATE VANITY. *Vide.*—The first supplement of the C. P. of the 14th. inst.—First.—"A friend much experienced in *Chinese matters*—what matters?—*experienced in that which has now just begun!*—gives the C. P. five reasons, that *Amoy* should be taken.

Why, it is a matter of the most common and worn out report that *Amoy* is to be taken; had not his country lost the services of sir G. Fleming Bremner, that officer would have taken *Amoy before* the end of June: every mizen top boy in the fleet knows it:—but this is not *the vanity*. There are a few in China the following very distinguished *military* and *naval* men. First:—h. m.'s plenipotentiary: second sir Hugh Gough k. c. b.,—an officer who commanded the 87th throughout the peninsula war; 3rd, sir W. Parker, lately well known as the *working* lord of the admiralty; 4th, sir Gordon Bremer; and the squadron and troops have been in China, upwards of a year; their commanding officers, and the officers & men under their command, *if* they are at a loss what to do *first*, in their own *matter*, have only to look to the pages of the C. P., where they will be instructed by the united efforts of a citizen of Hongkong and his friend for whose judgment, he has great respect—his judgment in what? dry goods, or the Chinese language? or his knowledge of the secrets of the cabinet of Peking?

Short cut or long cut, "is to me the same."

What does the C. P. mean by the following sentence,—"The purse the emperor gives are empty; that sir Hugh Gough and sir G. Fleming Bremner extracted from the generals were somewhat more weighty." We believe neither sir Hugh Gough nor sir G. Fleming Bremner approved of or agreed to the, terms of the treaty of the 27th of May.

Commander Goldsmith does not leave the expedition, but takes command of the Hyacinth, late captain Warren.

Macao. A passage can be secured by early Season, at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 10 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 5 do. do. in advance.
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A certain number, each insertion ..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... 0 5.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1841. NO. 34.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CORONANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch: for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Whampoa or to

H. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FALCON, captain Pike, daily expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to

H. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A. 1 fast sailing ship Jack JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson.

Apply to A. & D. RODRIGUES.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receiving goods on demurrage in Macao Roads on the usual terms

FOR BOMBAY

THE fast British Ship SHAH ALLUM, 600 Tons Captain Evans, to have early despatch. For freight &c. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE PEKANG, captain Cumming, from a considerable portion of her cargo has been sold and will meet with quick despatch.

For freight apply to

Macao, 20th July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Clipper Bark UNION, (late the MAHOMEDEE) 256 tons, built at Hongkong, of Teak, in the year 1839. For particulars apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th July, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship MERMAID, 400 Tons. A. W. Gouverneur, commander. For particulars refer to

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

N. B.—Has good prop arrangements.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

THE Fine new Ship ATHY KORAMAN, Captain Lucas, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to

D. de M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing bark, CHARLES DUMERGUE 205 tons, H. Crawford, commander, will have early despatch

For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1 Ship THOMAS KING 360 tons, J. A. Benson, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast sailing new bark, CITY OF PALACE, captain Sassoon, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. bark AGNES, captain Cousins will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged

For freight apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons to James Innes, Deceased, REQUIRE.

WHEREAS Jardine Esq., now in Europe, James Matheson, Esq., and Alexander Matheson, Esq., now in China, having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Innes, Abbott & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Macao, 19th August, 1841

WANTED for the use of her majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 300 tons of Manila rope: to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed addressed to captain Nias, H. M.'s Herald, to be left at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on the 6th of September next: which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his attention.

Macao 23d August 1841.

WANTED by a young man, a situation as steward or servant to a gentleman going to England. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

CIRCULAR.

P. Tamagno &c. beg to inform his friends and the public that he has set up the business of Hairdressing in Macao, and would be pleased to attend to any orders in his line; he has on sale 24 and 30 cents, German Cologne, Eau-de-Cologne Vinegar, Tar, Pitch, and Rosin.

ON SALE ALSO just landed from ZANGOTA, Point Brandy, Sherry, Port wine, Champagne, Pickles, Sweets, Fancy Biscuit, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Paints, &c.

Macao August 11th, 1841.

BUTTONWY wanted to all August a sum of $19,000 to $15,000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship Wesenaarsen of 300 tons, and now on voyage old, apply to

BRYNVAAN & CO.

Macao August 14. 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up by the Barque City of Palace, in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value

Macao, 9th August, 1841

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lucas" at Hongkong

Apply on board to captain

July 26th, 1841. A. H. Payne.

NOTICE.—Mr Robert Fleury has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment

Macao, 1st July, 1841 MACVICAR & Co.

H. M. S. BLONDE.

WANTED a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the India Insurance Company of Calcutta.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being been appointed Agents in China, for the Fire Insurance Office of Bombay are prepared to receive proposals for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the office, they are authorized to take.

P. pro. DABOSNE & Co.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841. W. W. BALL.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Hannah."

1,000 Hhds very superior Raw and Allsopp's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine Genuine gold French Brandy, 6 cases of one dozen, 200 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lemon Gin, Bengal Pickles of white grass and black cabers, Potter oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 40 dozen Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaids, Gilt inter Clothing, Bedle Gloves, a few rough coat Flower &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Hannah," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On an early day next week (of which notice will be given) JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on his premises, the British Brig "BETSY AND SARAH" as she now lies dismantled in the Tiger, with all her remaining spars, rigging, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter

Macao, 23rd August, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON Thursday, the 26th instant, JOHN SMITH will put up for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidders, on his premises, at 11 a. m. the Swedish ship "CALCUTTA" supposed (in the blocks in last Sept. number,) and copper fastened, of 279 tons or thereabouts, with all her remaining spars, large quantity of coils and rigging, better more or less out) Anchors, Chains, Boats, &c. &c. Particulars are published in handbills, to be had at the Auctioneer's, where an inventory may also be seen of the stores, &c. on board the "CALCUTTA."

Macao, 16th August, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

John Smith will sell on an early day (of which due notice will be given) by Public Auction, French and English Brandy in cases, 100 dozen of superior Port in do. in one dozen cases, 500 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozen of fine bottled Beer, 500 dozen of Pale Sherry, 100 dozen of superior Port, cases of assorted sauces, Pickles in 1 and 2 dozen cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. mustard, sweet oil, anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.

EP Persons desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the subscriber, will be punctually attended to by applying to the subscriber

A large lot of Damaged Cotton will also be put up for Public Auction, on an early day this month, by John Smith.

Macao, 16th August, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED EX "Jane Tomkinson" a small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to

Macao, 30th July, 1841. JNO. SMITH.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Damask, for sale by

2nd July, 1841 JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Damaged rice which apply to at Canton or to B. DE LEMOS

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Boscawen, Lisbon wine in wood with the Good Port Dutch Cheese and Butter, Red and White, Hock, Claret, Rosolio. Apply to

BERNARDO DE LEMOS.—at Canton or D. BASTOS.—Prince Road.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the new retired firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz

Payne & Co's Choice assorted Sauces — 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Chutney bottles
" Preserves of Chutney
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tamarind, for sweet meats chicken and fish
" Mulligatawny
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Best Soup in 1 & 2 and 3 lb canisters
" West South do do
" Mustard do do
" Dried herbs

Delicacies packed on purchase in boxes of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each.

The Pickles, Sauces, in boxes

The Spices enclosed 6 lb in the canisters packed in hogshead

&c. &c. &c.

Apply to MOOKEEJA LANE, Macao or the Brig GOVERNOR FIDELAY, Hongkong

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ON SALE.—American Ales and Porter in Wood. Apply to Capt. Dayton, Ship Charlotte, Canton. Macao, 12th July, 1841. WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—American Ales and Porter in Wooden Square Boxes, of 2 dozen and under, just landed ex Ann Hill. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Anglo-Chinese Dictionary by Dr. J. A. Gonçalves, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.

FOR SALE.—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1838, 39, 40, 41 bound in one volume. The Canton Register for the years 1838, 39, 40, 41 bound in 4 volumes. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound in 2 volumes, and the 37, 38 in the half years ending Dec. 1838 and June 1839, bound, at the publishing prices, 6 6 per vol.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841 with 20 bound copies, at the Gaol Registry Office, Sing Sing Hospital.

Art. IV. *A brief account of the assault and capture of the Middle and Fort shops, the city of Canton, &c., &c. By an eye-witness.* (Continued from Repository for July.)

[Continued from the Page 304, No. 25.]

Up to this date, with the exception of the wounded, there was not a sick man in the force. All eagerly looked forward to the morrow. During this night the artillery, consisting of twelve guns, mortars, rocket tubes, with all their appendages, were brought into position. The infantry was placed so as to prevent the enemy from getting in in force. The artillery posted also, also detached, which confined of a portion of the 18th royal Irish and 37th N. I. The position of the well to be occupied was between 40 and 50 feet high and the artillery expected to operate in 30 or 20 feet. From the elevated ground opposite, it was hope this could easily be effected.

Early on the morning of the 27th, everything was arranged. The guns were loaded and primed. The men were lie, and the general and commanders were taking a last look, preparatory giving the signal to commence. The enemy also appeared on the alert, numbers of them were seen running backwards and forwards on the ramparts. A few minutes more, and the work would have commenced, but such an unlooked-for incident occurred with respect to some the principal party to the general and commanders. Most unfortunately did we all watch the Chinese with those two boats and discovered many, as they took ground their descent. Sir Fleming sent the first to attack, and those nearest to him heard him say, 'I protest against the terms of the treaty to end'. The news soon spread. Captain Elliot, as usual, acting on the spur of the moment, had, without even paying those who are so far superior to him in every way the compliment of asking their advice, concluded a peace with the Chinese, and compared the city of Canton for six millions of dollars. I leave the reader to judge of the disappointment felt by the troops on learning this intelligence.

On this day, the following general orders were issued.

General orders, N°. 2.

Head quarters, fort Yonghang, Canton, May 27 A. 1841.

Major general sir Hugh Gough from his heart congratulates the troops, of every arm, on having the force upon their steadiness under fire, and their brilliant conduct on the attack of the heights, and the capture of the several forts above Canton, and of the intrenched camp under cover of the city wall, on the 25th inst.

2. The operations of the major-general's last thanks was so fully merited, and so generally recorded, to the naval battalion, and the royal marines, who shed daily upholds the high character of their predecessors.

3. Where all were equalled to maintain the honor of British valors and soldiers, it would be impossible to particularize. To all, the major general's best thanks are due, to all the thanks are heartily offered.

4. Officers commanding corps and branches and heads of departments, in acquainting the major general's thanks for thanks, will be pleased to communicate them to their officers and men.

By order. (Signed) Arnaud S. H., Morrison, Brig. adjutant.

As the force was to remain in its present position till the money was paid, the most comfortable quarters that could be procured were given to the troops. The suburbs of the city, and the villages in the immediate neighborhood were completely deserted; and a Chinese was to be seen, except a few old and decrepit of both sexes, who were unable to move.

Thus ends in hollow and worse end, up to this date, accounted victorious? No. Thus ends the ends of the enemy must have been far more, though as few but two bodies were found. A foraging party, where a few miles from our camp, discovered before a ditch 70 dead and dying Tartars in that house, to be evidently had been stowed there to avoid a fate like of the number killed.

One part of captain Elliot's treaty said, that the Tartar troops, immediately on forty miles off to another, should evacuate the city, but where then, were, and proceed to a distance of eight miles from Canton. Since the arrival of our fleet, [illegible] Tartar and Chinese troops have been [illegible] the city, but both also, have been in both cantonments, [illegible] shipping and land force had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Penang and Singapore, 3½ "
" G. B. Bengal 1841 1842, 4 "

Or a total decrease of 4½ lakhs, and leaving a net increase in round numbers, of 73 lakhs, as stated above. To Chusan the increase is small, given the entire export of the country, as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year there does not appear to have been a single export to that country, and it therefore shows no increase in the usual trade to that country; to the better-finish piece of the Chinese and Guzerat, their means appear to have diminished, principally at Gulzeer, whither they have fallen off in sales to the extent of nearly 6 lakhs.

When we first sate down to compute from which the above statements are drawn, we were so startled at the result shewn, that we concluded some mistake must have been made in the calculations, or a minute examination, if it has not convinced us of its perfect correctness, has not enabled us to detect any error, and has proved its general accuracy.

In the article of cotton alone, it appears we have received a supply exceeding that of the same period in the previous year by 2,95,[illegible] 3[illegible] cwt. making a received bale to average 3½ cwts. equivalent 186,[illegible] declared bales; which if we take the actual increase at 60 lakhs, as already stated, would give the average price for each bale of Rs. 32[illegible] rate an every man conversant with calculation, not prepossessed with the truth, will acknowledge, not prepossessed with the truth. We, state this as confirmatory of the general accuracy of the statements, the same results being deduced from different data.

On carrying out our enquiries further, and calculating into the supplies of cotton brought in during the last 12 months ending the 31st May, we find that the result is well calculated to astonish those who have not been watching the progressive increase of the produce, but have been dwelling with fancied security on the inexhaustible of which need to constitute a large supply, viz. 200 to 300,000 bales. It appears then, that from the 1st June 1840 to the 1st June 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay have amounted to 174,212 756lbs. or, on the previous average of 3½ cwt. to the bale;—478 608, little short of half a million screwed bales! This is a larger quantity than America produced up to the year 1836 and more than was consumed in England during the same year. In 1825 the entire production of the U. S. amounted only to 169 500,000lbs (though 12 years after—in 1837—it had reached 446,211,552lbs.) (vide McCulloch, article "Cotton.")

As a further encouragement to the cultivators, we may state, that the consumption of east Indian cotton in Great Britain has increased, to a greater ratio than that of any other quality whatever. In 1816, at which period the average price of American Uplands was 18½d. and that of Surat 15½d. the consumption of American was 4,029 bales, and east Indian 207 bales per week. In 1839, when the average price of Uplands was 7 875d., and Surats 5½d. the consumption of American was 15,949, and east Indian 2,167 packages per week,—the increase in 23 years of the late being to the rate of ten to one, and that of the first barely four times. In the same period the consumption of Brazilian, Egyptian and west Indian qualities had not doubled.—Morning Times, June 22.

The emperor Nicholas has created a bishopric of the Greek church for the Russo-American colonies. The title given to the new prelate is "Bishop of Kamtschatka, and the Kurile and Aleutian Islands," not more.

The Friendly salutations of the Queen's Steamer. 1.—(Copy.)

G. A. Bonnor, Esq.

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Fort William.

Sir,—It is with gentlemanly satisfaction, and only in discharge of a painful duty, that the chamber of commerce publishes the right honorable the governor general, to complaint of the conduct, on a occasion, of those navigating the steamer Queen.

The chamber, respectfully, asking to be lent day's consideration the two published correspondence of here, by the respective masters of the merchant ships, Black Cock and Thirsal Ellis, whereby it is declared that, by the conduct of the Queen, both vessels, on their way up to Calcutta, were prevented from hoisting their colours, and carrying their pilots on board.

The Black Cock, passed over the pilot, when at the entrance, pilot, continue on the bank, and then entered half a minute afterwards passed the Thirsal quarter. The ship came, which, the master conclusion for such treatment, is, that, the colours were not flying of the time, he never for a moment suspected that it intended taking a pilot brig to one which he passed for a merchant vessel, but the most extraordinary circumstance of the hard.— The master of the Sugar Cross, was passing facing the steamer, with the signal halyards in his hand, for the purpose of hailing the enough, when the defined shot was fired.

In respect to the Pilot Brig, which was carrying all possible sail, when a strong shot side, the first, half ground a short distance above the bend of the master, who has mistaken the pilot brig for merchandise in tow of a steam tug—but who, on being undeceived by his pilot, ordered the commander was on board of the steamer, hastened to hoist the British colours; but immediately the second ball was fired, whereupon, and fearing the consequence, the master of the Sugar Cross, was passing facing the steamer, with the signal halyards in his hand, for the purpose of hailing the enough, when the defined shot was fired.

It will be go to unnecessary for the chamber to designate the character of those who of school, high standing, merchantmen entering this port, rather than respectfully to observe that it seems, they were a large number assembled, and, although, in absence of all expression of the feelings, which such aggression cannot fail to awaken in every bosom. Happily no lives were lost; but if might have been, otherwise, the loss of the most treasure might have been sacrificed.

The chamber will not allow itself to suppose, nor does it believe, that an officer of commanding Brenner's high character and station, or any other officer of experience and rank, could have had cognizance of the damage. It is more inclined to ascribe all to the ignorance of some thoughtless lieutenants on board. But, as the charge is most grave, and has created a deep impression, through all the shipping and mercantile community, the chamber presumes to infer, that the governor general will be pleased to order such inquiry as to his lordship may seem meet proper, to be instituted into the conduct of those who had charge of the steamer at the time when the occurrence complained of took place, and to take such ulterior steps as the result of the enquiry shall be found to necessitate.

And, further, the chamber takes the liberty to express its hope that his lordship will, should circumstances require it, bring the case under the notice of the lords of the admiralty that measures may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obdt. obt. Servt.
W. Leeds, Secy.

Calcutta, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, June 12, 1841.

II.

To W. Leeds, Esq.
Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date the 12th instant, and the statements referred to in the representation of the chamber, and to inform you that the right honorable the governor has applied to his excellency the naval commander-in-chief for an account of the circumstances written his knowledge relating to those occurrences.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt.
(Signed) G. A. Bonnor
Secretary to the govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 16th June, 1841.

Wm. Jackson, Esq.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ASHBURTON.

Ashburton, 22nd Mar. 1841.

Gentlemen,

HAVING resigned a respectable commercial situation, during one to offer myself as a candidate to represent your borough in parliament, I have practised my early vows, and at a crowded public meeting of Electors lately explained (and I trust satisfactorily) my political opinions.

It now becomes my pleasing duty, at the end of the my first day's canvass, to thank you for the kind reception with which you have welcomed me, and for the very numerous pledges of support I have already received, which have increased and still a perfect distribution of my address.

I present myself to you as a firm friend of civil and religious liberty—as a zealous reformer desirous of promoting every measure of reform, and of removing every grievance—and to show that the cause of large should not prevent the reform bill from practical benefits which it was intended to be to results.

On the important subject of the corn law, I have already stated my opinions to a large number of electors, and I have always maintained that many of the abuses arising from the corn law, in the form, prohibition and, under of the poor.

Within expected to the general policy of her ministry to [illegible] I think [illegible] I think [illegible] opinions than when I think [illegible] many.

Having [illegible] commenced the [illegible] STAPLE TRADE of YOUR TOWN, I [illegible] that it is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sebastian Tracy, esq., ass., 4th regt., offered some observations, spoke in high terms of the advantageous results in trade to this town that might be anticipated from Mr. Jardine's connection with the borough.—(cheers).

Mr. Warwick Tucker then rose and addressed the electors on their choice of Mr. Jardine as their candidate, and said if he had our vote, or our honoured, for the borough of Ashburton, Mr J should have them! he believed, by the return of the honourable candidate, the town of Ashburton would be materially benefited—and that his wish was to live and die a reformer.—(cheers)

Several glees were sung in excellent style by Messrs. H. Cornish, Pust, Fenwick, Wagner, and Holmes, and the greatest hilarity prevailed throughout the evening, while the circulating glass and congenial conversation imparted cheerfulness to the hearts of many a true reformer.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Mr Jardine has completed his canvass, and is just departed for London. His reception from all parties has been so flattering, and the promises of support are so numerous, that his election is looked on as perfectly secure. Still the men of Ashburton are too wary to be lulled into a false security by late triumphant position of their liberal candidate, and they will not relax from their efforts until they have satisfied the conservatives that Ashburton shall not be disgraced by the return of a tory. Mr Heathfield, the tory candidate, arrived last evening, and is now proceeding on his canvass.

ARE LISTING HERE ON THIS PAGE.

CHINA.

Aucoor 24th 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	8th June	Singapore	5th Aug.
U. States	1st April	Java	22nd July
Calcutta	10th July	Manila	
Bombay	17 h July	Austral-Asia	19th May

Aug.	ARRIVED	From
18	Hoss, ,	Liverpool.
19	Lyttelton, *Freeman*,	Sing. and Liverpool.
20	Fr. National Corvette Danaide, 10 *le chevalier* Rosamel captain,	Manila.
20	Hope, *Pinsin*,	Sing and Calcutta.
20	Narcissus, *Farris*,	Java and Australia.
20	Eliza Stewart, *Miller*,	Java and Australia.
20	Dono, (Dut.) ,	Manila.
20	Minerva, (Transp.) ,	England.

And h. m's troop ship Jerseyman, is supposed to have passed up to Hongkong yesterday evening.

Aug.	SAILED	For
18	Colonsay, *Major*,	Sing and Calcutta.
20	Wild Isaac Gray, *Gillett*,	Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derry, Forfarshire, Thomas Lowry, Bussorah Merchant.

For Liverpool.—Candahar.

For Calcutta.—City of Palacos.

For Bombay.—Lowjee Family, Hamilton, Atalanta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Pinon, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle, Elephanta, Sappho, Louisa Baillie.

From Liverpool.—Gemini, Young Queen, Thomas Sparks, Orana, W. S. Hamilton, Helen Stewart, Regulus, Anthony.

From do. via Singapore.—Anne Jane, Mary Ann Welsh, John Bibby, Ann Bridson.

From Calcutta.—Severn, Sea Queen, Falcon, H. C. Steamers Madagascar, Enterprise, Hooghley, and Proserpine, Sylph, Mor, Rob Roy, Black Swan.

From Bombay.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Bomanjee Hormusjee, Isaac, Parkfield, Lucanio, King George IV. Ann.

From Madras.—H. M. S. Larne.

From Singapore.—John Crow, Nimrod.

From Manila.—Sea Antigua, Rodbain, Bamyo, Lingayen, Cynthia.

From Java do.—Tranquillitade (Port.) Indiana (Port.) Providence (Port.) Margarida (Port.) Lee (Port.) Genovera (Port.)

From Lisbon.—Andes, (Port.) Unsam, (Port.)

By the Hope, we have received Cal. papers from the 1st to 3rd of July; and by the Eliza Stewart, Austral-Asian papers to the 19th of May, but at too late an hour to call any extracts.

The hon. co.'s steamer Atalanta, it is reported, sails this afternoon, with commodore sir Gordon Bremer, captain Charles Elliot, r. n. lady and family, captain Warren, r. n., late of the Hyacinth, and Alexander Anderson, esq., passengers.

Within these few days many of the British merchants have returned from Canton to Macao, simply, we believe, because, they find it to be impossible, at present, to transact any business; but when the next mail arrives, we presume they will return to Canton, and conduct their own business; or if they do not like Canton, that they will conduct their business on board their ships at Whampoa, and in their leisure time amuse themselves by shooting over French and Dane's islands: indeed, we have heard that a few chops of fresh cargo have already arrived and been sold to an English house, the price to be settled when the season's trade is regularly opened: this latter sentence sounds rather odd, under existing circumstances; but we have little doubt that business will be done this season with the merchants of Canton.

Our distant readers will learn with delight that h. m.'s fleet, consisting of the following ships, accompanied by 21 transports sailed from Hongkong bay on saturday the 21st instant. We understand the order of sailing is in three divisions, the centre led by h. m.'s s. Wellesley, the Sentinel surveying vessel, piloting ahead, the weather division led by the Queen, steamer, h. m.'s plenipotentiary on board, and the lee division led by the Sesostris steamer; sir Hugh Gough is on board the Marion in this division.

The 18th, 26th, except the detachments left at Hongkong—49th & 55th regiments, with the artillery and engineers sappers and miners, accompany the expedition: companies of the 18th and 26th, the 37th M. N. I. and those of the corps of the Bengal volunteers yet in being and in China remain stationed at Hongkong.

H. M. S. Wellesley 72 bearing the flag of rear admiral sir Wm Parker, k. c. b. commander in chief, captain Thomas Maitland.

Blenheim,	72,	captain	Thomas Herbert.
Blonde,	42,	"	T. Bourchier.
Druid,	44,	"	H. Smith.
Melville,	80,	"	H. Byron
Cruizer,	18,	commander	H. W. Gifford.
Columbine,	18,	"	T. J. Clarke.
Pylades,	18	"	T. V. Anson.
Algerine,	10,	lieut. commdg.	Mason.
Rattlesnake,	troop ship,		

H. C. ARMED'S Sesostris,		commander	Ormsby, r. n.
" Nemesis,		Mr. eng.	W. Hall, r. n.
" Queen,		"	W. Warden.
" Phlegethon,		lieut. commdg.	McCleverty.

AND THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS.

Thomas Grenville.	Minerva.
Putney Salem. (?)	Alnleven.
Mary Anne.	Worcester.
Marion.	Gipsey.
Barretto jr.	Eagle.
Fox Allen.	Myrtle.
Prince George.	Palmyra.
Bomanjee Cowasjee.	Orient.
Atest Rotsman.	Coromandel.
Mandell.	Repeal.
Hashemy.	

Nothing has officially or semi-officially, transpired respecting the primary objects of the expedition; yet we do not think that we shall misinform our distant readers if we state that Amoy is to be attacked and its fortifications destroyed; Chusan is to be retaken and occupied—of course, the whole shipping will fall under our rule; that the capitals of the eastern maritime provinces are to be attacked or annoyed; and that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will proceed to Tientsin, take possession of the head of the great canal, and probably go up as high as Tungchowfoo, about 12 miles from Peking. But we shall not presume to carry our speculations any further just now.

The following squadron remains in the Canton waters under the command of captain Nicol, of h. m.'s ship Herald.

H. M. S. Herald,	28,	captain	Nicol, senior officer
Alligator,	28,	acting captain	S. P. Pritchard.
Sulphur,	8,	captain	Belcher.
Mysorean,	10,	commander	Goldsmith.
Starling,	6,	"	Kellett.
Royalist,	10,	lieut.	W. Stewart.
Young Hebe 4 guns,		commanding	C. M. V. Temple.

and the Samarang.

TRANSPORTS.

Premjee Cowasjee.	Bahamy.
Bahamy.	Nemesis Steam.
Putney Salem.	Phlegethon.

On Tuesday last the Kwangchowfoo, or prefect of Canton, arrived in Macao, attended by the linguist Aloutsae, and, as is usual with Chinese officers, "a rabble rout". It is reported that the object of his journey was to see sir Henry Pottinger, and to offer to h. e. 10 millions of dollars to prevent the fleet from sailing to the eastward. Sir Henry declined seeing this functionary, but deputed his secretary, captain Malcolm, to receive the visit.

After the repeated breaches of faith on the part of the imperial commissioners and the Canton government, we think sir Henry acted wisely in declining to resume any connection with any one of its functionaries. Had sir Henry granted the Kwangchowfoo an interview, however peremptory h. e. might have been in his refusal of the proffered terms still the mere fact of having once stooped to listen to them, would have, in some degree, weakened his position. Setting aside the falsehoods which would, of course, have been spread amongst the Chinese,—such is the genius of all Asiatics, that, an interview or audience once granted, they conclude it is a proof of a desire of reconciliation and that hostile movements cannot be made after terms have been offered and listened to, although they have been rejected.

In the last Canton Press there are two rhapsodical productions of six columns; the first is headed "the present and future," the second expatiates on the Russian whose forbidding the introduction of opium into China viâ Kiachta.

No one can mistake the writer of these articles; he is a reverend missionary, learned in the Chinese language; but yet there is not one new idea broached in all their long-length; they are only a mass of incoherent contradictions. Much seems to have been floating in the writer's recollection from some papers we published in the Register in the early part of 1834,—under the head of "the future;" much is given up to a disapproval, both open, and covert, of the proceedings since June 1840: this comes with an ill grace from a subordinate officer of the expedition, who, if he cannot approve should not censure the conduct of his chief; he should also recollect that he holds out his hand every quarter day to receive his salary from the powers that be.

And there is also not a little worshipping of the rising sun; but there is not the slightest indication of the spirit of a christian missionary throughout either of the articles: is it not strange that some men who have devoted their lives to the arduous, never-ending task of instructing and converting the heathen to ways of pleasantness and paths of peace, should be so fond of voluntarily becoming political writers in newspapers!—always an unpleasant, stormy course. The best way we know to cure this itch for writing would be to instil such active spirits into the ostensible office and duties of an editor.

The public will learn with gladness, from the following correspondence, that the Premjee Cowasjee, is again an efficient ship.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1841.

To captain Fraser, ship Corsair.
" Blake, ship Helen.
" Gates, ship Bomanjee Cowasjee.
" Hill, ship Erasmus.

Dear Sirs,—In consideration of your praiseworthy attention for several days with your of-

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 24TH, AUGUST, 1841.

these and numbers of your crews in assisting in getting the "Pramjee Cowasjee" afloat, which vessel was unfortunately driven on shore during the typhoon of the 31st of last month; and as she is now afloat and in security through your best exertions, it is our duty on behalf of the owners & underwriters of the Pramjee Cowasjee to express our sincere thanks, and beg you to accept a gratuity of one thousand Spanish dollars to divide amongst yourselves, to also distribute to your officers and crews who were working on the Pramjee, one month's pay each officer and thirty dollars to each ship's lascars, for which sums you are at liberty to draw upon us.

We remain, dear sirs, yours faithfully,
D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1841.

To Messrs. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 19th inst. expressive of your satisfaction with our services and assistance to the Pramjee Cowasjee, whilst unfortunately aground up in Hongkong. We are much gratified by your kind opinion, and accept the gratuity on the part of ourselves, officers, and crews, with our best thanks—trusting that upon every occasion where the interests of our owners & the underwriters can be forwarded by our exertions, that we shall always be found willing to render them.

We remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,

Ezekiel Pearse,	"Corsair"
W. S. Hickes,	"Helen"
P. L. Gallee,	"R Sturgeon."
Thomas Hill,	"Ernaad."

Adjacent, the beverage for which Mr Jardine has been so zealous of late, we may say—it turns out, is one of those which were put into schedule B of the tariff act by which the proposed station was reduced from two months to one. Mr Jardine is a thorough business man, and we wonder that one of the first steamers, home of Devon, by master of Edward I. It is calculated for the manufacture of wine, and there are several people in the end of year, alone in the vicinity. Population about 4 o thousand.

We believe Mr. O'Connell is the only man who, after having entered the house of commons late in life, has ever succeeded as an orator—who has ever commanded the acute attention of the house as much by his impassioned delivery as by the importance of the topics he has handled: but he is one of seven—and of seven millions. Yet if we do not expect that Mr. Jardine will be eminent as an oratorical debater, we do expect much from his able services on committees,—where much of the real business of the house is done. Then there is the influence of his great wealth and the independence of his character, the moral influence of which cannot even now be unimportant, as is proved by the overtures which have been made to him by the leaders of the conservative party.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Observing in your paper that my name is put down as claiming for wearing apparel $735 lost in Canton, I have to beg that you will immediately rectify the mistake: I claimed $416 for furniture, and $319 for merchandise, but in Canton; but made no claim for wearing apparel. Your obedient servant,

Macao, Aug. 19th, 1841. E. Lemmon

We readily insert captain Larkin's letter, as we presume it can only refer to the list of claimants published in the Register, dated the 3rd inst., not to the list which we republished from the Hongkong government gazette in our last number. It signifies little to the sufferer in hand that the two lists—official and unofficial, tally beneath; nor that captain Larkins has not thought it proper to communicate with the superintendent's office or the editor of the Hongkong gazette, or with the local government of that island, under the authority of which that gazette is published: but as we have had the honour to be thus distinguished by captain Larkins, the only conclusion we can draw is,—that captain Larkin's thinks little and cares less about what is published in the Hongkong Gazette; but that the contents of the Register are of such importance to his consideration as to induce him to amend its little errors himself; we feel honoured by captain Larkin's notice, and offer him our best thanks for his kind correction; and it would be well if all claimants were to follow his example;—for instance:—we have done as we have heard, an involuntary injustice to mr. Gutierres, for which we now express our regret; his claim of $732.75 was not for "wearing apparel" only, but included furniture, &c. It is evident, however, from the last Hongkong gazette, that all the errors in the list rest with the superintendent's office; and we trust a corrected list, of all the inventories, will be published in the next Hongkong gazette.

We must get point out the most singular circumstance that the list *first* published in the Canton Press, is right with reference to captain Larkin's claims, while the Hongkong Gazette is on that point wrong. Both papers are dated July 31, but the gazette was not delivered in Macao until the night of the 14th inst. On comparing the *three* lists, that in the C. P. that in the gazette, and that in the Register—various discrepancies will be seen: still, the *official* list of the gazette agrees more exactly with the Register's list than with that of the C. P.

We beg to strongly recommend to the attention of Chinese students the following

拉丁中華合字典
LEXICON MAGNUM
LATINO-SINICUM
Omnibus Etymologiis, Prosodiis, et Constructionibus
Vocabulorum
Auctore
JOACHIMO ALPHONSO GONSALVES,
PERSYSTENO
Regalis Societatis Asiaticæ Sodalis Extra.
MACAI:
In Collegio Sancti Joseph
AD PRÆSELECTAE NOSTRAE TYPOS MANDATUM.
ANNO MDCCCXLI.

This work consists of 779 quarto pages excellently printed, both the roman letter and Chinese character, in two columns. The student will find the definitions under the primitives, copious; and will soon discover that the terseness of both the Chinese and Latin languages mutually blend far better than any of the modern languages.

The following interesting account of the destruction of the ship Sultana, and the safety and sufferings of the crew, has been handed to us by a friend.

Loss of the ship "Sultana" on Borneo.

"Landed at Borneo per Long boat,—:

Captain J. Page, G. H. W. Gill, chief officer, Alexander Young, second officer, Gunner, 5 Seacunies, 2 carpenters 28 lascars and servants, Nacoda and Crany,—Passengers.—Mr. Page of a daughter 31st March,—Mr. de Souza, Miss de Souza, Mrs. Anderson, and one Ayah, in all 42 souls; the remainder reported to be on shore on the coast Island of Sarawak off Tanjong Datteo, supposed to be one of the south Natunas, July 20th, 1841.

G. H. W. Gill,
Late chief officer, ship Sultana."

"Dear sir,—In the event of the non-arrival of the Prow, I send this by another which sails in company and trust you will let our friends know, also the authorities at Singapore so that the above mentioned 42 British subjects may be released from their present most uncomfortable condition. I dare not say more.

Your obedient servant,
G. H. W. Gill."

"In the event of my not reaching Singapore, this is to certify that the ship Sultana of Bombay, bound to Manila, was totally destroyed by lightning on the night of the 4th January, 1841, at 11 p m 30 miles N E of the Bombay Shoal, coast of Palawin. Part of the crew 42 in number succeeded in reaching Borneo on the 16th January, in a state of starvation, having only saved a small cask of water and a few biscuits, and are now detained there by the Sultan excepting myself and Mr. and Miss de Souza and 3 servants, whom he has permitted to proceed to Singapore in one of the Prows, first obliging us to promise large sums of money, on the payment of which the remainder of our companions is to be allowed to leave; should I succeed in procuring a ship to relieve them from their now most unpleasant situation, which I fear none but one of her majesty's ships will be able to effect. The abovementioned left Borneo on the 24th May but falling in with bad weather off this place, put back second time dismasted on the 28th June, and have been detained here by a large fleet of piratical Prows which blockaded the island for about 20 days, who have now left, but are supposed to be cruising between this and Pontiana, and have expressed a wish to take us if possible should we escape. Our Prow is in a very bad condition and we fear will not reach but be obliged to put back here or perhaps Mocha and Rhio.

Nacoda Abdulraman, by whose Prow I send this, will be able to give the latest news of our proceedings, should we be obliged to put back. All the European part of the crew at Borneo were in a sickly state when I left. Mr. and Miss de Souza are very unwell also, so that I trust no time will be lost. I cannot say more being still in the hands of the Philistines."

Island of Sarawak, off Tanjong Datu,
24th July, 1841.

To Messrs. Zechariah & Co.

What's in name—if a pun close can be quite made?

There is, also, an remarkable on instance of inattention on the part of the editor of the C. P. in omitting to insert the name of one of the oldest Hong Kong houses in China; one in fact the name of this highly respectable house was properly omitted by the editor!—for after what had been said by many, and published in the C. P. and C. R., it does seem high appearance very strange that the list of claimants,—whatever might have been the errors of the press in other parts of the original, omitted, or omitted altogether, that the omission of that that should not have obtained the most particular attention of the editor. We cannot in every way particularly; as error in future might be fraught but to such a have been in it not singular; and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public? (Canton Register Aug. 3 published Aug. 10).

In copying out last week the statement of the British claims, we inadvertently omitted one. To amend our error we now publish a corrected list. (Canton Press, Aug 7).

We have already, last week stated, that an error of the pen alone caused the omission to our list of claimants, of

[illegible] name. Although the Canton Register of the 3d did not appear till the 7th, three days after we corrected our involuntary error, yet that journal, as we have since learned at so inconvertible an conclusion, conjectured that it was intentional. The editor says "we confessed it only in particularly; an error so flagrant ought to be noticed, but to omit a whole line, is a not complete, and can only be intentional, and cannot be allowed to the public."

With all crediting our contemporary of intentional suppression we may yet prove to him that omissions like ours may easily happen by accident, without even any great degree of negligence! Our other proofreader had set elements with numerals as above stated, that there should be two whole lines omitted by him, instead of one in mass, and the case after he had had the advantage of comparing his list with our own, in a most ridiculous manner in his indignation at our want of correctness. The error omitted by our contemporary in the list of British claimants was of $5,006.22 and other of $1000. Besides he mistakes the sum received by R. M. Martin for furniture &c. destroyed, at our touch in real amount. Yet, by the Register before it which the small errors of others with such severe and unmerited censure, should at least take care to be free from similar and much greater errors itself. (Supplt. Canton Press, 14th August.)

(Those hills still grow'ro out of the sand.

We could ask the Canton Press Scotty,—what is an "error of the pen?" and how "an error of the pen" can possibly mean the omission of a name: to our humble comprehension, such an omission must be the error, intentional or not, of the writer.

The list of claimants which we withheld on July 27, we had examined over very fully; and corrected it for the press: when we published it in the Register dated August 3d, but not issued until the 10th, on referring to our proof prior to the type not having been disturbed we thought it unnecessary to check the list again: and we never dreamed of comparing it with the list published in the C. P.—of the 31st ulto. and 7th inst.: it would have been better had we so compared it, for it was not until we received the Hongkong Gazette extra of the 12th inst. that we saw the claim of messrs Dawson & Co for $5,005.22 and of D. Jardine for $1000; neither of these names were in the list, brought to us by a native pigeon; but we hung the name omitted in the C. P. of the July 31 up in the list the editor of that paper pounced upon again, then the omission?

We now attribute it to an evident error in figures occasioned, probably, by the negligence of the Chinese pressman: we mean the pen opposite to the name and noted for removal by R. M's superintendent for furniture: a third it is on the proof as has caused the figures out of the column: there is also another error: the diamonds .07 should stand opposite R. Webster not opposite Isaac Fletcher and co.: so we stand with on the same vantage ground as we did at first: we never omitted a name which had once met our eye: if the C.P. can say as much, well: the matter is in his own hand; if he cannot—and surely he must have read a document so every way singular and interesting—the first of the kind that ever has been, and most probably the last that ever will be drawn up in China—then the C. P. has still to account satisfactorily to the public for the omission.

(Supplt. Canton Register, August 17th, 1841.)

To these last observations the editor of the C. P. has not said a word in reply.

The manner in which the editor of that paper has thought it advisable to defend himself against our expressed opinion that he intentionally omitted the name of a certain English firm in the list of claimants, gives importance to a matter which otherwise would not be deserving of a second notice: the character of the English press in China *for truth* is now at stake; and it shall not be our fault if that character is not cleared from all suspicion of voluntary falsehood—or that the disgrace of falsehood shall be fixed on and shall stick to that paper that has been proved guilty.

On Sunday, August 1; by the merest possible chance, we were told that a name had been omitted in the list of British claimants published in the C. P.—we had not then seen that paper of the 31st ulto.—Our commerciti and out suspicions, with the C. P's. replies we have taken the liberty to republish above: and now, from the editor's own assertion & defence—"*that an error of the* PEN ALONE *caused the omission in our list of claimants of one name,*"—we do not repeat our opinion, but we directly accuse him of have omitted that one name intentionally: and that, with reference to that *intentional omission*, he insulted the public in his paper of the 7th inst., by telling a direct falsehood, in saying that the omission was an error of inadvertence: and that he again insulted the public in his paper of the 14th inst., by publishing that falsehood, and publishing such bold-faced nonsense, as—"*that an error of the pen alone! caused the "omission."*—*Are British students col-mon?—how should I study (truth) with such a pen!*

Now, mark! here is a plain question plainly put to the editor of the C. P. Dent & Co. claiming $9378.65, was omitted through carelessness in the body of the list, how came $9378.65 to be *publicated* from the sum total? was the *original* list not added up? or did the editor copy that list, *inadvertently* omit the line, Dent & Co.—$9378.65, *then* add the sums of *his copy* up, and send it to his compositors? we can give a shrewd guess from whence he procured his copy of the list, and we feel assured that the copy was not only written in a hand legible by the meanest capacity, but that it was beautifully written: therefore there was no necessity—we found none with our copy of the list—to recopy it: but the writer of the list must know whether the editor of the C. P. has, or has not, told several falsehoods about it.

This subtraction of $9378.65 from the sum total is a damning proof: let the editor of the C. P. clear it away if he can: he says, may—we may yet prove that *omissions like ours may easily happen by accident, without even any great degree of negligence:*—let him do so, if he can: the circumstantial evidence is too strong against him:—why, two men have lately been hanged in England on circumstantial evidence scarcely more convincing: and this is the man who can accuse viscount Melbourne, the prime minister of England, of having been guilty of a subterfuge!

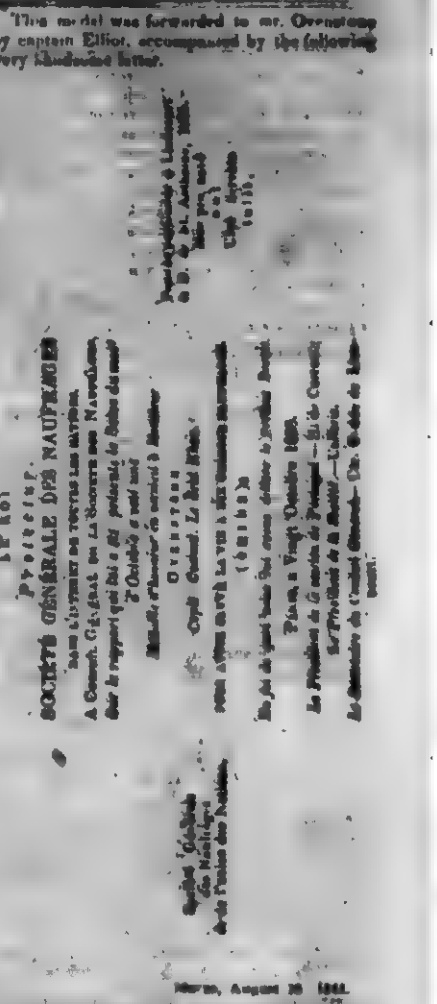
We apologise to our readers for saying so much on this subject; but it has been forced on us; had the omission not been pointed out to us, it is most probable we should never have known it: but knowing it, and feeling such perfect conviction that the omission was intentional, and that the editor of the C. P. has insulted every one of the kind community to their very beards by his impudent falsehoods,—we feel it our imperative duty, as an editor, to expose such conduct: for the character of the *English press* in China is involved in this matter: editors may perform their duties carelessly & ignorantly; & an indulgent public will often pardon their neglect; but when truth is voluntary forsaken and falsehood worshipped—at once farewell to public respect, confidence, or indulgence.

Not a little will be said both in and out of parliament on these claims for pillage; and should there happen to be any obscurity in the accounts, the just claims of those who surrendered their opium will not be forwarded by such a state of the accounts. It will not be found enough to say that the two claims are totally different in their nature, and distinct in their right: the clamourers against the opium trade will seize any textbook to hang their jeeds upon; and though eventually common sense must set the matter right & at rest, still, for a time, the opium claims may be embarrassed, in whatever manner and from whatever source they may be to the end liquidated—whether by England or China.

We have been requested to notice the vine medal of the "Société générale des naufrages" of France, to captain Overstone, of the *Syed Kaw*; and we thought we could not do better than to print the whole diploma, which is a handsome engraved sheet, with a border of a chain and bronze cable interwoven, & there pendant at each corner. Just above the centre there is an engraved scroll, supported by a commissioned officer and a seaman, surmounted by a light house, masts ships with flags and streamers flying in the back ground, and surrounded with nautical implements and instruments of all descriptions. On each side is the obverse and reverse of the medal, which is silver gilt, in the centre of the border.

Mr Overstone saved these men a little to the northward of the Natunas, and brought them up

This medal was forwarded to mr. Overstone by captain Elliot, accompanied by the following very flattering letter.



Sir,—Permit me to forward the accompanying medal of honor, sent to me for presentation to you by members of Canton chamber of com. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Distinguished as and taken of approbation for the prompt of the moral obligations of humanity, under circumstances of peril are take hundred: they honor those that grant, and those that receive them.

It has rarely happ ned to me, sir, to perform a more pleasing task than to hand to one of my countrymen this grat ful acknowledgement from a foreign society for an act of courage, springing from a noble sense of duty to humanity.

I have &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

To Mr. Overstone, Commanding the British Schooner "Syed Kaw."

MARRIED.—On Monday, the 23rd inst., at Macao, the lady of Crawford Kerr, esq., of a daughter.

Edited, Printed and Published by Jno. Slade, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per annum $ 10 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. do.
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Do. do 3 months 4 do. do. do.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
to the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5.
Advertisement each insertion 1 00
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 5

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1841. NO. 35.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE clipper brig CORSAIR, will have quick dispatch; for freight of silk or opium, Applyto
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.

THE clipper brig HYRO, 160 tons, capt. Fortum. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CALEDONIA, captain Ryan, will take freight Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship COROMANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board or to
H. CUSTO JEE.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FALCON, carlton Pilot, daily expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to
M. RUSTOMJEE.
Macao 17th August 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A 1 fast sailing copper built JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hetherington
A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on dismurrage in Macao Roads on the usual terms.

FOR BOMBAY

THE fast British Ship SHAH ALLUM, 800 tons captain Evans, to have early despatch For freight &c. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE PENANG, captain Cormine, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
Macao, 26th July 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Clipper Hark UNIAN, (late the MAHOMEDEE) 300 built at Bombay, of Teak, in the year 1835. For further particulars apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 20th July, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine British Ship MERMAID, now Tyne, A. W. Cameron, commander For particulars refer to
A. A. DE MELLO.
N. B.—Has good poop accommodations.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Fine new Ship ATHY BOHAMAN, Captain Lucas, will meet with quick despatch For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A 1 Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. Robertson, commander. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast sailing new built CITY OF PALACE, captain Bennett will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 16th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. built AGNES, captain Cumming will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to
Macao, 8th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

PERSONS apply a Ship at Hongkong on Anchor, which will be delivered to the owner on payment of Salvage. Apply on board the Ship Edinburgh—at Hongkong—or the Pearson Grandjean—Macao Roads.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also
Spars 30 to 35 feet by 30 to 37 inches.
and 50 to 60 " " 11 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
Gun'al Wood — Hongkong.
Macao 25th August, 1841.

NOTICE.—WM CHIBB, having formed a connection with the Messrs. Thompson, wishes to inform masters and owners of ships that they are now ready to execute any orders in their line: all orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Praya Grandee WM. CHIBB & Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE DECEASED.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of JAMES INNES, Esq., lately deceased all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, FARRAND & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.
ALEXANDER MATHESON.
Macao, 6th August, 1841

WANTED for the use of her majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 300 tons of Manila rattan: to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons wishing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed addressed to captain Nias, h. m.'s Herald, to be left at the office of h. m.'s superintendent of trade by the 8th of September next: which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.
Macao 23d August 1841.

WANTED by a young man, a situation in a merchant or servant to a gentleman, going to England. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

BOTTOMRY wanted to all August a sum of $12,000 to $15,000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship Mossmanna of 330 tons, and now six years old: apply to
REYNVAAN & CO.
Macao August 14, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Found up in the Barque "City of Palace," in Hongkong Bay, one chain cable and no bar also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value
Macao, 9th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on dismurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lucas" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 16th, 1841. A. H. FAVEN.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT FAVEN, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.
Macao, 1st July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

H. M. S. BLONDE

WANTED a good steady man for Gun Room steward on board the Blonde. Apply on board the Blonde at Hongkong; none need apply but those who can produce good certificates of character.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.
Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.
Canton, 23rd June, 1841. D. jun. DIXON & Co.
W. W. BALL.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1,500 Dozen very superior Port and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 dozen fine flavored old French Brandy in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lemon Rum, Rennay Potato of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 40 dozen Guernsey Frocks, Long Clothes, Flannels Winter Clothing, 8 chs Green a few rough cast Plates &c. &c.
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or to the subscribers of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 4th Sept., JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on his premises, the British Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," as she now lies dismantled in the Tyne with all her remaining spars, rigging, &c. &c. For particulars see Hand Bills in circulation

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD.

On account of another party (saved from the wreck of the "Magicienne,") to. Brass pattereroes two pounders a lot of muskets, bayonets, one Drum, and sundries.
Macao, 20th August, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract) some time early next month, JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder that fine and fast sailing passage hull the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the Inner harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer
Macao, 27th August 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

John Smith will sell on an early day (of which due notice will be given,) by Public Auction, French and English Brandy in casks, 100 dozens of superior French do. in one dozen cases, 200 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown stout several hundred dozens of bottled Beer 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted sauces, Pickles in 1 and 2 doz in cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, dry mustard, sweet oil corkscrews and bottled Drains, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.
ET Parties desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the northward, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer
Macao, 16th August, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED EX VIXEN FROM SINGAPORE

FOR SALE.—Rough Boards, 8 to 10 inches, and 25 feet long; Planks, 1 to 3 thick, 11 to 12 broad, and 15 to 20 feet long.
Also casks, of sizes—and an invoice of Cutlery. Apply to
Macao, 20th Aug., 1841. JNO: SMITH.

Just received ex "Jane Tyerman"
A small quantity of SINGAPORE PLANKS, for sale on moderate terms. Apply to
Macao, 19th July 1841. JNO. SMITH.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by
2nd July, 1841. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in cases apply to or Canton to D. ROBINSON

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Boadicea, Lorenzo wine in wood and bottle and Port, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Sulphur Wines, Hock, Claret, Madeira. Apply to
BERNARDO de LEMOS.—at Canton.—
or D. BASTOS.—Praya Grande.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends here in Canton, viz.

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal 1 lb. bottles
" Jaqueer of Chutney
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tamarinds for soups and dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Child's sauce, in pints
" Plain sauce, in quarts
" Red Soup in ½ & and 1 lb bottles
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do

[illegible]

Apply to HUGHES & CO. [illegible]

Canton, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Porter in Barrels. Rosen Stoney Beer, of 36 dozen and under, just landed at [illegible] Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Lemon Sherry, Lacrima Christi.—A Lot of Lemon Sherry, Lacrima Christi, by Po. J. A. Gonçalves, of the Island of St. Joseph's Mountain. Price per gal. [illegible] Also, Lacrima Christi, for [illegible] per gal.

NOTICE.—Any Subscribers to the Chinese Repository, or any public-spirited gentlemen, who may be desirous of completing their sets, or of obtaining back numbers, will be [illegible] by [illegible] Canton Register office, [illegible] their orders.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Almanac, Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at [illegible] per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1830, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, bound at [illegible] per vol. Also, the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound at [illegible] per vol. [illegible] for the half years ending Dec. 1839, and June 1841, bound, at the publication price [illegible] per vol.

Also A Map of the Inland Navigation and Communications of China, dis. by J. Walker, Esq. [illegible] Dec.

Canton, [illegible] 1841.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1840. Price [illegible] Apply at the Canton Register Office, [illegible] the Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1839, 38, & 37 [illegible] per [illegible].

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Sea Passages at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$3.
Opinions, Orders	"	2.
Charterers Agreements	"	3.
Commander's Notes &c.	"	3.
Ship's and Boat's, between and receipts	"	4.
Longboat's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	4.
Policies, and Folio pages	"	5.
Auction Bills	"	3.
Bury Bills	"	4.
Advertisements	"	1.50

N.B. The Advertisements do not do less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

ART. IV.—*A brief account of the assault and capture of the heights and forts above the city of Canton, &c., &c. By an eye-witness.* Canton Repository for July.

[Concluded from the Page 230, No. 34.]

Great anxiety was now entertained for the fate of the missing company. The fog of the morning had just been cracked, when the order arrived to fall in, and each man the anxiety of the men to close with the enemy, who had been the occasion of bringing them from their warm quarters (as campaigns go in China, you know, dear reader), that they preferred having everything outside, and enjoying their wool, have a better position in their rotation, [illegible] some of them had taken any food since the commencement of attack. They had been engaged alone, for the whole day to very harassing duty, at one time attacking a battling war, and at another under the battling [illegible]. It was therefore very natural to suppose that by this time they were considerably fatigued.

In a small [illegible] of best small, compared to the numbers opposed to us, [illegible] of every [illegible] of ship, [illegible] supply, be [illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] was heard by the [illegible] [illegible] towards the [illegible] [illegible] was heard to follow each report. The company [illegible] a few shot; and [illegible] [illegible] moreover of 10 (for all the [illegible] [illegible] continued to [illegible]), [illegible] [illegible] of Chinese, who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up in form of a square. A few [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] in the direction of the flying [illegible] [illegible] after which the whole party [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

List of ships cleared in the Chinese waters, departures, captains and consignees 1840–41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		Calthorp	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tweed	447	Lowsley	[illegible]
Claude	[illegible]	Campbell	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Mechanic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litchfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neptune	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lady Mayoress		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Langton Bentley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Edinburgh		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	[illegible]
Cambaber		Kerr	Mercier & Co.
Amazon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prosny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nitrous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Johnson & Hooper
City of Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal Merchant		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortunatus		McCombie	[illegible]
Tom Grenville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannah	471	[illegible]	Russell & Co.
Thomas Taylor	[illegible]	Brown	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyacinth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helen	621	Hicks	[illegible]
Aiton Robertson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell Baker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cassar		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lindsay & Co.
Arthur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Margaret	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	317	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agnes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Tomkinson		[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince Charlotte		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bishop		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eliza Shannon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Russell & Co.
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lotus		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Whittaker & Co.
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Wetmore & Co.
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Off Wuchi, on the 23th inst. we received Calcutta papers per "Mar", to the 24th and the *Delhi Gazette* of the 14th ulto. extracts will be found in the Canton column.

Outward bound [illegible] captain Charles Elliot, R. N., lady and family embarked on an open boat from the Prince Edward on the 14th, and proceeded on board the Alnwick, in Macao roads, which immediately sailed with 15 guns from the fortress. Subsequently two embarkations. The Prince Edward saluted with 21 guns. The Alnwick saluted with 21 guns. The British flag was hoisted and immediately replaced. The British vessel had immediately sailed.

Outward advices from Canton are of the latest date. The city was tranquil, but it is impossible to discover of imports in any quantity; about 40 men of the mandarinal retinue left in May last, gone. Chinese informants, says that eight-tenths of the inhabitants have left the city.

The Imperial commissioner has delivered the memorial with the other Amoy, will not be attended; and that hostilities will not be resumed to; but that h. m's. plenipotentiary will patiently await a reply from Peking to his communication lately forwarded from Canton.

[illegible] since the trade was re-opened; the prices of teas, of which there remain but small quantities, and those are of inferior qualities, are but slightly lower than they were in April and May last.

With reference to the hostilities of the coming season, early the foreign merchants will make much exertion and economy efforts to avoid the payment of the cession taxes; could they not at once conduct business direct with the tea men without the interference of those cousins of all assignees,—the hongmerchants!

The refusal of our H. P. Pottinger to use the Kowtowing has struck the Chinese with considerable astonishment; the lord of Cockpoey, when his suit was at first rejected, could not be convinced! our Xerxes on the reply of Demosthenes, son Bavius, when he asked—who was these Spartans?—our the feudal lords when his hong chuff stopped not before him:

> Nor pantofflich man in battle shine,
> Nor cowfoot wine when their chieftain sunshine,
> Nor order leave ought of all their will,
> Not for fear before what refused a hint,
> Not by water over that dry-rolling dit,
> Not dynasties hearing thunderbolt fancy
> Except overtaken sunbeams, and drought,
> As Bob's proud man for their reported shade.

We have been told that the Chinese in Canton are completely dumbfoundered at this contumacious conduct of the English barbarians. Old Lessend in 1834 that the officers of the celestial empire were forbidden to hold intercourse with the outside barbarians; on the 24th of August 1841 they rush, their intercourse and are rebuffed! the world is at an end! the capture of their forts, of their city, daily ransom; these deeds were nothing; it was a mere yielding to brute force; but that their prefect,—an officer who knows the whole science of civil government, and all the books of ceremonies by heart: — that his gracious, condescending affianced should be refused by a *foreign devil*, was not to be believed; nature would the streams run back to their sources, and the craggy mountains become level plains; are the renovating influence of the presence of the public officers of the celestial empire should fail; but the rivers still flow on to the ocean and the thousand hills and everlasting mountains stand firm—but—tell it not in the city of the rams, breathe it not in the streets of the northern capital—that the kwangchowfoo of Canton has been denied an audience by h. h. m.'s plenipotentiary! truly, as the imperial edict told lord Amherst, when he did not see the celestial countenance of heaven's son in Peking—his good fortune has been small.

Poor old Howqua was taken ill on the announcement of the unbearable news; and was not to be seen all the next day; more if to make an impression was the determination, did not sir H. Pottinger, not well to refusing to see the Kwangchowfoo?

Captain Downes of the *Sheridan*, who had been slightly indisposed but was again well, went from Whampoa to Canton on last Wednesday afternoon, in an open boat, he arrived about 6 p. m.; and was seen afterwards observed to be slightly delirious, but very quiet; he was put to bed and appeared so well and tranquil, that to keep a watch in his chamber was thought unnecessary; but when the Chinese early went into his room early in the morning captain Downes was found to be a corpse in his bed.

Just below Whampoa reach there are some sunken junks, which are very dangerous obstacles to vessel proceeding up or down; the captains of ships should keep a strict eye on their Chinese pilots, if they have employ such conveniences.

Just above Whampoa, in the inner passage, the Chinese have moored two unbreakable mats, or coir ropes, fixed with stones, purposely over the river, which serves the element to a mere ship, through which it is necessary to warp the Chinese boats; we would respectfully suggest to the commanding officer of the British squadron, to request the compliments of Mandarins to remove immediately these impediments to the free and open navigation of the channels of the Canton river.

In the paper will be found the extremely well written account of the attack & capture of the Bogue and fort above the city of Canton, extracted from the Canton repository for July, and we cannot peace it more highly or more worthily than by assuring our readers that the pieces of Chinese could produce such speaking and magnificent historical pictures from faithful graphic descriptions.

We submit the following statement to our readers with the assurance that it will be read with much interest. It resulted as an accompaniment to the Calcutta Courier; it is printed in a tabular form, with columns for the quantities, for table value, markets and discounts in rates, and remarks, with the different months for the various periods noted; his far small and lovable chest could not afford room for this tabular statement, and we have therefore, however, with reluctance, speaking, to pass the very interesting information which the statement contains, and which must rejoice the heart of every British merchant.

It will, doubtless, be remarked that Bombay is the emporium point of entry for all the Wallis beyond the Indus, the latest accounts describing the navigation of that unique and noble river as perfectly free and safe; comparatively the merchants of Bombay, the trade of which presidency has commenced to shot forward within the last 12 months as even to astonish the residents (vide that week's Courier Register), will make from arrangements to extend their connections all over the countries west of the Indus; and of Afghanistan and the neighbouring kingdoms with their large inland quiet to, Bombay infer become the "inlet" emporium presidency to India; the steam communication, and the markets of England, China, Afghanistan, Persia, &c. must secure that enviable result.

STATEMENT OF GOODS DESPATCHED VIA DELHI ACCOUNT THE N. W. P. TO CABOOL FROM 1ST MAY 1839 TO [illegible]

Bairam Mahdeveraum and Pitambersing.

Long Cloth, Mashed, Blue Cloth and Pulicat.—Our [illegible] Long Cloth is preferred to [illegible] the [illegible] of the north.

Muslins, plain and Sprigged.—Flowered Muslins in high demand.

Second Muslins.—The best quality of [illegible] [illegible]

Cambrics.—[illegible] Cambrics equally [illegible].

Dimities.—This includes Corah Chintzes also, which from the durability of the colour, are valued.

Handkerchief Pieces.—Used chiefly for turbans.

Broad Cloths.—Coarse quality and bright colours preferred.

Velvets.—Very little used in Afghanistan proper; but great demand for Bulk, Bokhara, Khorassan and Tartary markets.

Brass, Copper and Iron, Pewter and Lead.—British metals, not only from the original superiority of the ore, but from the superior method of working, are in great demand throughout India.

Iron, chiefly, useless.

Copper, Brass, Iron and Black Tin, Pots and Pans, Cutlery, Razors Scissors, &c.—British Hardware next to cloth is so much prized that it is exhibited. It will indicate one of the [illegible] of [illegible]

White Lead.

Glass Ware.—Bought up at Cabool and prepared to Herat, Balk, Bokhara, &c., but chiefly on Persia.

Flints.—Alum.

From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840. Total foreign value, [illegible] From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841, foreign value, [illegible] From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841, foreign value, [illegible] Increase in value as compared with 1839 to 40, [illegible] Increase in value as compared with [illegible]

Sea Cocoanut [illegible] Cassowary and Bezoar.

Sabres, Swords, and Sword Blades, Gunlocks, Pistols, Sandal Wood, Betelnuts, Cornelian Seed, Mace or Nutmeg Seeds.—These two last articles are brought to India from Bombay via Poona. They are evidently imported from the Eastern Islands.

From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840, foreign value, [illegible] From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840, foreign value, 3,150, Increase in value, 47,342. From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841, foreign value, 4,00,700, Increase value as compared with previous, 4,00,550, Increase value as compared with 1839 40, 4,00,550.

Country (Indian) Productions and Manufactures.

Piece Goods, Cotton Silk, Bandana and Bandana Dupattas.—The rich shawls of India are very highly esteemed; and the coarse three shawls are preferred to those of the north, in consequence of their being [illegible] with country and Kashmir yarn.

Indigo, although is the only article of commerce which is not conveyed directly by the Cabool merchants. It is, in the first instance, conveyed by the Delhi merchants to Bokhara and Anshan, and from thence is exported to Cabool, where it goods with a trade market. The quantities brought exhibited are not a tithe of what is annually exported from India, as could be but for [illegible] [illegible] Bokhara, the whole of which are carried to the Bokhara market; there is no possibility of ascertaining quantities now only, but 3,000 cwts. are consumed in the Cabool supply; that the Cabool Indigo manufactured of the superior quality is purchased [illegible] or dyed by European dyers from Cabool; and the facility of applying it to pay one of dying.

Stone, Spices.

Gold Known Gold and Silver, Lead and Tissue.—Spurious gold and silver lace and tissue used, formerly, to be imported to Cabool from Benares, but there have now [illegible] in the rich and beautiful manufactures

Embroidered Goods, Mixtures Carpets, Silk thrown, Cornmeal Oil, Hides, Rice and Tobacco, Leather Stockings, Wax Candles, Vermicelli, Amber, Cinnamon, Vermilion Lead, Bitter Beer, Gold do. do. Hardish Sculptor, Oil Cloth, Spikenard, Pigeons, Beaded Work, Rhubarb, Gum, Lamp Black, Tobacco.

From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840. Total foreign value, 2,31,[illegible]. From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841. Total foreign value, 2,00,[illegible]; Increase in value, 200, Decrease in value, 62,000. From 1st May 1841 to 30th April 1842, Total foreign value, 5,[illegible]1,721, Increase in value as compared with 1839-40, 3,00,216, Increase in value as compared with 1840-41, 3,42,[illegible].

Grand Total. From 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1842, foreign value, 7,[illegible]. From 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1842, foreign value, 5,00,[illegible], Increase in value, 200, Decrease in value, 2,42,702—200—2,42,502. From 1st May 1841 to 30th April 1842 foreign value, 69,10,[illegible] Increase in value as compared with 1839-40, 33,00,671, Increase in value as compared with 1840-41, 20,01,[illegible].

Note.—This state is not being compiled from official returns and the imports of British merchants, as well as those of the Cabinet traders' agents in Delhi, is considered to be tolerably correct, but, as much time would be taken up in calculating small numbers, the quantities and values of British goods and our importations are given in the rough, one being taken, to keep below the mark, to the end that no exaggerated idea of the extent of the trade might be conceived.

The back door export trade with Cabul is only carried in this state as it, and no account is taken of the goods exported from Delhi and Jungadoo to Bahawulpore, Scinde and the Punjab, the export trade with which is reported to have increased to the same ratio as that with Cabul.

The great decrease in the exports of 1839-40 is attributed to the unsettled state of the north during the period.

The following translations from the Peking Gazettes will not convey any fresh intelligence to our readers; yet they are the first official reports that we have seen of the arrival of Keshen, and the comprador, Pusupang, in Peking.

The enquiry into Keshen's conduct, it appears, will be conducted with great solemnity, from the number of the near relations of the emperor and the great officers of state who are directed to join with the members of the board of punishments in the formation of the court.

The report of Pusupang having been put to a slow and ignominious death, is, from all we can learn in our enquiries, premature: his family are now said to be living in tranquillity in the village of Shanchang, a few miles from Macao.

TRANSLATIONS.

Peking Gazettes.—4th moon—16th 17th days. —June 5-6.—The following imperial edict has been received.

Yukkeen (the foreyuen of Kwangtung) has sent up a report respecting a strict examination into the crimes of son.. *fenwey* (i. e. insects) barbarian banditti he has also particularized the officers and men who reported themselves, and made out and sent in a list of their names for my inspection: this is his report

The English barbarians secretly rebelled in *Tuen-hoi* and *Yu-yaou*, in the province of *Chekiang*. The civil and military officers forthwith dispatched deputed officers to seize the *fenwey* barbarians; and to deceive and decoy the (English) barbarian ships into the shallows, to their destruction; for from the distant offing they could not spy into the inner lands. Further, from the 8th moon of the last year until now the public officers and people, with the deputed officers and government writers, have guarded against and kept off the barbarians. I order so to those officers & men who have slightly distinguished themselves & those who have made greater exertions—that their services be encouraged and favours be conferred, to the end that they may be exhorted and encouraged.

Here follows a long, dry list of officer's names and their offices, with which we will not tire our readers.

Same date. 'Yingkang has reported that he has brought Keshen, as a prisoner to Peking.

I order that Keshen be delivered over to the board of punishment, and also *Pusupang* (the comprador); and I appoint the kings (*wang*—*regulus*) *Yuptsin*, *Chwangtsin*, *Hwuplin*, *Tinghsen*, the members of the privy council and of the council of war, the presidents of the board of civil office, to meet with the members of the board of punishment, and examine into (the charges against Keshen & Pusupang).—Respect this.

Yingkang, your slave, of the imperial kindred, bowing reports, and looking up, prays for the imperial glance (on this office).

On the 21st day of the 1st moon (18th inst.) your slave respectfully obeyed the imperial wish to take charge of Keshen and set forth with him in custody from Canton; and also the deputed officer *LuPiking*, took charge of *Pusupang*, to Peking; on the road we met alternately with both wind and rain, and we were thus prevented from making great speed; we forwarded reports while we were en route, which are on record. Your slave also reported from Seuchowfoo, that on the 8th of the 4th moon (May 26) he would arrive at the river and city (no mention) and then calculated that on the 14 of the present (4th) moon (June 8) he would reach Peking. Prostrate he now considers that having brought the criminals to Peking they should be immediately delivered over to the board of punishments; but until now no orders have been received whether or not they are to be delivered over to the said board: it is reasonable and proper that a duly prepared petition should be presented.—The imperial will has been received.—It is recorded.—From the copy of the Peking Gazette dated 4th moon 20-21 days—June 9-10.—By J. S. M. C. R.

We beg to invite the attention of our advertising friends to a slight increase in our terms for advertising and printing, to commence with the current quarter. In requiring these terms, we believe we do little if any thing more than return to the old rates of the Register, when first established in November 1827; while we have incurred in our editorial capacity, much heavier expences than either of the former editors; to wit:—in our endeavours to support the Chinese character of the Register,—that is, in conveying intelligence translated from the Chinese language, we disbursed in salaries alone to Chinese teachers, upwards of $900 before the English retired from Canton in 1839; & to please our subscribers & wish for patronage, we incurred in 1837 an outlay for Serampore paper of Rupees 19 15 6 7, the amount of invoice: the cost-price of the paper was rupees 1200; deducting that sum and rupees 268 for printing ink and types =1568 from the amount of invoice, 19 35 67., there remains rs. 367 6.7 for freight and charges, which sum, of course, was a dead loss to us, as the price of the Register was not encreased; and we judge we shall not err if to that loss we add rs. 650, half the price of the Serampore paper; for we think it was about twice as dear as Chinese paper.

In 1839 we imported 103 reams of French paper; the cost-price of the paper was £61.18.6; which the Macao customhouse valued at taels 256. 809, and charged a duty of $21.99; and lately we imported 100 reams of paper from New York (from Manila in a Spanish vessel), the cost-price of which was $300, on which the Macao custom-house charged, for duty and fees, $60 61.

Our subscribers will learn from this statement that we have not spared expense in our efforts for the good appearance of the Canton Register, nor time nor labour, nor expense in our endeavours, with very little assistance, to fulfil the—we believe—primary object in the establishment of the C. R.—to inform its readers of China & the Chinese: we, therefore, trust, that the small encrease in our charges for advertising and printing will not be objected to, and that this short statement will not be considered uncalled for and intrusive.

Sir—the editor of the Canton Press can repose quietly—not under the imputation of erring, but after having been proved a convicted utterer, of criminal falsehoods! but he relieves himself upon the one: as it is demonstrably clear that it is not the dignified silence of conscious innocence but the peace-stricken, pointed dumbness of convicted guilt: for we have more than once 'are now brought the utterance of falsehood home to the editor of the C. P.—i. e. common prevaricator; yet he can still presume to pronounce his opinion on the proceedings of the high officers of England and prate of his pride in the conduct of British sailors: still we expect, after the gibbeting we have given his name—

To foster to the infamy of years,

let him take it down if he can—, that he will not have the confounded effrontery to allude to the equals as the brother of the Engineer;—the Canton Register is conducted on far different principles, and by a very different man, than the Canton Press and its unscrupulous editor.

We have now to say a few words on the absurd folly of his conduct: till that it was necessary for him to say one thing—that such we published an incorrect list of the elements; we now publish a correct one. It is as we have said, most probable that we should never have known any thing about the matter, had it not been told to us; but even with this communicated knowledge, we should not have said a word on the subject,—although our conviction would certainly—and most probably that of the public, have been the same as it is now:—for such a fresh admission of incorrectness, without endeavouring to explain or excuse it—why did he forget the French proverb—qui s'excuse s'accuse—and have disarmed our pen alone, nor should we have intruded on the public our proofs in urging our charge to conviction: so he has to thank himself alone and not—

O! satan's subtlest gift—his own guise guile!
Slave of his thoughts, shackled to his will.

for such an expression as we have discovered it to be our public duty to make of the man who, last year, in some argument with the U S's merchants about their not leaving Canton in June 1839, dubbed himself 'the guardian of the public interests'—we used some similar phrase: and now, in the enjoyment of that post, for which he has proved himself so well qualified,—

We have him alone with his glory.

With reference to some hallucinations of the press in our last number, we beg to recommend to the considerate attention of our readers the following chart.

Babbage's Calculating Engine.

Persons whose occupations require the constant and rapid calculation of or other tables are liable to be led into frequent and increasing error unless these tables be rigorously correct. In the navigation of a ship, or in the preparation of an almanac, for instance tables are employed to an extent inconceivable by those to whom such employments are foreign; and in the higher branches of astronomy the extent of the use of tables is still greater. Now these tables, being the work of human hands and heads, are liable to all the defects incident to such productions; and it is accordingly found that every table which has been yet published has been disfigured by errors of more or less magnitude. Tables of multiplications, of powers and roots, of trigonometrical elements, of logarithms, of the solar, lunar, and planetary motions, &c., have been computed and published in various countries, to the extent of many hundred volumes; and, notwithstanding the extraordinary care which has often been bestowed on their preparation, there is scarcely one of them free from error, more or less. In a multiplication table, (as far as 100 times 1000,) constructed by Dr. Hutton for the board of longitude, forty errors were discovered on one single page, taken at random. In the solar and lunar tables from whence the computations were formerly made for the Nautical Almanac, more than five hundred errors were found by one person. In the tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Almanac" more than one thousand errors were detected by a single individual. In certain tables, published by the board of longitude, a table of errata, containing eleven hundred errors, was offered! It was afterwards found necessary to have an errata of the errata!! and one instance has been known of an errata of the errata of the errata!!!

Now such a mass of error certainly affects the computations into which these tables enter, and it is of course desirable to devise the means of diminishing the amount of such error. But the sources of error are so numerous that it is difficult to counteract or remedy them all; for instance, some result from mistakes in computing, and others from falsely transcribing, some from the compositor taking wrong types, and others from a displacement of the types by the taking-ball used by the printers, and then by a false replacement of such types by the proofreader. Mr. Babbage himself published a set of logarithmic tables, in which, notwithstanding a degree of care which had perhaps never before been bestowed on such a subject, errors were detected even after the tables were stereotyped.

These circumstances, connecting himself in an impossibility of producing correct tables by the common method, led Mr. Babbage, about twenty years ago, to devise a mode of computing and printing all mathematical tables by a machine; for it was found that, however correct the computations might have been, errors of the press would always exist under the common method.

Edited, Printed and Published by John Slade, at the Canton Register Office.

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1841.

[illegible] form of [illegible] the contents [illegible] the question [illegible] been reported for [illegible] years; for [illegible] £400 and can be raised in England by [illegible] exerting the natural energy [illegible] against [illegible] and [illegible] relief of the tariff and [illegible] would [illegible] money [illegible] effect this.

[illegible] infallible criterion, we think, by which an administration should be judged by the English people, namely their financial measures, the [illegible] of raising and their appropriation of the national revenue. That minority, which [illegible] Great Britain, the shell, central machinery, in charge of the people, [illegible] the wants of the country, not only without imposing new taxes but [illegible] money, that are [illegible] as incapable, [illegible] for [illegible] parliament; and should the majority be in a minority on the question of the estimates, they will be obliged to retire, from office, [illegible] with the indelible disgrace of having, for the mere sake of retaining office, cast the dishonorable discord, against the people; and should the still keen office, instead of being the directors & guides of that majority, the high behest of which they have sought that they might have [illegible] before it, they must ignominiously terminate the days; and thus prove themselves to have been the puppets of the constitution of the country from the basest of all motives:—a selfish pursuit of place, power, and money for themselves alone, not for the glorious use of them for which all high minded men should delight.

With reference to the foregoing observations, and, the views the anti-corn-law party take of the question, we publish the following [illegible] calculation.

[illegible] are the taxpayers?

"In a small book lately published, entitled 'How to keep house on £300 a year,' we find a careful statement given of the annual requisite for the various articles of consumption in a family. Let us take that as [illegible] the following important items 'keep to be expended' [illegible]

Bread	£20.	12.	6.
Flour	1.	15.	3.
Potatoes	1.	10.	0.
Milk, butter, and cheese	9.	2.	9.
Vegetables	6.	0.	0.
Butcher's meat, bacon and bacon	27.	0.	0.—£34. 7. 0.

On all these articles the landlord's tax must be paid, which, on the average, amounts to 64 [illegible] one-third of the whole, or £34. 7. 0. Compared with that, let [illegible] paid in the shape of government tax. Taking the above-mentioned [illegible] as our guide, we find the following sums set down for the various articles.

	Price	government's tax	gov. tax
	£. s. d.		
Bread	4. 10. 0	1. 5. 0.	1. 5. 0.
Milk	4. 14. 0	0. 11. 0.	0. 11. 0.
Tea	7. 2. 0		2. 0. 0.
Sugar	1. 6. 0		0. 3. 0.
Beer	4. 11. 0		1. 10. 0.
Wine and spirits	3. 0. 0		1. 10. 0.
	£. 11. 11	0. 1. 0	0. 1. 0.
Amount more			1. 10. 0.
			0. 15. 0.

We have only quoted rough calculations, but it will be found to be not far from the truth. The person, who, derived the rate of £300 a year, pays only about £8. 1s. to the revenue, while he pays £30. 2s. 6d. per annum, in the hodgepodge and the great bulk consumption. Who, then, are the greatest plunderers the supporters of the hodgepodge?—Bolton Free Press, Bolton, April 2.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—The following circumstance was publicly mentioned yesterday. It was stated that Mr. Joseph Coolidge is at present engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to the Chinese government; and that a quantity of muskets and gunpowder has already been delivered through one of the hongmerchants.

I will not offer one word of remark on this circumstance, till Mr. Coolidge has had the opportunity to contradict it publicly; or [illegible] shall by his silence, admit its truth. Coolidge, [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

His readers abroad will clearly discern that the same foundation of our accusation—not wholesale slander nor ridiculous accusation, for it is both too [illegible] and too true—rests solely on the words he has itself in his own defence: for will, can any man believe that the omission of the whole line and the alteration in the sum total was an error of inadvertence—an error of the pen alone; oh, if his pen could speak!

Under his whining complaints of unfair, severe, violent attacks, his style of discussion—they are more bombastic, and just by as like *the kite wind*;—Goldsmith's boy leader said—oh, *dunna anything as it, but* let him clear himself from our accusation of having wilfully omitted the line, of having wilfully altered the sum total; of having told falsehoods in the paper of the 7th, repeated and exaggerated them in that of the 14th, and, with the perfectness, unblushing impudence of an old—or an a *lady's lady's maid*, again repeated them in his paper of the 4th inst., in these words. "To *parties on the spot*, we are quite satisfied that no further explanation is required of the delicate insinuation brought forward, than what we, our own record gave; and that they, aware as they are of the circumstances (who are *they—all parties on the spot!—and of what circumstances are they aware of which we are ignorant!*) will appreciate it as it deserves." We trust parties on the spot will appreciate our accusation, as it deserves—founded it as it is on incontrovertible evidence furnished by the accused himself.

The second main our accusation was *repeated*. In the first supplement to the Canton Press of August 14, are these words:—"*Besides he misstates the sum received by H. M's. superintendents for furniture destroyed, at ten times its real amount.*"

Here is another gross falsehood, of which his unfortunate pen was most unconscious; and when he *penned* it he must have known he was *penning* a falsehood: we shall not stop again to disprove it.

He says we have attacked one or two of his correspondents: the communications of his correspondents, and our remarks upon those communications are before the public; and let the public be our judges: but does he not know that all men who write in newspapers, all authors who seek the public favour, are justly liable to public criticism—and more especially official men. But without he can satisfactorily clear himself, his

CANTON REGISTER

VOL. 24. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1841. NO. 36.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to DELL & Co.

Macao, 4th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE clipper brig CORSAIR, 200 tons, will be ready for dispatch by the end of the month of inst. Apply to

E. R. EUSTONJEE & Co.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.

THE clipper brig HERO, 180 tons, capt. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CALEDONIA, capt. Bell, will sail with despatch. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hong House or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship CORNWALLIS, capt. Ryan, will have quick despatch for freight. Apply to Captain Ryan on board Hon. Company's ship.

E. EUSTONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FALCON, capt. Price, is expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to

E. EUSTONJEE.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A 1 fast sailing new built JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson, apply to

A. & D. FOORDUANEE.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receive goods on demurrage in Macao Roads at the usual rates.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast British ship SIR ALLAN, captain Evans, to have early despatch. For freight &c. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE PENANG, captain Cameron, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board and will dispatch quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 30th July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fine Clipper Built UNICAS, (late the MAGNOLIA) 320 tons burthen, of Teak, to be for SALE. For particulars apply to

A. & D. FOORDUANEE.

Macao, 1841.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine British ship MERMAID, Jno. Tapp, J. W. Chatterton, commander. For particulars refer to

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. & D. FOORDUANEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. ship THOMAS KING, 365 tons, T. B. Brown, commander. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new built CITY OF PALACE, captain Swinton, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

DELL & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast built ARMED, capt. Cousins, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841. DELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Some good Spots of 10.00 [illegible] per [illegible] long, also on Brooks of Choice quality [illegible] Champagne, Burgundies, Rhenish Cordials, and English and Scotch Cordials. Apply to

Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. & D. FOORDUANEE.

FOR SALE.—Bamboo Mat [illegible] tons 10 to 20 tons, also Bamboo Poles [illegible]. Apply to

Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Passage up to Singapore by the Ship CORSAIR, Capt. Dell. 10 Mitons of Chinese Goods and an Amoy—whoever can identify the same as their property may obtain them on payment of the usual charges on such goods.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks for Ship and House building.

Also—

Spars 70 to 80 feet by 30 to 35 inches and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 " Deals imported from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

do to Captain MORGAN.

Gunwell Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

NOTICE.—WM. CHIBB, having formed a connection with the Messrs. Tobogatel, corporation, solicits to inform masters and owners of ships that they are now ready to execute any orders in their line: all orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Praya Grande. WM. CHIBB & Co.

NOTICE.

Estate de James Innes, Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., one of Canton, JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., one in China, having been appointed Executors in the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Innes, Jardine & Co., in China, on behalf of the aforesaid executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Macao, 10th August, 1841.

WANTED a Situation for a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

WANTED by a young man, a situation as steward or servant to a gentleman, going to England. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

BOTTOMRY contracted in Calcutta on the 12th August a sum of 32,000 to 35,000 secured by Bottomry bond on the Dutch ship Hoogstraten of 300 tons, and now on her voyage to Canton: apply to

REYNAAS & CO.

Macao, August 14, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Passage up to the Barque CITY OF PALACE, in Hongkong Bay, one child with and another and a piece of Chinese, whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage at moderate terms, on board the Dutch brig "Lemos" at Hongkong.

Apply on board or to

July 10th, 1841. A. M. Pereira.

NOTICE.—Mr. Manuel Pereira has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

Macao, 1st July, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China of the India Insurance Company of Calcutta.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the Star Insurance Office of London, are prepared to insure against the hazards of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

D. pro. BIRON & Co.

Macao, Wed. June, 1841. W. W. DALL.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Mermaid."

[illegible] Brandy, Table Claret, Champagne, Hock, Hollands Gin, Brandy, Port, Sherry, Table and Lager Bier, Sarsaparilla, Pickles, Sauces, Preserved Meats, Fish, Fruits, Jellies, Confectionery, Cordials, Table Linen, Napkins, Brass Locks, Superfine Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne, Hock, Singapore Rough Brandy and Plunder, Small assortment Preserved Meats, Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter, Wheats and Beans, Spermaceti Candles.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen, made for pieces of Fingal, for sale by,

2nd July, 1841. JNO. SMITH.

PUBLIC AUCTION

John Smith will sell on the third inst. by Public Auction, French & English Brandy in casks, 150 dozen of port wine, French do. in one dozen cases, 500 cases of Gin, Beer, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozens of bottled Beer, 200 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted sauces, Pickles, in 1 & 2 doz. a case, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. mustard, sweet oil, anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and large lot of Dried Fruit, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.

☞ Parties desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the northward, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract) some time early next month, Jean Perry will sell to the highest bidder that fine and fast sailing passage boat the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the Inner harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 27th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Brandy 15 years apply to at Gonsalves to E. de LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Bombayan, Lisbon wine in wood, salt Beef and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Sodas Water, Hock, Claret, Rosine. Apply to BERNARDO de LEMOS.—at Gonsalves or D. BASTOS.—Praia Grande.

FOR SALE.—A very fine selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of FAYAS & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

Fayas & Co's. Chaos assorted pickles [illegible] dozen cases
" Bengal Chili Chutney
" Essence of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tiffy essence, for [illegible]
" Malt punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon juice, for Lemonade
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Beef Tongs in ½ & and 1 lb. canisters
" Veal Birds do do
" Mutton do do
" Good herbs
" Bolognese pickled on tongues in kegs of 3 dozen each, 3 dozen each
Do Pork Sausage, in kegs
Do Spiced mutton Ham, in [illegible] packed for England
do. do. do.

Apply to BOURNE & LANE, Agents of the India GOVERNOR PERDAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st Mar. 1841.

ON SALE—American Water and Pear Brandy. Apply to capt. Davis, brig Tuscania, Macao Roads. Macao, 23d July, 1841. WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE—American Rum and Peas in Bonds. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE—Zemian Mugwort Zemian Shikiyan—A Lexicon and Chinese Dictionary by Pr. J. A. Gonçalves, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao. Price per vol. $10; for 10 and more vols. $8 per vol.; for 50 and more vols. $6 per vol.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Canton Register, who still pay subscriptions issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, in order of location to, to send our agent, their orders.

FOR SALE—The Canton Shawl Price Current for the years 1838, 39, 40, 41, bound at $2 per vol.; The Canton Register for the years 1838, 39, 40, 41, bound at $6 per vol. also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound at $10 per vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Nov. 1840, and June 1841, bound at the publication price, $6 per vol.

Also, A Narrative of the Intercourse and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Elmore, Esq. C. R. at 2 Dos. Dos.

Canton, March 6th of Business, 2 Dos. Dos. per Jan.

FOR SALE.—The Single Chinese Almanac for 1841: Price, 50 cents, single; at the Canton Register Office. Sam de Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841, at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, shortly will be published a review of the Immorality and unprofitableness of Chinese Jun," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Canton Register Subscribers, at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Bonds	per 100 $2.
Custom Orders	50
Clearance do	50
Commander's Notes do	50
Bills and Bond's Notes and receipts	50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	50
Pilotage, and Bills	50
Auction Bills	50
Way Bills	50

N.B. The Price cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work to they be contracted for.

The Clipper Ship.—The beautiful clipper Ship, which lately made one of the fastest passages ever recorded, from China to Bombay, entered here the day before yesterday from the latter port, in thirty-three days, having made the passage so quickly as the Monday day of the 20th of June, shortly after which she left Bombay. Such a passage has never been before made the 10th ult. and must take of the passage, pair of horse indeed, to prevent her to beat down the Bombay coast, at this time of the year, with wind right to her teeth, and under her port of destination in the short period of thirty days. A month would have been considered a very excellent passage, even for a clipper. The Mary Ann, an English built, and we think, therefore, recognized our old friend to visit and inspect her, for the purpose of collecting other views of the same description; for as we have been told, she is an excellent ship, and carried some time her registered tonnage of cargo, and taken such splendid passages as she has done, models of her description are mostly desired in this port, for a case of our clippers combining in all these requisite qualities. Shipping, July 6.

The Vocabulary.—We could not understand to what do the lower Chinese people, and who in another land Chinese under suffering from the Chinese government, that come to if the had a British protector. We may be pronounced "as it should be" by such, but we must be regretted to say the contrary for so doing in of a very doubtful character, as to the proceedings, as a practically is understood to under the British flag we seem to be very good and a place of old rags, and in the same time, previously, as had engagement to have, as this place, has to be regretted as an much more paper.—Shipping Economy, July 15.

The Dead Hand.—Mention was made before of the circumstance of the ship "Dead Hand" by fire on the 12th inst. The cause of the fire is supposed to be some incendiary act of a malcontent white during opium. Unfortunately but slight other cargo had been discharged and we regret to add that every description of property of the commander and officers perished with the ship and ship.—Shipping, July 15.

Death of Mr. A. R. Manning.

Mr. Manning's death, that we announce the death of Benjamin of the A. R. Manning, on the 6th inst.

Mr. M.'s death, which is universally lamented, occurred at his residence (the house of Chinchorlow, July, 1840) and continually lamented deeply at his death. It is the opinion of his friends, who served with him in Canton, that the predominant cast of the disease, which led him prematurely to the grave, was the effect of the climate, which he was unable to resist, and which, in the opinion of his friends, he was unable to resist, with safety to more than, and that the disease to take on consequence, which, if he had not been in the state of health, might possibly have resisted. The same produced fatal effect, and left the young gentleman's mind on the island, was further constituted by his taking charge of a large [illegible] of [illegible], which [illegible] to [illegible]. In this charge, he was assisted by the good hospital [illegible] and which [illegible] to move from his cot, he caused himself to be carried to chinchorlow to his patients, not only on their surgeon, but on their shoulders and through. In his death, the public service has lost a young man of great zeal and excellent talents; and his friends and acquaintances an amiable and affectionate friend, [illegible]. We add our own testimony to the duty well discharged tribute. The deceased was a young man of high promise, and his death is really a loss.—Bengal Hurkaru, July 24.

[illegible] 19th [illegible] Bengal Hurkaru, [illegible] Bengal Engineers of [illegible] 20th regiment (or Commander).

[illegible]

[From the Hurkaru, April 26.]

April 3.—Prof. Wilson in the chair.

When the routine business was ended, Mr. Central Secretary stated, that he had the pleasure of announcing a most valuable and important contribution to our library, being the biographies of Chinese mechanicians by the only learned Chinese scholar, Mr. Thomas Manning, which did also contributed gratuitously by the representatives of their gentleman. He said, that he had had the pleasure of hitherto Mr. Manning, above thirty years, and could bear testimony both to the kindness of his heart and the extent of his knowledge. When together, in the suite of lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin, he had himself experienced great help from Mr. Manning's profound acquaintance with the Chinese language, and had frequently been witness to the delight with which the learned Chinese hailed the quaint Tartar-like and other scholars eager to converse with them. He (Mr. Wilson) in say, that the substance of the paper of the great man had preceded him from Canton, behind him, which of that state of learning which he had acquired—in his constant observation to be unexcelled either, in his much modesty; but the valuable selection of books he had made (but all was known to him how to make gratuitously) could not beyond the property of the society. Before proceeding further, he said he would be not trouble him a short and modest outline of the life of Mr. Manning, written by his brother, who, from delicacy, had said much less than any other person would have done; and this he begged leave to read. "Mr. T. Manning was born at Bristol, and educated by his father, who was rector of the parish. At the age of eighteen, he entered the university of Cambridge, where he made great proficiency in mathematics, but was prevented from taking a degree by religious scruples concerning subscription to the articles of the church. He had been characteristic extraordinary inclination to China, with a view of studying the language and character of that people. With this object he left the university on the peace of Amiens, and proceeded to Paris, in order to consult the Chinese literary [illegible] to that capital. On the renewal of the war, he was made prisoner, but was fortunate enough to obtain his liberation, through the aid of several influential friends. On his return to England, he made preparations for a voyage to Canton, where he resided for some years, under the patronage of the east India company, studying the language, and endeavouring to find means to penetrate into the interior. After repeated failures, he resolved to try to another quarter. He returned to Calcutta, went from thence to Tibet, and succeeded in his at Lhasa, where he had received more than one with the Grand Lama; but, finding himself unknown to the interior of China than before, he returned to his former residence at Canton, and was appointed by lord Amherst one of the interpreters to the embassy. He then resolved, for a short time, the accomplishment of his object, though to an extent much inferior to his desires. After which he returned to England and, on his way was introduced to Napoleon; then a prisoner at St. Helena, where he had an opportunity of shaking hands for his own to the same many years before. After this time, with the exception of short gratuitous excursions he passed his life in studious retirement, and died on the 3rd of May last, at Paris, to a book fully he had been accumulating, for the benefit of the present society. After reading this short memoir, Mr. George Thomson proposed, that the valuable donation now made should be the first report from the rest of the Chinese library of the Society, which [illegible] Manning collection, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chinese [illegible] Ship, [illegible] Ship, [illegible] and literary observations by Mr. T. Ley. London, 1841.

Times to date people [illegible] of the world, where [illegible] to [illegible] known, or where no [illegible] of what is reported can be depended upon, as the Chinese; and the nothing of authority with [illegible] reported with the [illegible] to them, [illegible] of [illegible] with the Chinese [illegible] into [illegible] character. Lord Jeffrey, [illegible] commenced the [illegible] expedition, [illegible] published a [illegible] book on the subject; but its [illegible] is extremely [illegible], it being confined [illegible] exclusively to the [illegible] which [illegible] to the [illegible]. Mr. Ley, [illegible] of the work [illegible] on, he had the advantage of residing at Canton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the sky [illegible] in our pocket-book, [illegible] of the water, [illegible] well covered, that [illegible] handling [illegible] these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Macao [illegible] Portuguese [illegible] Hong-Kong [illegible] said [illegible] English [illegible] the English [illegible]

Two hongmerchants, Kampan and Quanqua, arrived in Macao on the 20th inst. The object of their visit is said to be to recover some outstanding debts. Kampan lives at his country house near Sunyee. The latter is laying up stone in Macao; some of his purchases are now lying in the custom-house.

THOMAS MANNING, ESQ.

Thereby lies few protestants in China who can have any recollection of the celebrated THOMAS MANNING; eminent for his varied stores of knowledge in all branches of human learning; most eminent as a mathematician, as an ancient classical, and as a Chinese scholar; but his admirers will dwell with delight on the slight but reverent notices, flowing from the sincerest friendship and the warmest feeling of admiration, which are scattered through the pages of the most notable Elia—Charles Lamb.

HERAT.—In a leading article of the Friend of India of July 15, there is a curious exposition of the duplicity of the Persian cabinet, which the writer compares to that of the Peking cabinet in the east. It appears we have been "tricked out from Herat;" and that principality and the forces of Georian have been laid by the prince Kamran, at the foot of the monarch of Persia. *But how long will his bearded majesty be allowed to keep them?*

SWINDLING.—On Sunday morning last an English gentleman at Macao, was surprised by the presentation of a Portuguese circular, soliciting subscriptions for the repair of the roads, purporting to be signed by mr. Carneiro, procurador, but his name was incorrectly written, and the whole paper so ungrammatical and misspelt, as to excite suspicion. On the other hand, the signatures of some leading Portuguese inhabitants were annexed, and also some foreign signatures with their subscriptions, which had every appearance of being genuine; thus leading for the time to remove the suspicions which had been excited, though most of them were afterwards found to be forgeries. Under these circumstances a reference was made to the procurador, who pronounced the paper to be an impudent forgery, and gave immediate intimation to the governor, with a view to the apprehension and punishment of the swindler by whom it was circulated; who, however, made off as soon as he saw that his paper was discovered. But it is believed he can be traced out and recognised. He is described as of a dark complexion, and dressed in black; when questioned, he unhesitatingly replied that he was clerk to the procurador.

The public cannot be too cautious in receiving all such petitions, unless very well authenticated.

The great importance of the proposed financial measures of the whig ministry to meet the deficiency in the revenue; namely: by raising the duty on colonial timber to 20s and reducing that on British timber to 15s, and lowering the duty on colonial sugar to 24s and reducing that on foreign sugar to 36s per cwt.—and to supply the sum of £500,000 still required to equalize the revenue with the expenditure, to adopt that Bible Theft of Baronial revenue, the repeal of the present corn laws, may excuse us for publishing the following statements and reports to the third reading.

The corn trade of England has been for many years the subject of legislative interference [illegible] this subject in the 3rd Geo. III., c. 26, passed in 1763-64, by which it is enacted that the package of corn shall be published in all the parts of England, so that none have leave nor warrant to pass with corn out of any port, unless it be to Calais or Gravesing, or to other special places which it is ordered that the thing shall be furnished with the corn of England, and that at his own authority and licence.

The present corn laws are founded upon an act of 1815, allowing the free importation of corn from foreign countries, in order to be warehoused or re-exported, but forbidding the importation for consumption, unless the average price were, for wheat 80s, for rye, peas and beans, 53s; for barley 40s; and for oats 26s. This act was repealed in 1822. In 1828 the importation of wheat from the English colonies in north America was legalized upon payment of a duty of 5s per quarter, without reference to the price in the English market; and in 1829, the inconvenience of the system of alternate prohibition and unlimited importation having been at length recognized by all parties, an act was passed (9 Geo. iv c. 60) by which the trade in corn has since been regulated. The principle of this act is the constant freedom of importation upon the payment of duties fluctuating according to the average price of grain, depreciating as the price advances, and increasing as the price falls. The following table exhibits the scale of duties graduated according to the average prices of the different kinds of grain.

WHEAT.

When the price shall be	per qr.	Duties
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	[illegible]	22 0
65	[illegible]	20 0
66	[illegible]	21 0
67	[illegible]	20 0
68	[illegible]	19 0
69	[illegible]	18 0
70	[illegible]	17 0
71	[illegible]	16 0
72	[illegible]	15 0
73	[illegible]	14 0
74	[illegible]	13 0
75	[illegible]	12 0
76	[illegible]	10 0
77	[illegible]	8 0
78	[illegible]	6 0
79	[illegible]	4 0
above 72s.		2 0
[illegible]		

[illegible] 80s. 2s 0 and in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of such integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 81s., such duty shall be increased by 1s.

OATS.

When the price shall be 25s. and under 26s. per qr., 2s. 3d duty; and in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 26s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 31s. Whenever the price shall be above 31s., the duty shall be 1s. Whenever such price shall be under 25s., and not under 24s., 10s. 3d; and in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of such integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 24s., the duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

BARLEY.

When the price shall be 35s. and under 36s. per quarter, 1s. 6d. per qr. duty; and in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 36s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 40s. When the price shall be 40s. or above 40s., 1s. When the price shall be under 35s. and not under 34s. per qr., 1s. 9d.; and in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of such integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 34s., the duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d. per quarter.

BEAN, PEAS, AND BEANS.

When the price shall be 36s. and under 37s. per qr., 10s. 6d. per qr., and in respect of every integral shilling by which the price shall be above 37s., the duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 42s. When the price shall be at or above 42s., 1s. When the price shall be under 36s. & not under 35s. per qr., 10s. 9d.; and in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of such integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 35s., the duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d. per quarter.

If the produce of and imported from any British possession in north America, or elsewhere out of Europe, the duties are as under;—

Wheat, until the average price shall be 67s. per quarter ... 5s. 0d.
" when the average price shall be above 67s. 0 6
Barley, until the average price shall be 34s. per quarter ... 2 0
" when " at or above 36s. 0 6
Oats, until the average price shall be 25s. per quarter ... 2 0
" when " at or above 26s. 0 6
Rye, peas and beans—
" until the average price shall be 40s. per qr. 0 6
" when " at or above 42s. 0 6

Meal or flour, the produce of each different kind of grain, is charged at rates of duty equivalent to those chargeable on such kind of grain respectively. In calculating such duties the following quantities by weight of meal or flour are deemed to be equivalent to one quarter of grain, viz. Wheat meal or flour, 280lbs.; barley meal, bean meal, and meal of mixed or barley, 240lbs.; rye-ne ed, 416lbs.; and oatmeal, 170lbs.

Objections have been to the reductions in the sugar duties on the plea that the production of sugar in the Brazils has, by a slave population will be encouraged in the slave trade; but this objection, when the English nation is endeavouring to establish the principles of free trade, is absurd; as protection duty on the cotton, tobacco, rum, molasses, the produce of countries where the slave trade is legal, if the objection were valid, might be the ground of a great error in the government of mankind in [illegible] commercial, than religious or [illegible] [illegible] of commercial [illegible]

With reference to the English corn laws, the protection of the agricultural industry of the country and restrictions on the products of the agricultural industry of foreign countries, are allowed by all to be very intricate questions. 'To love and feed the people,' is what the emperor of China considers to be his first duty; there are no outlaws in China, but laborious and impotent of grain are granted in years of scarcity. The population of China presses on the very limits of subsistence; but the landowners in China do not form a class powerful in themselves. The proposed measure of the present ministry is to repeal the present sliding scale of duty, and to substitute a fixed protective duty on wheat, we believe, of 5s a quarter, which with the freight from the nearest ports in Prussian Pomerania, whence the corn of Poland is shipped, of about about 9s a quarter, will raise the protection of English wheat to 17s a quarter. There, probably, could not be many valid objections made to this alteration by the English landowners did they feel confident that no ministry would ever, by an coup d'état or concession to popular clamour, by an order in council, repeal the duty and shelter themselves under a bill of indemnity. From all that we learn from the English papers, it seems that ministers have not adopted this measure because it is in itself just and necessary, but only as an appeal to popular agitation in order that they may keep their places, although they have lost after a long debate and recorded votes, the confidence of the house of commons. Thus appeals to the people are dangerous: lord Grey found them to be so.

It seems to our mind on mature thought, a country should depend chiefly on its own produce for the subsistence of the people; it is also, we believe, a fact, that in those countries, where corn is cheap and abundant to overflowing, the people are wretched: the wheat of Poland and of southern Russia, is produced by Polish and Russian serfs.

Whether much arable land would be thrown out of cultivation, whether the agriculturist of England would, if not be ruined be much depressed, we will not presume to determine; but it seems clear, that if the agriculturist suffer the manufacturers, must suffer in an equal ratio by losing their best, their home customers, who are *sure* paymasters. It appears also that the inland market towns would be seriously affected, as all the imported corn would be confined to the seaports; and that, instead of the farmers asking high prices because they pay high rents, speculative capitalists will step in and become monopolists and engrossers and demand equally high prices to cover the interest of their money and insurance of their property. Should there not have been more warning given on so important a measure? would not the penny postage bill have worked better and been more productive to the revenue, if it had been introduced gradually, at regulated intervals of time? It should be remembered that under the present system of corn laws rents have been raised, and estates leased, sold, and purchased; much of the landed property of the country is mortgaged; the rent-roll is merely nominal in many cases, clogged with annuities, reversions, jointures and other provisions, the most determined opposition, then, may be expected from the land-owners of all classes—with some few exceptions; they will fight manfully against any alteration in the laws that will reduce them and theirs to certain beggary; for if the corn laws are so suddenly repealed will not much of the landed property be foreclosed upon and change hands: the landowners, as a class, form that class which have the most vital stake in the country, and in the permanent stability of the laws and constitution.

This hasty question involves many important considerations to the well being of the people, dependent on and treating [illegible] their native soil; [illegible]

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 1.

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1841.

have changed their opinions; having, been at one time on at another period, the contrary. It is to be lamented at present that the question has not been resolved for calmer moments; for, clearly, £400,000 can be raised in England by other means than by arousing the various classes of society against each other: an honest and thorough reform of the tariff and excise would reach more than effect this.

There is one infallible criterion, we think, by which an administration should be judged by the English people; namely their financial measures. The means of raising and their appropriation of the national revenue. That ministry which secured, with the least possible numerous exclusions of Great Britain, the still, central machinery, in quiet of the people must the wants of the country, not only without imposing new taxes but repealing many that are now odious, must be discovered as incapable, or, what is far worse, more partisan: and should the ministry be in a minority on the question of the corn laws, they will be obliged to retire, from office covered with the indubitable disgrace of blunders, for the misnomer of retaining office, and the firebrand of discord amongst the people; and should the still keep office, instead of being the directors & guides of that movement said, the high behest of which they have sought that they might have power before it, they must necessarily become its slaves: and thus prove themselves to have been the suppers of, the constitution of the country from the boast of all universe—English legislators of place, power, and money for themselves alone, not for the glorious use of them for which all high-minded men should delight.

With reference to the foregoing observations, and the views the anti-corn-law party take of the question, we publish the following singular calculation:

[illegible] is a small book lately published, entitled "how to live on £200 a year," we find a careful statement given of the annual requisite for the various articles of consumption in a family. Let us take that as our guide in ascertaining the relative proportion of the various articles. In the first place, then, we find that in the following important items there is an average

Bread	£12. 12. 0.
Tea	1. 15. 0.
Sugar	1. 10. 0.
Milk, butter, and cheese	7. 3. 9.
Vegetables	6. 0. 0.
Butcher's meat, ham bill bacon	17. 0. 0.—£54. 7. 0.

On all these articles the landlord's tax must be paid, which, on the average, amounts to at least one-third of the whole, or £18, 2. 6d. Compared with that, let us see how much is paid in the shape of government tax. Taking the above-mentioned articles as our guide, we find the following sums set down for the Indian revenue:

	consumer's price £. s. d.	tax	gov. tax
Paper	6 10. 0	1. 5. 0.	1. 5. 0.
Coffee	9. 12. 0	6. 15. 0.	2. 12. 0.
Tea	7. 3. 0		3. 0. 0.
Sugar	1. 6. 0		0. 6. 0.
Rum	4 11. 3		7. 10. 0.
Wine and spirits	2. 0. 0		1. 10. 0.
	32 11. 11	2. 1. 0	2. 3. 0.
Amount taxes			1. 18. 0.
			2. 15. 0.

We have only made a rough calculation, but it will be found to be not far from the truth. The person, who lives at the rate of £200 a year pays only about £8. 15s. to the revenue, while he pays £20. 2. 0d. per cent. to the landowners and the east India proprietors. Who, then, are the greatest plunderers—the government or the landowners?—Sidon Free Press, Sept. 6.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—The following circumstance was publicly mentioned yesterday. It was stated that Mr. Joseph Coolidge is at present engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to the Chinese government: and that a quantity of rockets and gunpowder has already been delivered through one of the hongmerchants.

I will not offer one word of remark on this circumstance, till Mr. Coolidge has had the opportunity to contradict it publicly; or unless he shall, by his silence, admit its truth.

Coolidge, jr. had reached as before we received the letter of an Englishman: it is but just to that individual to inform him of the liberties that are publicly taken with his name and proceedings; to which we can add the following: it is said, that on the day the English left Canton in May, mr. Coolidge was seeking for some one to whom he could lend $5,000; that he lent $5,000 to mr. Gideon Nye, who gave, mr. Coolidge his note of hand for the sum: in the subsequent confusion the note was lost, but mr. Nye nevertheless, repaid the $5,000 to mr. Coolidge: it is further said that mr. Coolidge has recovered some of his papers, furniture, and even his clothes,—to the old maroon covered coaches and nankeen breeches. All these reports we give *sic*. Coolidge the opportunity of disproving.

Since the above paragraph was printed, we have certain information that mr. Nye received of mr. Coolidge—at the collection of the latter—$5000 a day or two at most previous to the pillage of the factories; and it is reported that a member of a leading English house has intercepted a letter from a man named Chatigue, formerly mr. Reeves linkall servant, concerning the supply of arms: we are only doing our duty to our country and to mr. Coolidge, in giving publicity to the above information and reports.

We have been informed that mr. Coolidge has been extremely urgent in his gratulations to the English merchants to leave Canton; but we also regret to say that his intended advice has been but slightly regarded—There are rumours of a militia being been raised from the still rent villages for the purpose of keeping the numerous lodgers in check; and the planting of stakes and sinking boats laden with stones in the channel by which h. m.'s ships upper ashed Canton, is also attributed to the same motive. We have no faith in Chinese professions, but these explanations are at least feasible; but the obstructions in the river should be once cleared away, for h. m.'s ships can *there* protect the honest and peaceable inhabitants.

But with reference to any danger attending on the residence of the British merchants in Canton, we would ask,—after the two severe lessons the authorities, military, and people have had, is it likely, while operations are carrying on the northward which may induce the emperor, *Tsuchinsang the effulgence of reason*, to listen to reason; is it probable, we would ask that, without positive orders from the emperor, the authorities of this province would again break the truce, when *it is possible* that negotiations for peace, under the emperor's sanction, may be on foot elsewhere: and should matters so turn out, how would the Canton authorities excuse themselves to their emperor the breaking the truce without specific orders, and again invading their province in the horrors of war and the involves certain disgrace and defeat? We repeat our opinion that the English merchants may reside with perfect safety from any violence to life and property in Canton, although confusion and unpardonable enough such a residence may be; for from the information we learn that the pillage of the factories had its commencement in the search for arms, as is evident from the ripping up of the floors, staircases and partitions; it had been represented to the high commissioners that large quantities of arms and ammunition were concealed in the English factory; and about 300 troops were detached to search the factories under a second *Wangchung*; as they proceeded in the search, the troops at the *Shameen* batteries heard of the circumstances, and they, to the number of about 2000, joined the detachment from the city: hence the pillage of the factories, the Manchow troops sold the British bread and long cloths &c. by auction. We perhaps [illegible] that the Amoy [illegible] above the market price is given for teas, more will nominally be given for cotton: the principal advantage in this mode of conducting business being to swell the amount of commissions; the hongmerchants are complaining that parties who obtained teas from them in April & May last, & shipped them for England, under colourable promises of paying cash for the teas, in whole or in part, are now and have been foreing raw cotton only, on them in payment, and regulating the price by a sale of a small quantity to an interested customer, and then demanding the same price from them for a much larger quantity: but we trust the complaints are groundless, and that the proceedings can be satisfactorily explained.

Out of the frying pan into the fire. Lots proved.

In the "Canton Register" of the 6th instant, the editor indulged in a most wonderful display against me, which we refrained from noticing, considering we thereby best supported the rule of our readers. Our oil are only produced a still more crude and rich at which. To prevent the spot, we are quite satisfied that no further explanation is required of the ridiculous assertion thought forward, then what we of our own accord gave, and that they, sound as they are of the contradictory, will appear clear to all to discover. The reputation of such wholesale slander might possibly induce some of our readers should to expect there was "some" foundation for it, and we therefore for their satisfaction would; that "the information to our grandfather and ancestors, as it is supposed and unprovided and that instead of attempting to compete with and contemporaries in such unusual and low style of abuse as the editor of the Register, we should be all merely too hard, we shall continue our [illegible] to the end [illegible] with more interesting matter, and we trust that one or two of our correspondents, who have also been attacked by the editor of the "Register," will [illegible] by their valuable communications.—C. P. Sept 4.

This will never do. When we publicly state an accusation against the editor of the Canton Press, neither prices on the spot nor some of his readers abroad will be satisfied with his mere declaration that the accusation is as groundless and absurd as it is *serious* and *unprovoked*; with reference to the latter, repeatedly we shall first prove that he has *caused* the [illegible] the editor of the Canton Press in this matter, unless, instead he believes as St. Augustine did—*quia impossibile*; for, although it is not *impossible* that the omission may have been constitutional, it is *utterly improbable* but that it was by design.

Now to the voluntary explanation of the editor of the C. P., these are his words, the italics are our own:—"In copying out last week the statement of the *British claims*, we *inadvertently omitted* one (i. e. one claim). To amend our error we now publish a correct list." C. P. August 7.

In the C. R. of August 3rd, published on the 10th, we very modestly asked two questions; e. g. Is not the omission of a whole line singular, and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?

To reply to these questions the editor of the C. P. said, "that an *error of the pen alone* caused the omission in our list of *claimants of low name* (C. P. August 14). In his paper of the 7th he had said of our *claim*; but in both instances he has blinked the question: he omitted a *whole line*, containing two brothers, thirteen syllables, seven words, twenty six letters, and six figures according to the official organ of the government of Honghong, the Honghong Gazette.

As the editor of the C. P. uses the words 'in copying out,' it must be concluded that he did copy out the list of claimants sent to him, whether that list was added up, we know not. The gentleman who wrote and sent it to him must know—perhaps every member and employé of that establishment may know; if it was *skimmed up*, allow the improbability, that an *error of the pen alone*—what nonsense, what egregious absurdity! —*caused the omission of one name*—[illegible] *head and heart* caused the omission of the words 'merchandise, stores &c.,' and of the figures 6570.66! and where head and heart

to can clear himself from our accusation.

His readers abroad will clearly discern that the same foundation of our accusation—not *wholesale slander* our *ridiculous accusation*, for it is both too malicious and too true—rests solely on the words he has used in his own defence: for *will*, can any man believe that the omission of the whole line and the alteration in the sum total was an *error of inadvertence*—an *error of the pen alone!* oh, if his pen could speak!

As for his whining complaint of *abuse, coarse, violent attacks, low style of discussion*—they are mere babblement, and pass by us like the idle wind: Goldsmith's *Good Natured* said—*all, dam anything as it lies!* let him clear himself from our accusation of having wilfully omitted the line, of having wilfully altered the sum total; of having told falsehoods in his paper of the 7th, repeated and exaggerated them in that of the 14th, and with the pertinacious, unblushing impudence of an *ship ill*—even of a *lady's lady's maid*, again repeated them in his paper of the 4th inst., in the words "*To parties on the spot*, we are quite satisfied that no further explanation is required of the ridiculous accusation brought forward, than what we of our own accord gave, and that they, aware as they are of the circumstances (who are *they—all parties on the spot?—and of what circumstances are they aware of which we are ignorant?*) will appreciate it as it deserves." We trust parties on the spot will appreciate our accusation as *it deserves*—founded it as it is on incontrovertible evidence furnished by the accused himself.

The accused says our accusation was *unprovoked*. In the first supplement to the Canton Press of August 14, are these words:—"*Besides he misstates the sum received by h. m's. superintendents for furniture he destroyed, at ten times its real amount.*"

Here is another gross falsehood of which his unfortunate pen was most unconscious; and when he *penned* it he must have known he was *penning* a falsehood: we shall not stoop again to disprove it.

He says we have attacked one or two of his correspondents: the communications of his correspondents, and our remarks upon those communications are before the public; and let the public be our judge: but does he not know that all men who write in newspapers, all authors who seek the public favour, are justly liable to public criticism—and more especially official men. But without he can satisfactorily clear himself from our accusation, each of his correspondents will probably become rather chary in his communications for the future, but he *should* render himself liable to the application of the proverb—*ne cuique tuendum*. But to put this matter shortly: Have he written by the gentlemen who furnished the editor of the C. P. with the list of *elements*, *was that list* [illegible] *up!* or by his correspondents, whom we now publicly call upon to declare the truth: did they compose the list from a copy in the handwriting of the editor of the Canton Press, or in the handwriting of another: we conclude the former, and it was amusing enough to copy the list: *au point être plus fin qu'un renard, mais non pas plus fin que tout les autres.* Yet if he list was in the handwriting of another, the compositors could easily satisfy the public on all points in dispute.

Just arrived in harbour.—Portions of the *Mary Rose* which sank at Spithead, July 1545, having been recently recovered, the Hampshire Telegraph publishes an account of her loss written by an eye-witness (Sir Peter Carew, of Mohun Ottery, county Devon, whose narrative has been preserved by his biographer, John Vowell, alias Hooker of the city of Exeter, and published in the 30th volume of the Archæologia, from a MS in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, bart.) which altogether disposes the assertion made by all our historians down to Lingard, that the vessel was sunk by the fire of the enemy. After describing the engagement between the English and French fleets, Sir Peter Carew proceeds thus:—

"Not long after, the sea being grown calm, and the weather very fair, the French galleys, having wind and weather at will, they would also needs range and scour the seas; we fearing their stay, and the English navy to be lost up in harbour, they came along off the south coast of England, and came the Isle of Wight, where some of them landed, and did much hurt; and some of them came unto the haven of Portsmouth, and there rode up and down; there being never a ship at that instant in that roadstead, nor any such wind to serve, if they had been in readiness, and to imprison them. The kings, who upon the news hereof was come to Portsmouth field, and his "*tent stood on edge*, to see the bravery of his *enemies*, to come or near his *tent* and he not *dare* to encounter with them;" whereupon immediately the beacons were set on fire throughout the whole coast, and forthwith such was the rower of the people as were with-out to guard the land from the entering of the Frenchmen; likewise commandments were sent out for all the king's ships, and all other ships of war, which were at London and Gravesend, or elsewhere, that they should with all speed possible as the hours and seasons in Portsmouth; which things were immediately performed. The Frenchmen, perceiving that they could do no good by tarrying there, departed again to the seas. The kings, as soon as his whole fleet was come together, with-in them to set all things in order, and to go to the seas which things being done, and every ship victualled, and every captain knowing his charge, it was the king's pleasure to appoint sir George Carew to be vice-admiral of that journey; and had appointed unto him a ship named the Mary Rose, which was no fine a ship, so strong, and so well appointed, as small better in his rooms. And at their departure the king stood aboard with the lord admiral viscount Lisle, in his ship, named the Great Mary, and was there served by the lord admiral, sir George Carew, his gentleman, Peter Carew, and their mates, sir Gawen Harvest and with such things as were appointed to that voyage and service. The king, being at dinner, willed some one to go up to the top, and that whether he could see anything on the seas. The gentleman [illegible] and forthwith climbeth up to the top of the ship and there sitteth, the king asked of him, what news? [illegible] said he, I see a great number of these ships, but, as he thought, they were no enemies; but [illegible] he had espied a great number, and then he would run to the king and there was, as he thought, a fleet of enemies. The king, [illegible] there to be French men-of-war, as they have usually either the board or to take up, and every man to go to the ship, at once a long boat to come and every [illegible] and then, he both cried [illegible] with the lord admiral, and then he had the blue coat sir George Carew [illegible] with a great wheel of gold pendant to it, [illegible] and did put it about the neck of the said sir George Carew, giving him also thereunto many goodly and [illegible] words. The king then took his leave, and rowed to the land; and every other captain went to his ship appointed unto him. Sir George Carew being entered into his ship, commanded every man to take his place, and the sails to be hoised; but the tide was so ebbed down, that that the Mary Rose began to heel, that he, to have on the side. Sir George Carew, to leap from to his own ship and seeing the same, called for the master of his ship and said him thereof, and asked him what is the cause? who answered, that if we did heel, we was like to be cast away. Then the said sir George passing by the Mary Rose called out to sir George Carew, asking him how he did? who answered, that he had a sort of thieves, whom he could not rule. And it was not being after, but that the said Mary Rose, then heeling more and more, was ovrwhelmed, with 700 men which were in her; whereof very few escaped. It chanced upon the gentlemen, as the common proverb is, the more make the worst potage." He had in his ship 100 mariners the worst of them being able to run a mastiff to the best ship within the realm, and they so mutinied and disturbed one the other, that refusing to do that which they should do, were careless to defend they ought to do; and so nothing to stop, perished in forwardness. The king the standeth stand on the land, and saw this tragedy, as also the lady, the wife to sir George Carew, who with that sight fell into a swooning. The king being appointed with sorrow as every ship, comforted him, and thanked God for the other, hoping that of a hard beginning there would follow a better ending. And notwithstanding this loss the other appointed were forward as soon as wind and weather would serve; and the residue of the fleet, were about the number of 100 sails with the ships. The vice-admiral proceeding into seas, like a sort of sheep running into the fold, they shifted away, and got their sale their harbours; thinking it better to be there in a sure ship than to encounter with them of whom they should little use."

As a short comment on the above, it is recorded of Charles the 5th, that when he wished to read history, he used to say—"*give me my liar.*"

H. M's troop ship Jupiter sailed from Madras on the 20th of July; she did not touch at Singapore, about 400 troops and dollay boxers are on board, consisting of infantry, artillery, and riflemen of the 37th M. N. I., captain Pears and lieut. Quatermary, of the Madras engineers, were passengers in the Jupiter.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE 1845.

Date	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Edited, Printed and Published by Jean Stanton, at the Canton Register Office.

THE

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CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1841. NO. 37.

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THE fast clipper MIRI, captain Allen Young, to have early despatch. For freight or other tolerable freight apply to
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THE BARK Barque LADY HAYES, receiving goods on discretion, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per ch. of per month, and to be charged on delivery.

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Macao, 10th September, 1841.

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Macao 6th Sept., 1841.

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THE clipper brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch; for freight of silk or treasure. Apply to
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THE Ship COROMANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch; for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to
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THE FALCON, captain Pass, daily expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to
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Macao, 17th August, 1841.

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THE A. 1. fast sailing new built JOHN DONKINSON, captain Hutchinson, Apply to
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FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new built CITY OF PALACES, captain Spencer, will sail on the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to
WEST & Co.
Macao, 12th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. built AGNES, capital Ship, will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to
Macao, 5th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Members and Friends of the Morrison Education Society are invited to attend its annual meeting, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown near St. Paul's Church, Macao.
R. G. BRIDGMAN, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.—Two and other valuable Mechanics's Benches in double unlined Godowns, 68 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-59 feet long; also Russian Cordage, Tether, Lead in Sheets, Copper and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JONES.
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Spars 70 to 90 feet by 60 to 27 inches.
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Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
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General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 30th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Innes, Deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been appointed Executors in the last Will and Testament of JAMES INNES, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.
ALEXANDER MATHESON.
Macao, 19th August, 1841.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on discretion on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lotus" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 10th, 1841. A. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the Insurance Company of Calcutta.
Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Star Insurance Office of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the office, they are authorised to take.
p pro. DIRON & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. BALL.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived on "Shamrock."

1,000 Doz: very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Colorado, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lemon Rice, Cordial Pieces of white grass and Bark colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, Pagodas and Russian Canvas, 40 dozens Gooseberry Preserves, Long Cables, Plates for Winter Clothing, Bottle Glasses, a few rough sheet Pipes &c. &c.
Apply on board the Ship "Shamrock," or at the godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Table Cutlery. Razor Malts. Brass Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne &c.
Singapore Rough Boxes and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Hishkin, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by.
2nd July, 1841. JNO. SMITH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

John Smith will sell on the third inst by Public Auction French & English Brandy in cases, 100 dozens of superior French do. in one dozen cases, 300 cases of Gin, Bass, in hogsheads, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozens of bottled Bass, 200 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port, cases of assorted sauces, Pickles, in 1 & 2 dozen cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. mustard, sweet oil, gherkins and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and largest of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars will be published hereafter.
☞ Parties desiring any portion of the above to be bought and forwarded after them to the northward, will be punctually attended to by applying to the auctioneer.
Macao, 6th September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract) some time early next month, Jones Sarco will sell to the highest bidder that fine and fast sailing passage boat, the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the Inner Harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Macao, 27th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Shanty to wear, apply to at Gambier or to B. DE LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—Just imported per Boscagan, Lisbon wine in wood, oak Hard and Pork, Dutch Cheese and Butter, Sulphur Water, Hock, Cognac, Rosin. Apply to BERNARDO DE LEMOS,—or Gambier or D. BASTOS,—Praia Reda.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:
Payne & Co's Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Club Chutney
" Essence of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tapp's sauce, for meats, meat dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Fruit vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Jellies in 1 & 2 and 1 lb. cankers
" Veal Broth do. do.
" Mutton do. do.
" Dried herbs
" Sulphur pickled in tongues in kegs of 2 dozen and 1 dozen each
" Plain Brawn, in kegs
" Spiced cultured Beef, in tin canisters packed the hogshead
Apply to ROGERS & LANE, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ON SALE.—Anthracite Wine, the Finest Brand. Apply to mast. DAVIS, brig TIMOTHY, Moses Rodgers, 16th July, 1842. Also WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Porter in Barrels Brown Stout in cases of 50 pints and under, just landed ex Ann Mellen. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—London Mustard, Lazier Mustard, A Leda and Chinese Preserves, by Pr. J. A. Sebastian, of the Chinese of M. PAGES, Macao.

Price per sub Doz.: the 20 sub cases with the pots, the 50 and upon pots, 50 per sub.

NOTICE.—Mag. Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring only publication should from the Canton Register office, have their money requested, to appear at Canton, to send such with their orders.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Gazette Price Current for the years 1838, 39, 40, 41, bound at 6.5 per set; The Canton Register for the years 1838, 39, 40, 41, bound at 6.5 per set; Also the Canton Register for 1838, 40, bound, 5.25 set, and the C. R. for the half years, either 1838, 1839 or 1840, 1841, bound, at the particular price, 6.5 per set.

Also A Repository of the Interesting Transactions in China, for by J. Slade Esq. C. R. at 2 Dp. Doz. Calcutta Black Bill of Exchange, 3 Dp. Doz. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Gazette Register for 1841. Price 10 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Bon de Bonne.

Also A Repository of the Interesting Transactions for 1841, 42, 43, 44, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, &c.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the subscribers of the Interesting of the late remarkable proceedings for Canton, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Envelopes	per 100	2.5
Custom Orders	"	2.
Circular &c	"	2.
Compradore's Notes &c	"	2.
Ship's and Boats Water and receipts	"	4.
Longitude's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	4.
Policies, and Bills paper	"	4.
Auction Bills	"	5.
Navy Bills	"	4.

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work per sheet be contracted for.

From the Singapore Free Press Extra, September 1st.

The H. C. Steamer Madagascar, arrived on Monday last, from Calcutta the 16th August; and having spoken h. m. ship Larne to the south-east from Madras, with the July Overland on board, a few papers were put on board of her, and from the London Mail of 5th July, which has been handed on by a friend, we are enabled to lay the following before our readers:—

COURT.

The queen, who has been on a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, has returned to town. Her majesty continues in the enjoyment of perfect health. The royal accouchement is expected to take place early in October.

East India Intelligence.

The Overland mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 5th of July, with advices to the following dates:—

Singapore	16th April	Madras	4th May.
Calcutta	30th May.	Ceylon	5th "
		Bombay	23rd May.

The Overland mail from Bombay of the 1st of May, reached London on the 23rd of June, via Marseilles.

The steamer Oriental, with London mail of June 30, left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria July 2.

H. m. ship Cornwallis, 74, is to sail in a few days for the East Indies, and will be Admiral, it is reported, by the 1st Jan. '43.

Mr. Loch, chairman of the board of directors of the East India company, has been travelling with mr. Hutchinson, for the city of London; mr. J. W. Hogg has been elected for Beverly; mr. Leopold for Montrose; mr. Monte for Pembroke; mr. Hodges for Lambeth; mr. R. Vansittart for Cockermouth, mr. Byng member for Middlesex; and mr. Jocelyn for Bridgwater. Mr. W. F. Fitzgerald stood for Windsor, but was defeated by a small majority. The hon. capt. Boyes, returned for Westminster, formerly commanded the Bombay in the East Indies.

The queen has been pleased to appoint commissioners for John Gordon Sinclair, c. c. c. to be a knight commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath.

Her majesty has further been pleased to appoint capt. Sir Humphrey le Fleming Robinson, k. c. c. b.; captain Thomas Herbert, c. b.; capt. the honorable Richard Saunders Dundas, c. b.; captain Thomas Bowen Jones, c. b.; captain James Scott, c. b.; captain Charles Stanley Ralph Grey Rodney, c. b.; capt. Joseph Nias, c. b.; captain Thomas Maitland, c. b.; capt. commanders of the most honorable military order of the Bath.

Letters from Corfu of the 6th June announce the natural death of the right hon. R. Moubrayne, the new and high commissioner of the Ionian islands, who had been speaking that island from Alexandria, in bad health. On the death of R. Douglas and the senior, received him in the presence of the priests and shortly afterwards formally invested him with the government of the seven islands. He then took the oath of office, and addressed some words of congratulation to sir H. Douglas, whose system of administration, it is reported he highly commended, and promised strictly to pursue. The Ionians are said to have been very much satisfied with this appointment.

[illegible]

Question, Inverness—the following is the analysis of the division on sir R. Peel's "no confidence" motion:—

[illegible]		[illegible]
Majority against the [illegible]		[illegible]
Minority (54)		[illegible]
Absent—Moderate [illegible]		6
" Conservatives		6
Number		[illegible]

The Mail Packet, the last vessel passing from Alexandria to the Oriental steamer, carried passage the [illegible] Gazette.

It is announced that colonel Elliot, the brother of lord Minto, and the hero of Cheuse, is about to be appointed to the lucrative ordnance of Plymouth Dock Yard.

[illegible] secretary of the admiralty, has been appointed to the post of financial secretary of the admiralty, vacant, sir Charles, [illegible] (M. P. for Sheffield), late one of the lords of the treasury.

The hon. C. B. Stanley, the other joint-secretary of the treasury, has been appointed paymaster-general of the forces, in the place of sir Henry Parnell, who retires from office. Mr. Stanley's successor as under-secretary of the treasury, is the hon. Mr. Gladstone, of the board of trade.

"The hon. Fox Maule (the latter transferred from the board of trade), to be vice-president of the board of trade, Mr. Gladstone to succeed the hon. Fox Maule, who has been transferred from the secretaryship of the board of trade, in which he is succeeded by mr. C. Buller.

"Captain Douglas, has succeeded sir W. Parker as the admiralty. Captain Pleadwell is sergeant, and colonel Anson Clerk of the ordnance.

"The vacancy in the number of treasury lords is filled up by the appointment of mr. Hanmer, and the hon. W. Cowper. Mr. Bonsonnet, m. p., for Aberdeen, is gov. Greenwich, mr. Greenwich, Mr. J. Lefevre one of the gov. has commissioner, is appointed mr. in Merchant's successor at the board of trade."

The Morning Herald yesterday published officially the state of the poll for London, which stood thus:—

Mr. Wakeman	[illegible]
Sir M. Wood	[illegible]
Mr. Lyell	[illegible]
Lord John Russell	[illegible]
Mr. Attwood	[illegible]
Mr. Pattison	[illegible]
Mr. Crawford	[illegible]
Alderman Price	[illegible]

Commercial Intelligence.

Hemp and Jute—There has been a brisk demand for the latter, and full prices paid. Manila hemp more enquired after.

Mother o' Pearl. We have had different arrivals and full prices cannot be obtained.

Tea—The market remains firm with 30 per lb. steady.

Cotton Longs—The very small stock has attracted attention and 7c to 10-per cent. has been paid upon our last quotations. Cleargoes continue dull of sale.

Tin—In more inquiried for, but there are few sellers at our quotations.

[illegible]

Up to the hour of going to press nothing has been announced more on the new governor of Hongkong, the R. Jenkins is, we understand, a candidate.

We learn that an order has been sent out from home to the cape directing the return to China of all vessels belonging to the expedition that might touch there on their voyage home, and that this order would reach in time not only to enable the return of h. m. ship Conway, which has a medium and half of the transport embarked, but also h. m. ship Sesostris, which left China twenty months previous.

H. m. ship Calliope proceeded on her voyage to Calcutta early last Tuesday morning.—Singapore Free Press, Aug. 18.

[illegible]

July 20, Charles Parker, Wills, China, for Bombay.
" " Princess Royal, Reynolds, China, London.
" " Bonn, Cruz, Manila, London.
" 21, Swallow, Hamilton, Singapore, Shanghai.
" " Sir Chas. Forbes, Bonn, do. do.
" " Thetis, Roche, China, Calcutta.
" " Hobart, [illegible], do. do.
" " Sterling, Farmer, Singapore, Bombay.
" 22, Newspaper, Crocker, Canton, New York.
" 23, Belmore, Crawford, Clyde, Batavia.
" " King William, Thomas, Singapore, London.
" 24, Glasgow, McDonald, do. do.
" " Bussorah, Smith, Singapore, Bombay.
" 26, Delta, Crocker, Liverpool, Canton.
" " Kingsley, Putnam, do. do.
" " Windsor, Maitland, Singapore, London.
" 28, Amity, Bell, Canton, Cape and Liverpool.
" " Hindoos, Roberts, China, New York.

[illegible]

[illegible] report of the Medical Missionary Society in China, from the Chinese Repository, August 1842.

The detailed plan of affairs in China for the year past, and the temporal disposition of the commercial [illegible] upon that occasion of things, have [illegible] the occasion of congregational from calling together a general meeting of the society about the time that the meeting was held, in the month of November, 1841. The objects of the society have in the meantime [illegible] been [illegible] and [illegible] have been [illegible] by the state of public affairs [illegible] not have the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sylph. *Volpunnion* has received New York papers to May 12th, by the *Ann*, Bombay papers from May 28th to the 28th of June, and by the *Sea Queen*, the *Friend of India* of June 3 and 10; also "the *Bengal Herald* of April 25 to May 16, and the *Madras Price Current* of April 28 to May 15; and on the 18 inst., the *Singapore Free Press* of the Aug. 19; the *Penang Gazette* of the 14th *Malacca Register* of the 12 of Aug. and the *Madras Examiner* of the 19, 22 and 26 of July.

The Saint Mungo is trading to Hong-kong boy for London.

There is no intelligence of interest from Canton; all is there quiet. The Chinese say that Amoy was captured by the British on the 27th ulto.; and there is a report that news of the re-capture of Chusan, without the slight resistance, has reached Canton.

H. M.'s ship Herald, with three consorts, was passed on saturday last off Lintin, on her way to the Bogue.

We have heard it was the intention of captain Nias to garrison the forts on the island of Wangtung, and to effect this purpose he applied to brigadier Burrell for troops; but the brigadier replied that he could not spare any; it is rumoured that captain Nias will, consequently, destroy the fortifications; such are the strict orders of admiral sir W. Parker; either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render such measures necessary.

A friend, having kindly lent us a Singapore Free Press extra of the last inst., we have been enabled to lay before our local readers some interesting extracts of home news.

Parliament was prorogued on June 28, and afterwards dissolved. In consequence of the decision of the house of commons that h. m.'s ministers did not possess it's confidence lord J. Russell did not give any notice on the corn bills.

Ministers will resign if they have not a majority in the new house of commons.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my entirety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the course which the constitution has entrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the exercise of public business may be facilitated, and that direct sanction to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be ensured by the authority of a new parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of fully securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the energetic aid of my parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it has pleased divine providence to assign to this country."

Her majesty read the royal speech with her usual clear and distinct enunciation.

With reference to the charge contained in the letter dated 6th inst., addressed to me by "*An Englishman*," and published in our last number, it has since been verbally reported to us that capt. Graham, of the ship Thomas Lowry, wrote, on or about the 6th of August, at the hongmerchant Mingkwa's request,—in Mingkwa's office, a letter to mr. Coolidge, informing him that he, Mingkwa, *had secured all the arms and ammunition which mr. Coolidge had sent*; but that more were required, and he, Mingkwa, *wished to see mr. Coolidge directly*:—yet Coolidge was then in Macao.

We have been requested to state, in order to satisfy the reports current in Macao, that the *Black Swan*, captain Nias, put back in a leaky state to the Bogue; the following is a true statement of the cause of her detention.

The *Black Swan* cleared for sea on Thursday morning, the 23d of July & put back to Kulgeeree on account of the pilot's dangerous state, from an attack of cholera; captain Nias unanimously signalised on Colonna for another pilot; the answer was, take one from the *Mermaid*, which vessel came in that direction, but without a pilot; her commander unanimously wrote to state that no pilot had joined him; upon receipt of his letter, he immediately received an order telegraphed to us, but without any reference or communication respecting a pilot for the *Black Swan*. A pilot joined the *Black Swan* on the —of July and she put to sea immediately.

We return our thanks to a kind but unknown friend for the following LIST OF SHIPS WITH DATE OF DEPARTURE.

AT MACAO.

May 2	Lucullus	June 28	Lowell
" 9	Abbas	" 28	Sumatra
" 15	Shandon	"	Orbona
" 17	Herald	July 3	Julius Cæsar
" 18	Kenilworth	" 8	Hugenot
" 19	Sentinel	" 9	Adam
" 20	Premier	"	James Ewing
" 29	Westbrook	" 17	Rosa
" 30	Duchess of Clarence	" 18	Lydia
" 31	Eliza Penn	" 19	Sea Queen
"	St. George	"	Charles Forbes
June 4	Giraffe Dundee	"	Francis Smith
" 11	Captain Bolt	" 21	Thetis
" 19	Clifford	"	Stalbert
" 23	Jane	" 23	Narragansett
" 24	Splendid	" 24	Avenger
" 18	Monarch	"	Hectress
"	Cornwallis	"	Fort William
" 20	Ardaseer	Aug. 1	Augusta
"	Charlotte	" 8	Bell. Marina
" 23	Florida	" 8	Bulkley Castle
"	Eliza		

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—I am surprised to see my name made use of in a slanderous attack upon mr Coolidge, in your paper of the 7th instant; which I first saw yesterday:—and I have to say that I shall consider it only a matter of propriety if on any future occasion you enquire of me as to the truth of what you have in connexion with my name before you give it publicity:—it's use in this instance is quite uncalled for and unjustifiable; and would be so even were the statements made in connexion with it true.

I have further to state that the article in question, so far as my name is used, is untrue. Whether I did or did not borrow money of mr. Coolidge, on a certain day in may, is, I apprehend, a matter of private business which concerns that gentleman and myself alone; and one that no one else would ever have heard of, had not insinuations been used to his prejudice respecting the existence of money in his treasury on the day in question.

I shall not ask you for your informant's name, for I hope I may never know who has thus been guilty of a betrayal of the confidence which one gentleman reposes in another in private conversation.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE NYE, JR.

Macao, September 10th, 1841

P. S.—I send a copy of this to the Canton Press for publication in an act of justice to mr. Coolidge, as your paper will not be published so early by three days, probably.

To answer mr. Gideon Nye's peevish letter, the necessity is imposed on us of republishing the following paragraphs from last week's Register.

Some rumours of the indelicacy of mr. Joseph Coolidge, in had received on return of received the letter of mr Englishman, it is not just to that individual to indorse him of the liberties that are publicly taken with his name and proceedings; to which we can add the following: it is said, that on the day the English left Canton in May, mr Coolidge was seeking to procure one to whom he could lend up dos. $ [illegible] that he had up dos. $ [illegible] to mr. Gideon Nye, who gave mr Coolidge his name of hand for the same; in the subsequent conclusion the same was lost, but mr. Nye nevertheless, repaid the up. dos. $5,000 to mr. Coolidge; it is further said that mr. Coolidge has a mortgage upon of his papers, furniture and even his clothing—to the old station hongs, creditors and outdoor brothers. All these reports we give mr. Coolidge the opportunity of disproving.

Since the above paragraph was printed, we have written, who says, that mr [illegible] —If the substantiality of the hongmerchants [illegible] or rather of their property in the hands of the foreigners, tend to a belief that a merchant of a leading firm has borrowed a letter from a state owned Chinese, formerly, mr. Nye was himself present, superintending the supply of arms; we are only doing our duty in our capacity and to mr. Coolidge, in giving publicity to the information and reports.

And now for mr. Nye's letter.

On wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 p. m. we found a note from mr. Nye on our table informing us of his arrival in Macao on that day from Canton, and requesting us to forward to him two additional copies of the last Register so that the required copies were forthwith forwarded to mr. Nye, and we republished the note on the following morning.

As no ship was under sailing despatch for any part of the world, it appears somewhat singular that mr Nye should require two extra copies of No. 30, unless he had previously read it, or heard of its contents; yet he tells us he first saw that number on thursday, in his letter of the 10th inst., which letter must have been left on the C. R. office between 6 and 7 p. m. on that day.

We quite agree with mr. Nye as to the impropriety of enquiring of him as to the truth of what we hear in connexion with his name, before we give it publicity; or, had mr Nye been in Macao, we certainly should have been equally impolite.

Mr Nye assumes as of having spoken "slanderous attack upon mr. Coolidge." *Now, to slander is to belie: to utter opprobious falsehoods*; and if mr Nye cannot prove that we have *slandered mr. Coolidge, mr. Nye has slandered us, in preferring his accusation.*

Whether the use of mr. Nye's name in the instance in question was quite a *valid* and unjustifiable is a matter of opinion; we think decidedly opposite to mr. Nye on this question; and probably the public will think with us, after we have finished our discussion of mr. Nye's letter.

But mr. Nye proceeds to say—"and *would be so, even were the statements made in connexion with it true?* Thus implying that those statements are untrue: but we shall, we think, before we have done with mr. Nye's letter, prove, from that very letter, to the entire satisfaction of the public, that those statements are beyond controverting true.

In his 2d paragraph mr Nye unequivocally says,—"*I have further to state that the* ARTICLE (not the *slanderous attack*) *in question, so far as my name is used, is untrue.*" Now if, as we said, *the rumours and liberties* taken with mr. Coolidge's name be untrue, that is,—mr Coolidge never collected mr. Nye to receive $5000 in charge for mr. Coolidge, nor did mr. Nye ever receive or borrow "*on any certain day in may*"—nor did mr Nye ever return the $5000, although he note of hand for that sum had been lost—where was the necessity for, why did mr. Nye add those self condemnatory words: "*and one* (i. e., a matter of private business between mr Coolidge and himself alone) that no ONE ELSE (except mesrs. C. and N.) WOULD EVER HAVE HEARD OF, *had not insinuations been used to his prejudice respecting* THE EXISTENCE OF MONEY IN HIS TREASURY ON THE DAY IN QUESTION" That is the certain day in may, when the dollars were *transferred*: that is one occasion which the evidence shows; *or the day of the pillage of the factories*: which is another allowable conclusion: either conclusion suits our cause and confounds mr. Nye.

And is not this but *assumes a confession to the entire of private business between mr Coolidge and himself?* for had not the transaction occurred, why should it be denominated as one that no one else (i. e. except mr. C. and mr. N.) *would ever have heard of?* and how does this confession of the fact by mr. Nye of having received $5000 from mr. Coolidge, on a certain day in may, assist mr. Coolidge in asserting he had $9100 in his treasury on the 22d of "may" and does not, Nye's admission that he did receive $5000 from mr. Coolidge, in connexion with the insinuations used to mr. Coolidge's prejudice, fix the day of receipt to be the 23 or 30 of May?

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, 1841.

In his third and last paragraph mr. Nye talks of a betrayal of confidence: another awkward confession that the transaction had been begun, continued, and finished, and confided to others in private conversation.

The breach of confidence, if there has been one, concerns us not; but we doubt the assertion; for we have heard that the matter was discussed in Canton in the presence of three or four indifferent and uninterested persons.

Therefore, as it is impossible for mr. Nye to prove his accusation against us, of having made "a slanderous attack upon mr. *Coolidge, in implying that our statements were untrue, and in stating that the article in question, so far as his name is concerned, is untrue*; we take the liberty, with all the studied politeness of bootswain *Chucks*, to tell mr. Nye, that, in bringing that accusation against us, and in the two latter instances, he has been guilty of saying and writing the things that are not.

To conclude: it is necessary for us to say that we far from having made any *scandalous attack* on mr. Coolidge, we have acted our proper and becoming part towards in informing him of the liberties taken with his name and character, and in giving him the opportunity of justifying himself in public opinion; had mr. Nye asked us for the name of our informant, we should not have disclosed it; but if any man hereafter asks who informed us that mr. Nye received from mr. Coolidge, $5000 on the 20th or 21st of May last, our answer will be—*mr. Gideon Nye, jr. himself*; and the only motive which actuated mr. Nye to disclose the transaction, that we can conceive, was to produce a link in the evidence that mr. Coolidge *had not* $5100 *in his treasury on the* 21, 22 *of May last*: for if he had, why did he not transfer $10100 instead of $5000 to mr. Nye?

This matter of mr. Coolidge's claims, will certainly be made a subject of searching enquiry by the house of commons; and as mr. Jardine is now member for Ashburton, we shall, probably, publicly address that gentleman in his capacity as a member of the legislature on the subject and on the present and prospective state of the British trade with China; for obtaining money under false pretences is an indictable offence at common law, and punishable by imprisonment, fine, pillory, transportation, whipping or other corporal pain as the court shall direct; and that mr. Coolidge has been guilty of this offence there cannot be a doubt; as such conclusion is inevitable from his letter to the editor of the Canton Press and his own memoranda of his claims (*vide* C. R. Aug. 10); and it would also appear that captain Elliot, R. N.'s plenipotentiary, was an accessory to this offence. Altogether, affairs are in a singular state in this country. "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

Aude aliquid dignum Gyaris, et carcere digno,
Si vis esse aliquis: probitas laudatur, et alget.

We earnestly recommend mr. Nye never again to allow himself to be deluded into the rash attempt of justifying mr Coolidge *quoad hoc*: for we think he will find that to be an impracticable task; but should he be so simple, we advise him not to be so lavish in his application of the title of gentleman to that individual.

We know not whether mr. Nye has been guided by his own judgment, or whether he has been tutored by others: but to allow two whole days to elapse before he wrote his letter appears to be a singular instance of contemplative procrastination.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY 1841.

THERM. BAR. MACAO.
Mean, from 9 a. m. to night.

Mons. Even. 8 a. m. & 9 p. m.				WIND.
T 1	76	82	29-69	SW fine, mod- br- hazy clouds fine with fr- br- fine with fr- br- ra- cldy night fine ra- cldy, haze, mod-br-
F 2	78	[illegible]	29-78	SW,SSW,SW fine ra-cldy mod-br-hazy clouds fine with fr-br SW fine with fr-br-SW ra-cldy night fr-ra-cldy fr-br-
S 3	79	84	[illegible]	SW fine cldy fr- br- hazy clouds fine with fr-br- fine with fr- br- ra- cldy night fine ra- cldy fr- wd- and puffs of wd-
S 4	79	82	29-69	SW fine, cldy fr-wd- passing showers—cloudy and sunshine fr-wd-fine with fr.wd-ra-cldy night fine ra-cldy fr-wd-
M 5	78	84	29-70	SW fine, cldy fr-br-hazy cldy, fine ra-cldy and sunshine fr- wd- fine with fr- br- night fine ra- cldy haze fr- wd-
T 6	78	83	29-74	SW fine clear fr- br- clear with fr- br- fine with fr- br- night fine ra- cldy mod- br-
W 7	77	84	29-76	SW fine ra- cldy, mod- br-, showery sunshine fr-br-fine with fr-br-n ght fine ra-cldy mod-br-
T 8	76	80	29-71	SW, ESE showers early, calm to light br-Et- sunshine mod- br- fine with mod- br- night fine ra- cldy light br-
F 9	77	83	29-64	Et- a ESE fine ra-cldy, mod- br- sunshine mod- br- fine mod-br- night fine ra- cldy fine br-ESE
S 10	77	80	29-69	Et-fine ra-cldy fine br-passing-showers sunshine and cldy a few passing showers fine cldy fr-br-night showery fr-wd
S 11	77	81	29-72	Et- cldy, showery, fine br- sunshine and some showers fine br- fine ra- cldy fine br- night fine fr- br-
M 12	79	82	29-69	Et-cldy passing showers fine br- sunshine, ra-cldy fine br-fine ra-cldy fine br-night showery, lot- pt-fine with fr-br
T 13	77	82	29-77	Et- fine wthr- mod- br- sunshine and fine wthr-fine br- fine with fr- br- night very clear mod- br-
W 14	78	82	29-68	Et-, ESE & Et- fine wthr- mod- br- sunshine & fine wthr-mod-br-fine ra-cldy mod-br-ESE night fine little wd-Et-
T 15	78	80	29-57	SW fine ra-cldy mod-br-sun powerful mod-br- fine ra- cldy mod- br- night fine mod- br-
F 16	80	86	29-64	SW fine ra-cldy fine br- sun powerful mod-br- fine ra- cldy mod-br- night fine mod-br-
S 17	79	85	29-74	So- Et- fine ra-cldy mod-br-sun powerful mod-br- fine ra- cldy mod- br- night fine mod- br-
S 18	79	83	29-80	NE a Et. fine ra- cldy light showers, mod- br- sun powerful to cldy and mod- ra- Et- ra- cldy- mod- br- night fine fr- br- passing showers a hard squall at 1 a.m.
M 19	77	83	29-81	Et-fine ra-cldy light showers fr-br-sun powerful to cldy and fr- br- fine ra- cldy fr- br-night clear mod-br-
T 20	76	84	29-71	No,NW a ENE fine ra- cldy & hazy mod- br- sun powerful to cldy little wd- fine ra- cldy little wd- at 7 p- m- squalls rain and thunder and lightg—from ENE-
W 21	76	79	29-25	NW-NE-Et-fr-gale, dark wr-showery, at 8 a.m. wd-increasing – gale encreasing, light rain, Baro- 29-05 wd- NE- 2 p. m. ENE very hard Baro- 28-92 } midnight fr- gale, star light
22	"	Et.	..	.. .. 28-94 } ESE
T 22	78	79	29-74	ESE, SE, Et- cldy, fair, mod-wd-fair and cldy fr-br-cldy fr-br- night fine ra-cldy fr-br-
F 23	76	78	29-80	Et- fair, ra-cldy, fr-br-a light shower at 11 a-m- fair and cldy fr-br-showery fr- br- night clear fr- br-
S 24	75	79	29-76	Et-a No- fair, ra-cldy, mod-br-cldy & sunshine little wd. clear little wd- N & NW night clear little wd-cldy-
S 25	77	85	29-63	NW a NNW fair ra-cldy fr-br-cldy & hazy mod- wd-cldy & hazy mod-a squall SE with ra- & thunder & lightng SW fr-br
M 26	76	72	29-30	NW a SW & So- ra- with fr-gale and rain *— hard gale at SW with rain 10.40 a. m. Baro- 29-00 hard gale So- moderating, at 2 p.m- 29 40 fr-gale with rain.
T 27	74	78	29-70	Et- showery, mod-wthr-cldy & moderate night fine, fr- breeze
W 28	76	80	29-80	Et-fair ra-cldy mod-br-cldy and sunshine mod- wthr- cldy & sunshine fr-br- night fair mod-br-
T 29	76	81	29-67	Et- SE, SW fair fr- cldy mod- br- cldy and sunshine mod- wthr- mod- br- SE night fine mod- br- SW
F 30	77	84	29-62	SW fair ra-cldy mod-br sun powerful mod-br- fine wthr- mod- br- night fine fr- br- NW
S 31	79	83	29-70	SW fair ra-cldy mod-br-sun powerful mod-br- fine wthr- ra- cldy fr- br- night fine ra. cldy fr. br.

Barom:		Wind.
* 9 a. m.	29.06	NW.
10 "	29.21	W.

Wednesday, 31st July.

	Barom.	Winds.	
8 a.m.	29-5	NW	showery, fresh.
9.30	29-30	NW	fresh wind.
10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	[illegible]	rain.
12.	29-00	NE	strong wind.
1 p.m.	[illegible]	NE	hard gusts.
2.	29-00	ENE	heavy gusts.
3.	29-04	E	
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	29-10	E	rainy.
6.	29-22	ESE	rain, gusty.
7.	29-27	E	hard pelt.
8.	29-34	E	rain, moderating.
9.	29-40	E	do. do.
10.	29-42	E	rain, high breeze.
11.	29-48	E	rain, strong breeze.
12.	29-54	E	rain.
13.	29-54	E	fresh breeze.

Monday, 26th July.

	Barom.	Winds.	
8 a.m.	29-17	NW	rain.
9.	29-26	NW	heavy rain
10.	29-34	W	high wind.
11.	[illegible]	SW	rain, high wind.
12.	29-00	SW	do.
1 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	29-00	SSW	moderating.
3.	29-27	E	gusty
4.	29-40	E	fine wind.
5.	29-44	E	heavy rain.
6.	29-49	E	do.
7.	29-53	E	do. fr. clad.
8.	29-56	E	high breeze.
9.	29-58	E	rain.
10.	29-64	E	rain.
11.	29-68	E	rain.
12.	29-70	E	fresh breeze.
13.	29-70	E	do.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST 1841.

THERM. BAR. MACAO.

Barom. Mean, from 6 a. m. to night.

Mean Temp. WINDS.

6 a. m. & 2 p. m.

☉ 1 78 84 29-76 SW cldy, little wind—sunshine and cldy fine br- cldy, fine br- fine night ra- cldy, fr- br-

● 2 78 84 29-73 SW cldy, fine br- sunshine and cldy fine br- sunshine and cldy fr- br- fine night ra- cldy, fr- br-

☾ 3 77 76 29-73 SW showery mod- br- and thunder—showery mod- br- light rain, mod- br- fine night cldy fr- br-

☽ 4 77 86 29-75 SW cldy fr- br- rain and thunder—fair mod- br- light shower mod- br- fine night cldy fr- br-

☾ 5 74 86 29-75 SW cldy fr- br- showery fair mod- br- fine night ra- cldy fr- br-

☽ 6 78 83 29-86 SW cldy mod- br- showery fair and sunshine fr- br- fair and sunshine fr- br- fine night ra- cldy fr- br-

☾ 7 78 84 29-87 SW fine mod- br- fair and sunshine fr- br- fair and sunshine fr- br- fine night ra- cldy mod- br-

○ 8 79 86 29-87 SW fine mod- br- ra- cldy fair and sunshine fr- br- fair and sunshine fr- br- fine night ra- cldy fr- br-

● 9 78 84 29-81 SW fine mod- br- ra- cldy fair and sunshine fr- br fair and sunshine fr- br- fine night ra- cldy fr- br-

☾ 10 78 84 29-74 SW fine mod- br- ra- cldy fair and sunshine mod- br- fair and sunshine mod- br- fine night ra- cldy mod- br-

☽ 11 78 84 29-78 SW a So- fine mod- br- ra- cldy fair ra- cldy mod- br- So- fair and sunshine mod- br- So- clear night fine br-

☾ 12 78 84 29-89 SSW a SW & E a ESE fine mod-br ra-cldy sunshine & cldy mod-br-SSE fair & sunshine mod-br-ESE clear night fine br

☾ 13 78 84 29-91 East fine mod- br- ra- cldy sunshine and cldy fr- br- fair and sunshine fr- br- fresh wind equally with rain-

☾ 14 76 88 29-96 East showery, fr- br- sunshine and showery fr- br- fair and sunshine fr-br- showery fresh wind equally with rain

● 15 78 80 29-96 East showery, fine br- sunshine and showery fr- br- fair and sunshine mod- br- showery fine night mod- br-

● 16 77 88 29-98 East a SE fine ra-cldy mod-br-light ra-sunshine clearing mod-br-SE fair and sunshine mod-br-SE fine night mod-br-

☾ 17 77 86 30-00 SE a So- fine ra- cldy little wd- sunshine mod- br- fair ra- cldy mod- br- So- fine night mod- br-

☾ 18 78 85 29-97 SW fine clear little wd- sunshine mod- br- fair ra- cldy mod- br- SW fine night mod-br-

☾ 19 78 85 29-95 SW, SE fine ra- cldy little wd- sun powerful mod-br-SE fair & sunshine mod-br-SW fine night little wd-to calm

☾ 20 78 74 29-95 So- fine ra-cldy little wd- sun powerful mod br- So- fair and sunshine mod- br- So- fine night calm

☾ 21 79 85 29-94 SE fine ra- cldy little wd- sun powerful ra-cldy mod- br- fair and sunshine mod- br- fine night calm

● 22 79 85 29-89 SE a Et- ESE, SE fine ra- cldy little wd- sun powerful ra- cldy mod- br- fair and sunshine mod- br- ESE fine night mod- br- SE-

● 23 78 86 29-88 So- SW fine ra- cldy mod- br- sun powerful ra- cldy mod- br- fair and sunshine fine br- SW fine night fr-br- SW

☾ 24 78 86 29-91 WSW a SW shower early ra- cldy mod- br- sun powerful ra- cldy fine br- SW fair and sunshine fine br- SW fine night fr- br- SW-

☾ 25 79 86 29-98 SW shower early, ra-cldy, mod-br-sun powerful ra-cldy fine br-SW fair sunshine fine br-SW fine night mod-br-SW

☾ 26 79 86 29-94 SW fine, ra- cldy mod- br- sun powerful ra-cldy fine br-SW fair & sunshine mod-br-SW fine night mod-br-SW

☾ 27 79 86 29-95 SW a SSW fine ra-cldy mod-br-sun powerful ra-cldy fine br-SW fair sunshine mod-br-SW fine night little wd-SW

☾ 28 79 86 29-99 So- fine ra-cldy mod-br-sun powerful ra-cldy fine br- fair and sunshine ra- cldy, mod- br- fine night mod-br-fine

○ 29 79 86 29-97 NW, ESE, SSE & Et fine ra- cldy light br- mod- br- sun powerful ra-cldy fine br- ESE fair and sunshine ra- cldy, mod- br- SSE fine night light br- SSE a Et.

● 30 80 88 29-96 East fine ra-cldy mod-br-cldy & thunder, light shower—cldy and mod- br- thunder and lightning, a little rain

☾ 31 77 88 29-[illegible] East fine ra- cldy mod-br- squalls & ra-cldy & sunshine, ra-squally clearing & mod-br-fine night, lat-pt- little wd-

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BIRTH.—In Macao on the 16th instant the lady of J. C. de Aguiar, esq., of a daughter.

DIED.—At Manila, on the 10th August, WILLIAM ROBERTS, esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the Philippine Islands, aged 41 years.

THE

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CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to h. m.'s subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war-junks (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon), was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but resolute defence on the part of the Chinese, by h. m.'s naval and land forces, under the command of their excellencies rear admiral sir William Parker, k.c.b., and major general sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and, in addition, to the works, all of which have been dismanted and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed, or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolangsu (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of h. m.'s ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward, so that British or other ships, that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the viceroy of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and, had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed shewed that the result must have been the same.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board h. m.'s ship Blenheim, in Amoy harbour.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s plenipotentiary.

Official Despatches.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B.
Governor general, &c. &c. &c.
HEAD QUARTERS, SHIP BARRIER.

Canton river, proceeding to Hongkong June 3, 1841.

MY LORD,—My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of the movement northward, in order to resume active operations against Canton, concerning upon the constant arrival and concentration of a large force from the several provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an interruption to our friendly intercourse with the provincial government.

2. From the judicious and unremitting exertions of sir le Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer, the fleet of men of war and transports was prepared to sail on the 16th, but in consequence of light and variable winds, the whole did not get under weight until the 19th. H. m. s. Blenheim took up her position within six miles of Canton, the Morse passage on the 21st ultimo, but the whole of the force was not assembled until the morning of the 23d, when I proceeded with sir le Fleming Senhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the city, for the double object of meeting h. m. plenipotentiary and ascertaining, as far as possible, the extent of the enemy's preparations.

3. It being the anxious wish both of sir le Fleming Senhouse and myself to commence active operations on so auspicious an epoch as the anniversary of the birth of our sovereign, every exertion was made and the troops were passed by 2 p. m. on that day in various craft, proceed during the previous day and night by the great exertions of the royal navy.

4. From all the sources, from which I had been enabled to collect information, or rather from the conjectures of persons who have long resided in China, (for no Chinese is had been permitted to leave the country since the factories, and the 13 days was given no information) I was induced to decide on making my principal point of debarkation to the north west of the city, while another column was to take possession of the factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the naval force which was to attack the river defences, in order to attempt no-thing new works recently created by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the city. A most spirited and judicious reconnaissance made by captain Belcher, of h. m. ship Sulphur, the previous evening, established the practicability of effecting a landing at the point I had selected.

5. Every arrangement having been completed by two o'clock, and the boats and other craft placed in tow of the steamers, the force moved to the point of attack as follows:

Right column, to attack and land the factories, in tow of the Atlantic, consisting of her

Officers.	Other ranks.	
15	204	Royal's 55th regiment, as per margin, as officer and 20 rank and file of the Madras Artillery,

with one 8-pounder and six 24-inch mortars and 20 sappers, with an officer of engineers, under major Pratt, of h. m. 26th.

Left column—towed by the Sesostris, in four brigades, to move left in front.

3d (Left) brigade under Brigadier Morris, 49th Regiment.	H. M. 49th, one wounded by major Morgan		26	372
	Detachment H. M. 18 regt. Bengal		16	240
	Bengal Artillery, one company Bengal Sappers		1	116
3 (Artillery) brigade under major Kawlin, H. A.	Royal Artillery, 18 pounders	2	20	
	Madras Artillery, 24 pounders			
	Bengal Artillery, 24 pounders			
	Bengal Artillery, 8 inch howitzers	10	224	
	Bengal Artillery, 24 pounder howitzers			
	Bengal Artillery, 8 inch mortars	4	200	
Guibaum	4 18 pounder Moulton			
	4 9 pounder Field Guns			
	2 6 pounder do.			
	2 24 inch Mortars			
18 —	2 24 pounder Howitzers			
24 Naval brigade under captain Bourchier, h. m.s. Blenheim	1st naval battalion, captain Maitland, h. m. s. Wellesley	11	172	
	2d naval battalion, commander Barlow, h. m. s. Nimrod	10	224	
4th (right) brigade (reserve) under major-general Burrell.	Royal marines, major Ellis	9	172	
	18th Royal Irish, lt. Col. Adams	35	404	

6. The right column reached its point of attack before 5 p. m. and took possession of the factories, when major Pratt made the necessary arrangements for strengthening his post, hoisting his gun ready for offensive or defensive operations.

7. The left column, towed by the Nimrods, from the difficulties of the passage, with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphur until dark, which vessel captain Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tsing-hae, the point of debarkation about five miles by the river from where the factories. I could therefore only land the 49th regiment, with which corps I made a reconnaissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After placing the picquets, the corps fell back on the village of Tsinghae to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the zealous efforts of the artillery. The following morning the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded until after daylight.

8. The heights to the north of Canton, crowned by four strong forts, and the city walls which run over the southern extremity of those heights, including one elevated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the intermediate ground, unbroken marsh, and intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation, enabled me to take up successive positions, until we approached within range of the forts on the heights and the northern face of the city walls. I had to wait here some time, placing the guns under cover, to bring up the rocket battery and artillery.

9. I have already informed your lordship that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the numerous the enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your lordship had placed under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance, and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.

10. Having at 8 o'clock got up the rocket battery, with two 5½ inch mortars, two 12-pounder howitzers and two 9-pounder guns, a well-directed fire was kept up on the two western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire. I now made the disposition for attack in echelon of columns from the left, and directed the 49th regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort, supported by the 37th Madras native infantry and Bengal volunteers, under lieut col. Morris of the 49th regiment. The 18th royal Irish, supported by the royal marines, under major general Burrell, I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was strongly occupied and flanked the approach to the fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two eastern forts, and cover the advance of the 49th on their attack and storm of the nearest. Major general Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of marines was to carry the two western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the western suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right. I was therefore compelled to detach the marines under captain Ellis, to support the brigade of marines, and to cover my right and rear.

12. At about ½ past 6 o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance or a more determined attack. Every individual, native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were cautious which should first reach their opposed guns; but, under the impulse of this feeling, they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone secure success. The advance of the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal volunteers in support, was equally praiseworthy.

13. The result of the combined movement was that the two forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British troops looked down on Canton within 100 paces of its walls.

14. The well directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution.

15. In an operation with these attacks, I unfortunately with no ordinary gratification the noble rush of the brigade of marines under their gallant leader, captain Bourchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north western rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here also the British standard proudly waved on the two western forts, while the British troops looked down upon the south-western face of the city and its suburb.

16. During the greater part of the day, a very spirited fire from heavy pieces of ordnance, grapals and musketoons, was kept up on the different columns, passing the heights and forts.

17. A strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about five thousand men, lay to the north east of the city upon rising ground, separated by a tract of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks over made upon our left by bodies issued from this encampment, but were so frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, engaged the men to a no few from the walls of the city.

18. About 2 o'clock, conceiving that mandarins of rank or more were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was reported that some mandarin of high rank had reached the encampment. (I have since understood that it was Yang, the Tartar general) and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered three the 19th, therefore, with an company of the royal marines to reinforce the 49th and directed major general Burt to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to fall on up the enemy across a narrow causeway the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and grapals on the n. e. face of the city wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country; the encampment was burnt the magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had no much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in recording, my approval of the spirited conduct of captain Grattan, who commanded the two leading companies of the 19th across the causeway. These companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 19th and company of royal marines, who got along a bank of the paddy fields to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the town to support this point I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the city by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the city wall, before the panic caused, but the hill in our rear being precisely rugged and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of ordnance, and a small proportion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary aid to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 24th, at 10 o'clock, a flag of truce was hoisted on the walls, when I dispatched Mr Thom (whom captain Elliot had sent to me as interpreter,) to ascertain the cause. A mandarin stated that they wished for peace. I had it explained that, as general commanding the British, I would treat with none but the general commanding the Chinese troops—that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their general to meet me and sir Hyman Hoskins, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operations, and to whom judicious arrangements and unceasing attention for the forthcoming of the united service (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart.) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that captain Elliot, her majesty's plenipotentiary, was with the advanced squadron to the south of the city, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the general, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the general did not make his appearance, although numerous messengers were received between this time (about noon) and 4 p. m., I hauled down the white flag. The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to set up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 24th every thing was prepared on our side with the exception of one 12 pounder from over the carriage of which had been damaged the guns, by the indefatigable exertion of the officers and men of the royal artillery and Madras artillery and sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, to 4 minutes.

23. The right column composed of the royal marines under captain Hills, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder bags if possible, and if not, to overlade a circular work thrown up as a second defence to that gate.

24. The second column on the right, consisting of the brigade of seamen, under captain Bourchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of our battery from the hill within point blank shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flank guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 55th royal Irish under lieutenant colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the fire of rival pagoda, and to escalade the walls behind this pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were very high, from 20 to 25 feet, but I found by the commencement fire of the guns to have ordered an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The escalade of this corps was to be covered by the Bengal volunteers and company of the 37th m. a. l.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under lieutenant Morris. This corps was directed to come into a bastion directly in front of and commanded by the principal fort in our possession, called by the Chinese Tsung Kung-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from manning our of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two companies of the 37th m. a. l. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was peculiarly favorable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupied are from 20 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a perception also intervening. On making a lodgement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the red flag was directed to play from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed captain Knowles to ascertain as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended; the Chinese usually forming their mines so as to make them liable to explosion by such means.

28. The force of troops will appeared upon the walls at day light on the 27th, and at quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down and should at once resume hostilities. At the moment an officer of the royal navy, who had who had been revolving all night having mislaid his map, handed me the accompanying letter from her majesty's plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce—the attack, which was to have commenced to 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure, I do not consider myself a competent judge, but I may feel sure, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally covered with exception of its defenders, and that not a patch should have entered the town farther than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the tartar general, requested a conference, when sir Hyman Hoskins accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued in which I explained that h. m. plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At 12, captain Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

30. The following day at 12, in a conference with the Kwangchowfoo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by no large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I promised a mandarin of rank to pass through my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other provinces, exclusive of the troops belonging to the Quangtung province. At the request of captain Elliot I not withstand in the former passing out of the n. w. gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no honor should be displayed or music sounded.

31. About 12, the following day, I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights 3 or 4 miles to my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed general Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of truce should be intended; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, (which corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the Barracks) 3 companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras n. i., and the company of Bengal volunteers supported by the royal marines. The two latter corps I kept in reserve, ready to return and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the town. When I descended the heights about 4,000 men appeared to my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under major Frost, supported by the 37th m. a. i. to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embank near along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a rally at what appeared to be a military post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears and flying the moment a few were opened upon them. I directed the 49th, royal marines, & Bengal volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th m. a. i., (about 200 men) to watch the movement of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few matchlocks among them. Within two hours, however, from 7 to 8,000 men had collected and displayed some some banners. When I first moved, I had ordered captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up, until after the repulse of the first body.

32. At this moment the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both officers and men were greatly exhausted. I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that major Barker deputy quarter master general, a most estimable and valuable officer, whose services throughout the previous operations were invaluable to him, as they were to subsistence to me, fell by my side from over-exertion and expired within a few minutes. My aide-de-camp captain Gough, was so alarmingly overcome from the same cause, and I made at him back in camp, when the enemy again appeared, but hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned and meeting the Bengal volunteers, very judiciously brought them back.

33. The Chinese having advanced to great force, some rockets were fired at them but, although therein with great precision, appeared to have little effect, and as the approach of a third storm was evident, I became anxious, before it broke, to dispatch the convalescent, whose approach brought more determination than I had previously anticipated. I ordered major Frost to take a large body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hill in his front. Captain Duff, with the 37th m. a. i. supported by the Bengal volunteers under captain Hoa, I ordered to advance direct to his front and dislodge a body, which had reassembled the past, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills in his front. I witnessed with much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these officers executed my orders and the enemy were driven in all points. The right of the 37th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however occurred d them from the 26th m. a. i., and preventing that this force were advancing further than I intended. I requested captain Chamberlayne, of the 37 Madras light cavalry, who with first and Mr Hendle of h. m. 26 h regiment, a sergeant and six mounted men, (all both were most active and useful in conveying our orders) to get of the Bengal volunteers to move up to his support. Captain Duff accordingly to open his communications with the 49th on his left, had detached a company on his front. Hitherto for that purpose.

34. The thunder storm was now most awful, and finding that no one was advanced, the Chinese retired. I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them further, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain commenced to fall in torrents, and most of the fire locks had not at no time the 20 h had been unable to fire a single musket, then emboldened the Chinese, who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese were in the midst of weather, could make no impression they retreated, and the 26th and 37 h m. a. i and Bengal volunteers fell back. Understanding from captain Duff that his detached company was with the 26th I directed the whole after a short halt to return to our position, and was accordingly assumed on the force concentrating, to find the detached company, under lieut. Hatfield, had never joined the 26th. I immediately ordered two companies or marines with the convalescent home to return with captain Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that a little after dark, they found lieut. Hatfield with his gallant company in square surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th's friends would not go off, had approached close to them. The Sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the native army, by maintaining discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to lieut. Hatfield and to lieutenant Deverell and ensign Berkeley, who actively supported him during this trying scene. The last named officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The marines, with captain Duff, fired a couple of volleys into the crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

36. At daylight the next morning I felt myself called up on to send into the city and inform the kwangchowfoo that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the city by the Chinese troops and a ransom for its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12, captain Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the kwangchowfoo would meet us under the walls. Prev ous to his arrival, vast number of Chinese appeared on the hills from which we had driven them the night before, and which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and grapalls were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the city that morning, and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, whithout music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our troops, as to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'clock from 12 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

37. The kwangchowfoo now arrived, and it became evident, and he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the troops in the town or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been left at Tsing-hae to keep up the communication with the rear, and a wing of the 49th with the 37th m. a. i. and the royal marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining the kwangchowfoo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities, that there were no mandarins with this militia in our rear, that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain, and that he would instantly send off a mandarin of rank (his own assistant) with orders for an immediate dispersion, if I would depute an officer to accompany him.

38. Captain Moore, of the 26th Bengal n. i. deputy advocate general, volunteered this hazardous duty. This officer had accompanied me as one of my personal staff throughout all the operations, and he, and major Wilson, pay master to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the same capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country, where all my orders were to be conveyed by officers on foot through an intricate line of communication. Captain Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed as soon as he and the mandarin had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of dollars had been paid and that h. m. plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14,500 tartar troops had marched out of the town under the terms of the treaty without colours or banners flying, or music beating, that 9,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided, I acceded to the wish of h. m. plenipotentiary to embark the troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 600 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after day light on the 1st instant, I sent all the guns and stores to the rear covered by the 26th, royal marines, 37th m. n. i., and Bengal volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four forts, and the troops and brigade of seamen marched out and returned to Tsinghan.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of captain Bourchier of h. m. s. Blonde, and captain Maitland of h. m. s. Wellesley, the whole were re-embarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the army or navy or a camp-follower behind, and, under tow of the Nemesis, reached their respective transports that night.

41. I have now, my lord, detailed, I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation—but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better fate.

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the royal navy to their attacks and various operations to the south of the city, as these will be detailed by their own chief, to whom as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

43. In a body, where all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will however entreat your lordship's favourable notice of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, from whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due. To major general Burrell commanding the right brigade, who was eminently supported by lieut. col. Adams, commanding 18th royal Irish, and capt. Elie, commanding the marine battalion, to captain Bourchier of h. m. ship Blonde, commanding the brigade of seamen, supported most ably by capt. Maitland of h. m. ships Wellesley, and capt. Barlow, h. m. ship Nimrod to lieut. col. Morris, commanding the left brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place the colors of the 49th in the first fort taken, gallantly seconded by major Stephens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and major Blyth, who commanded that corps during the latter part of the day—to capt. Duff commanding 37th m. n. i. and capt. Moss, commanding the Bengal volunteers

To major Frost, commanding h. m. 26th regiment. This corps, though not at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the factories, proved on the 30th, by it's spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To captain Knowles of the royal artillery, senior officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. the honble R. C. Spencer, with the detachment of royal artillery, well supported the high character of that distinguished corps. The zeal of captain Australian, commanding the Madras artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition.

To captain Cotton, field engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, lieut. Randell, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the sappers called for my best thanks; they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.

I feel greatly obliged to all the general staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To lieut. col Mountain, deputy adjutant general, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of major Hawkins, deputy commissary general, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements, (and those of his assistant,) the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements made by dr Grant, the officiating superintending surgeon, and medical staff of corps, call also for my acknowledgment. I beg to bring to your lordship's particular notice my aide-de-camp, captain Gough, of the 2d light dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, and the heads of departments, permit me to draw your lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the sailors under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, (and many of the corps were unavoidably placed in situations where rum-shu was abundant,) but two instances of drunkenness occurred: and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th, finding a quantity of rum-shu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of their officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by captain Grattan, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your lordship, and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent officer, and will be able to give your lordship any further information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. Gough, Maj. Genl.
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

P. S. It is with deep great that I have to mention the loss of lieutenant Fox, of h. m. s. Nimrod, a most promising young officer attached to captain Barlow's battalion of seamen, who fell at the storm of the western forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the same ship, a very deserving officer, lost his leg. I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and a list of ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side, it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the kwangchowfoo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May—and I conceive that the killed and wounded on the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double these numbers.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth,
off Canton, 30th May, 1841, 10 p. m.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I am in communication with the officers of the Chinese government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this province upon the following conditions:

1st. The imperial commissioner and all the troops other than those of the province to quit the city within six days and remove at a distance once day 60 miles.

2nd. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the crown of England,—one million payable before to-morrow at noon.

3rd. British troops to remain in their present positions till the whole sum be paid; no additional preparations on either side; but all British troops and ships of war to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wangtung also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese government, till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two governments

4th. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish brig Bilbaino and all losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories to be paid within one week.

For the purpose of completing this arrangement, I have to request that you will be pleased to suspend hostilities till noon.

I have the honor to remain, &c

(Signed) Charles Elliot,
her majesty's plenipotentiary.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, knt. K. C. B., &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth,
off Canton, 27th May, 1841, 8 p. m.

Gentlemen,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you an English version of the arrangement this day concluded with the officers of the Chinese government, and also of the full authority given to the kwangchowfoo to act for their excellencies.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon this subject,

And I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) Charles Elliot,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

For this English version, we beg to refer our readers to the C. R. of June 8, and for the list of the killed and wounded to the C. R. June 29

Yihshan, generalissimo—Longwan and Yang fang joint commissioners—Aisingna, general of the garrison—Keking, governor of the two Kwang—and E, lieutenant governor of Kwangtung—hereby issue instructions to the kwangchowfoo.

The plenipotentiary of the English nation being now willing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace, the said kwangchowfoo will conduct the details of the pacific arrangement and settlement. He is not, upon any plea, to excuse himself. These are his instructions.

The foregoing to the kwangchowfoo: thus be it. Taouhwang 21st year, 4th month, 7th day.

(27th May, 1841.) { L. S. of the generalissimo. L. S. of the joint commissioners. L. S. of the governor of the two Kwang. L. S. of the Fooyuen of Kwangtung

(True translation.)

(Signed) J. Ros. Morrison
Chinese secretary and interpreter.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. Ros. Morrison,
acting secretary and treasurer.

Extracts from a despatch from captain sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. B. &c. to commodore sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. and K. C. B., commander in chief &c. &c. &c.

Dated heights above Canton, May 29th 1841, continued on board h. m. ship Blenheim, French river, June 2d, 1841.

I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the expedition was about to leave Hongkong for Canton. I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to her majesty's arms, and by which the large and populous city of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the queen's forces.

No overt act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the guns in the Shameen battery, but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock p. m.

☞ See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1841.

when an attempt was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack, it only partially failed, but was followed up by a bolder attack by the vessels of the squadron, under the immediate superintendence of captain Herbert of the 'Calliope,' and the destruction of a large flotilla of fire vessels, which the Chinese had been preparing, and had brought out of the town. About the same time, though later in the night, the 'Alligator' was attacked off Howqua's fort; and to show how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide in a direction with the merchant vessels at Whampoa, were all secured to them in security. Captain Kuper's account of his prompt and decisive conduct in rescuing the [illegible] I shall also refer to further.

Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the inner branch of the river, and of landing at low water. To determine this I resolved myself upon one of these, and great ability of commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with 3 others from the 'Pylades,' and 'Modeste,' and 'Algerine,' all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious officer lieutenant Goldsmith of the 'Druid' who was attached to the 'Blenheim,' in her ship's launch, and who had orders to protect commander Belcher in his surveying operations.

The major general and myself went to Canton to make a reconnoissance and a personal inspection on the same day, the 9th. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of captain Belcher's party; and commander Belcher's letter, a copy of which I subjoin No. 2, gives the detail of a gallant and spirited affair, which took place in the creek. At 11 at night, commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the 'Sulphur' close to it at low water. The ground the city stands on is in the hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the length near the city, although there might be intervening gullies in the small valley dividing them.

Our united force consisted of the ships and vessels named in the margin, comprising in their crews, officers, seamen, and marines inclusive about 2200, upon out of which about 1000 officers, seamen and marines were landed to serve with the army. The military force under that gallant, distinguished, and experienced officer major general sir Hugh Gough, comprised h. m.'s 49th regt. 911 in number,—37th n. n. i. 840, Bengal volunteers 79, royal artillery 88, Madras artillery 280, sappers & miners 171, h. m.'s 18th royal Irish 336, and her majesty's 26th Cameronians 317, making about 2223.

Blenheim, Blonde, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Modeste, Pylades, Druid, Columbine, Algerine, Sterling, Atalanta, Hormuz, Cruiser, Herald, Alligator, Wellesley — Steamers — Forming the Whampoa division.

At Wangtong in the Bocca Tigris, sent up her marines & 100 seamen.

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope, Cruiser, Herald & Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force, assisted by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships, endeavour to take possession of and secure the arsenal. I informed him that the ships near the factory would drop down and secure the Dutch fort, and to keep up an unfailing fire on the face of the works thrown up to front of the city where I understand many guns were mounted. I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances in endeavouring to drive the enemy from the French fort and to endeavor to open the communication with the ships of war to the westward and with the commanding officer of the left column stationed at the factories. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from capt. Herbert, No. 3, detailing the part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by her majesty's seamen and royal marines, commander Warren with his gig's crew, planting his colours first on the walls of the French fort. Commander Warren was also ordered, with the ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the western fort as far as the factory, and to cannonade the extensive suburbs to prevent the enemy firing on the right column of it passed. After the enemy's fire had been silenced he was to leave the Nimrod and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of his force to secure the Dutch fort, and to place them with the Atalanta so as to facilitate the fire of batteries in front of the city, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns, and to be placed there until the infantry were broken in their position.

The landing of the left column was placed under his immediate charge, and it was not to land unt l he had made the signal.

So effectually and vigorously did commander Warren execute these instructions, that when the right column passed his station every thing had been completed and all was still; the No. 4. detail of this gallant affair is annexed in a copy of his letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary.

A return of the killed and wounded is No. 5. here added, and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the army in the naval report, yet the two corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned (connected) them. The two officers who had fallen, major Becher of the Indian army, deputy quarter master general, a very old officer who had served aboard the Burmese war, and lieutenant Fox, first of the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of lieutenant Fox and mr. Kendall his shipmate, the gunnery mate of the Nimrod, the former fell a victim to his wound, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify mr. Kendall to give him an acting commission as lieut of the Nimrod in lieut. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle, until your pleasure is known—though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the officers who have been personally engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats, but it must be remembered that the duties and the dangers of commander Pritchard of the Blenheim and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, and that the ultimate success is the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chusan, Amoy, Wangtong, and the many affairs in the Canton river, and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice. Never was there a finer set of fellows, able commanders, Commanders Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious conduct which they have so long exhibited—with it been service will always attract attention — of the lieutenants, lieut. Joseph Pearce, lieut. Goldsmith, lieut Watson, mr Frederick Nicholson, lieut Morshead first of the respective ships, may perhaps, be named without injury to all others who well played their parts — lieut. Holton of the 'Pylades' I have much obliged; and lieut Mason, of the 'Algerine,' has my thanks for a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and the assistance I have had from every captain and officer of the squadron whom I have had the happiness to command.

I have the honor &c.

A. J. Talbot.

[The published cost cost]

NAVAL AND MILITARY DISPOSITIONS FOR SERVICE IN CHINA.

By C. in C. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.

Captains.

Sir H. Seymour, F. Beauchier,
W. Herbert, B. Cook,
The Hon. F. A. Dundas, T. Maitland.

Commanders to the Captains.

Pritchard, Blenheim. Fletcher, Wellesley.
Paget, Melville. Brown, Pylades.
Belcher, Nimrod. Raper, Alligator.
Gifford, Cruiser. Clark, Columbine.

Lieutenants to the Commanders.

Pearce, Carnegie, F. E. Sherwin.
Coulson, Tindal, Hyslop.
Hoskell, Harris, Tyson.
Sulgenberg, Brodie, Mason.
Reynolds, Collinson, Montgomery.
Morshead, Ingram.

Master to be lieut. W. H. Hall, Nemesis.

W. A. Pearce, W. A. Pearce, Breathe,
R. Quin, St. Ledger, Hibbert,
R. G. Bremer, Wolcombe, Dowse,
Kendall, Le Vicomte, Christopher,
Dolling, Fairburn, High,
Lyonght, Fitzgerald, Keyem,
Drury, Crotch, J. Clarke,
Ribera, Egerton, Robin,
Gammanel, Antle, Brake.

Masters J. Noworthy to Pylades.

King (interp) to be promoted when passed the treaty examination.

ARMY.

Sir H. Gough, Lt. General.
Major Pratt, Brevet Lt. Col.

Admiral Elliot, Plymouth Breakwater.
Captain Deans Dundas, Lord of the Admiralty.
——— Plumridge, storekeeper of the ordnance.
Trichinopoly 120, Lahorbel, Queen present.
Sir C. Napier, returned for Marylebone.
Captain the Hon'ble H. J. Rous, r.n. for Westminster.
Mr Parker, r. n. for Sheffield, secretary to the admiralty, Miss Mora O'Ferrall, appointed to the treasury.

* Will receive commissions on passing of the R. N. College.

FOR LONDON.

Fine Homeward and Mogul Boats.

THE well known Bombay Teak Ship "ANN," of 600 Tons, Capt. J. P. Gaspin, having part of her cargo engaged and will have early despatch. Apply to

GARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—Puggy in Ship, and quarter cabin—, shipped by Hoogy & Co. Apply to

WILLIAM MOORE

Macao, 20th September 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Pass or Lorcha. "Notice to the public.—Travellers and others who visit Singapore, Works of Art or other valuable property to England, should consign the packages to the care of a Lascar at Custom House Agent, as articles are forgotten by inland, and credit is regular entered, for the want of a proper person to take charge of them on their arrival, and are then ordered, examined, and carefully repacked. The charge is the same whether on one item or sale."

CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,
London, February, 1841.

DEVOY & Co. (who are duly licensed agents of her majesty's commissioners of customs, and under heavy bonds for the safety of property consigned to them) beg those who send packages to their care to see that each be distinctly marked, DEVOY & Co. Inverness Terrace street, London, and the Bill of Lading forwarded to them direct by post, with instructions how such goods are to be disposed of on arrival; and as every package must be opened at the Custom House, if not so labelled, the boxes cannot be forwarded.

Goods and packages are forwarded by Devoy and Co. to all parts of the Continent, the East and West Indies Colonies, &c. &c. and, if required, sent to the care of respectable houses, who will see the instructions complied with from punctuality connected.

All goods and packages for shipment must be accompanied by written instructions, with the name and address of the parties by whom they are sent, and the quantity and value of each package stated. The duty forwards is 10s. per £100 value. The rate of insurance depends upon circumstances.

(On parts no Serves in Angola Sumatra, Allemande, Indiana, &c. &c. &c.)

A list of custom's duties payable on foreign goods imported into England, and every other information relative to the shipment of goods and packages for England may be obtained by applying to

Mr John Smith, ... Mess.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

SEPTEMBER 21ST 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	9th July	Singapore	6th Sept.
U. States	19th June	Java	13th Aug.
Calcutta	16th Aug.	Manila	8th Aug.
Bombay	27th July	Austral-Asia	19th May

Sept.	ARRIVED.	From
10.	H. C. S. Marmagoa, Capt. Dicey.	Calcutta and Singapore.
14.	Gossow Wassenaer, (Brem.) ——,	Singapore.
15.	Mauritius, Mandet,	Madras and Singapore.
16.	Pocahontas, ——,	Madras and Singapore.
16.	Prosperosa, (Port.) Xavier,	Java.
19.	H. M. S. Larne, P. J. Blake, esq. capt.,	Madras.
—	Niagara, (U. S.) ——,	New York.
20.	Elephanta, Rose,	London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Mauritius, Mrs. Ramsay, Capt. Ramsay, commissariat department.

Sept.	SAILED	For
15.	Carmarthen, Keir,	Liverpool.
15.	Alnwick, (Sw.) Holdt,	New York.
16.	City of Palembang, Shiprff, Eng. and Col.	
16.	Cincinnati (Sp.) ——,	Manila.
16.	Ramino, (Sp.) ——,	Manila.
20.	Asia, Fennell,	London.
20.	Unicorn, ——,	N. S. Coast.

PASSENGERS.—For City of Palembang, J. H. Lutjens, Esq., Captain Graham, late of the Pearjee Cruizer.

Arrived in England.—June 15, Prince Doorn, 21, Lloyds, Charles Kerr.

Sailed for China.—June 4, W. S. Hamilton, 12 Pocahontas, 18, Regular, 19, Cordelia, 27, Arethusa, 29, Earl Hardwicke, Carnatic, Tartar, (transports). July 4, Royal Exchange.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For London.—Agnes, City of Derry, Fortunatus, Bengal Merchant, Sesia, Simon Taylor (to Aug).

For Liverpool.—Bengalese, Bilbody.

For Bombay.—Lady Grant, Family, Bengal Packet.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Pocahontas, Prima, La Belle Alliance, Emerald Isle, Hospital, London Bullion, Cordelia, Earl of Hardwicke, transp., Tartar, transp., Carnatic, transp. Royal Exchange.

From do. via Singapore.—Pocahontas.

From Liverpool, [illegible] Young Queen, Thomas Sparks, Orion, W. S. Hamilton, Helen Stewart, Regular, Arethusa.

From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Wall, Ann Bishop.

From Calcutta.—Sovereign, Palmer, H. C. Steamers Enterprise, and Pearjee, Sylph, Sovereign Family.

From Bombay.—Lady Grant, Bengalee Hermione, Parkhill, H. Lennox, King George IV. Ann, Galgulaha.

From Madras and Ports, Vansittart, Chesterfield, Dalhousie.

From Singapore.—John Cree.

From Australia.—Lalora, (Port.) Mosquitto, (Port.) Lea, (Port.) Gonzaves, (Port.)

From Lisbon.—Lucia, (Port.) Unusa, (Port.)

List of H. M.'s ships-of-war now in the Chinese waters.

Herald,	26,	captain Hope,	ch. commr. officer
Alligator,	28,	acting captain H. P. Pritchard,	
Sulphur,	8,	captain	Belcher.
Hyacinth,	18,	commander	Collinson.
Sterling,	6,	commander	Kellett.
Sapphire,	16,	Capt.	W. Stewart.
Young Hobe	4,	lieut.-commanding	— Maitland.
Larne,	28,	captain	P. J. Blake.
H. C. S. Houghly		commr.-commanding	— Ross.

TRANSPORTS.

Princess Georgina,	Salisbury.
Bolanaway,	Nimrod Stan.
Pottey Sahib,	Dinsmore.
Sesia,	John Allen.
Marion,	

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
Hesperides		Caldbeck	Jardine, Matheson
*Charlotte	491	Larbalestier	" & Co.
*Forest	447	Lawson (gr	"
*Cordelia	388	Campbell	"
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	"
*Earl Balcarres	488	Baker	"
Shah Allum	900	Evans	" p. c.
Thomas King	346	Rennie	" p. c.
*Good Success		Fraser	"
B. Merchant	531	Ferrier	"
*Caledonia	710	Dare	" p. c.
Lilburland	376	Freeman	"
Neptune	646	Ferris	"
Lady Hayes		Paterson	" p.
H. [illegible]	169	Fowler	" c.
Lowjee Family	985	Ayres	Dent & Co.
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	"
Maidee		Dare	" p. c.
Candahar		Kerr	Macvicar & Co.
Penang	347	Cuming	" p. l.
Charles Grant	1311	Prentice	"
Nimrod	476	Mennung	"
Elephanta		Ross	"
*Susan		Mallone	Jamieson & Hoop.
City of Derry	413	Roberts	"
Mermaid	600	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
Bengal Packet		Stewart	" p. & s.
Fees	305	Eaton	" s. m.
Fortunatus		McCarthy	F. Leighton & Co.
Sea Queen		Smith	" p. & c.
*Alexr Baring	380	Hale	Russell & Co.
Coromandel	602	Ryan	Fox, R. & Co. p. l.
*Anne Jane		Stubbs	"
*Hygeia	376	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr. [Co.
Helen	621	Hickes	Dent & Co.
Attot Robertson	700	Lugan	"
Mehkel Behar	590	Hutchison	"
Carmic [pro		———	" s. & p.
Pearjee Cruiser	1000	Fraser	"
*Fatima [merch	373	Cathers	Lindsay & Co.
Pearjee Re-		Hall	"
Clarinda	266	Godby	T. Fletcher & Co.
St. Mungo	342	Lamond	"
Greyhound	317	Hutchinson	J. A. Mercer.
Agnes [to	300	Cuming	B. B. & Co. p. l.
Princess Charlotte	600	Nash	" p. c.
*John Tomkinson		Hutchinson	Ale D. Fordyce
*Bisholy		Ogurson	Gibb, Lid & [p. c.
John Bibby		Snape	"
*Sagittaire	350	Brown	Turner & Co.
Avon	343	Kellock	——— [Co.
*Prince Stewart	400	Miller	Griffith, Hughes &
D. Hal		Crookes	———
AMERICAN.			
*Lorna	400	Lewis	Russell & Co. a.
Lotus		Bodman	"
*Colonist		Lacey	"
*Delhi		Crocker	"
Cynthia		Johnson	"
*Zanoba		Putnam	"
Nimrod			"
Valparaiso		Lockwood	A. A. Rickles
*Mary Ellen		Heard	A. Heard & Co.
Probus		Simmons	Wetmore and Co.
PORTUGUESE.			
*Gustad		Souza	Wetmore & Co.
SPANISH.			
Dedo	348	Grillo	Wetmore & Co.
Malakhoff	500	Rodenburg	Sequeira & Co.
PRUSSIAN.			
Berlin		Barrow	Dent, Fletcher &
Liverpool		Hamilton	J. V. Jorge. [Co.
Rosalie		Silvers	"
Rango		San Juan	———

R. R. & R. Up or [illegible] to Bombay, Singapore and Bombay, Singapore & Calcutta, Charter, Freight [illegible] London, Liverpool, Freight or Charter, Singapore & Manila, Gale or Demurrage.

AS WHERE.

By the Madagascar we received Calcutta papers to the 12th of August, the Singapore Free Press extra of the 1st instant; by h. m.'s ship Larne, the overland mail of July 5 and the Madras examiner of August 22, and by the Nimrod U. S.'s papers to May 12.

The most important news in the overland mail of July was published in last week's Canton Register.

MILITARY.

LONDON GAZETTE. BREVET. Major gen. sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b., to have the local rank of lieut. gen. in the east Indies and China.

INFANTRY.

19th.—Ens. Moore, assist. surg. Stewart, and 76 men proceed on board the earl of Hardwicke; and lieut. Wood, with 84 men, on board the Tartar, for China; lieut. Foss is on leave, sir H. Darrell has arrived from India.

20th.—Major Hogarth, lieut. Edgar, ens. de Montmorency and Turner, assist. surg. Bach, and 76 men proceed on board the Tartar for China; ensign de Quincy has joined the depôt.

30th.—Capt. Sparks, ens. Bolton, assist. surg. Doll, and 208 men, proceed in the Carnatic to China.

31st.—Lieut. col. Schaedde, capt. Dobbery, ens. Rogers Dagbrency, and Campbell, assist. surg. Traquair, and 260 men, proceed to China in the earl of Hardwicke; major Warren and lieut. de Haviland in the Carnatic, and capt. Grimes in the Tartar.

14th.—Assist. surg. J. Stewart, from 11th foot, to be assist. surg.

18th.—Brev. major J. Cooper, to be major without p., v. Hennell, dec.; lieut. J. P. Mitford to be capt., v. Cooper.

20th.—Capt. order R. M. Bickers, from ch. sall. sell., to be sal. without p., v. Byron, dec.

6th.—Ens. C. Reed, to be lieut. without p., v. Southmore, ap. to 60th R.

18th.—Ens. T. H. Hearth, to be lieut. by p., v. Fane, who ret.; J. Miller, gent., to be ens. by p., v. Hearth.

19th.—Brev. J. Campbell, from 98th foot, to be ens. without p., v. Reed, pro.

The attorney general, sir John Campbell, has been appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, but he is not to have a retiring pension; the dignity of a baron of the U. K. has been granted to him by the name, style, and title of baron Campbell, of St. Andrews in the country of Fife.

Sir Thomas Wilde has succeeded lord Campbell as attorney general; the solicitor general ship is not filled up.

Lord Surrey has been called up to the house of peers by the title of baron Mowbray.

June 25.—Vice admiral sir T. Harvey died at Bermuda on the 20th of May.

June 28.—The death of gen. sir G. Pigot, bart. is announced.

IRELAND.—Lord Blayney has been chosen to succeed earl O'Neill as representative peer for Ireland.

America.—We have accounts from New York to the 18th June. The arguments in the case of Mr. M'Leod having been concluded, the supreme court took time to consider its judgment. It afterwards made an order, which was, "that in consequence of it appearing that the decision could not made this term, M'Leod shall be committed to the custody of the sheriff of New York, and that the sheriff of Niagara be discharged from responsibility."

Governor Seward of New York persists in the right of that state to deal with Mr. M'Leod as it pleases, quite independently of the federal government.

Canada.—Some proprietors of Upper Canada have petitioned to give their tenantry tickets to M'Leod, under the commission recently issued for that purpose; and then allege as a reason, that there is no trial subject to the control of government, because the British government have made the case of M'Leod their own.

Ship from China arrived in England.

Prince Doorn, Liverpool, Lloyds, Sumatra, Charles Kerr, Bangkok.

Ships sailed for China.

June 1. W. S. Hamilton, Brown, Liverpool, Pugh, Wade, Portsmouth. 10 Pelorides, Mackay, 10 Rajah, Reid, Liverpool. 10 Corbitts, Crawford, Liverpool. 20 Aucklands, Christian, Liverpool. 20 H.m.s. Pilades, Hagler, East Indies, Lisbon. 20 Earl of Hardwicke, Ryan, Bombay, Taylor, Vigour, Bowen, Cornelia Hines, Boston. July 4 Royal Exchange, Ryan, Boston.

Deaths.—In Dublin, major George Gough, 1st Worcestershire, eldest son of the late lieut. col. Gough, city Impl. Mil. regt. and brother of maj. gen. sir Hugh Gough and sir Fleming Gough, of Perry.

At Fort William, on Thursday, the 19th July, Amelia Clementina Campbell, the beloved and promising daughter of captain and mrs. Hugh Campbell, h. m. 49th regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 24 August, mrs Margaret Smith, wife of mr. C. W. Smith, diplomatic h. m.'s. Plenipotentiary aged 24 years.

Extract from the Pathway to Heaven, Chapter VII.

——— Things of joy have gone,
Great things of great joy!———
——— they met, they fought,
A thousand fold—great things of mind joy!
Old England triumph'd! yet another day
Of glory for the river of the world!
For thousands fell! and in that endless rest,—

The Friday evening, between 7 and 8, packets arrived in Macao from the schooner *Psyche*, captain Leathers, containing letters from officers of the fleet detailing the attack on and capture of the forts and city and citadel of Amoy, and of those on the neighbouring islands. From various letters which we have heard read, and from others and extracts kindly furnished us, we are enabled to lay the following important intelligence before our readers.

The English fleet, numbering with the h. e.'s armed steamers and transports about 34 sail, left Hongkong bay on saturday the 21st of august; sunday was calm, but on monday night the whole fleet were well clear of the land, standing to the eastward in three divisions, the Blenheim leading the centre, the Blonde the starboard, and the Druid the larboard division; on wednesday, the 25th afternoon they were only 32 miles from the rendezvous, Chapel island, which is distant about 10 miles from the anchorage in Amoy harbour.

The Blonde and Druid had in per signal to show the soundings; the forts on the islands on both sides opened their fire on the leading ships, which was not returned; at 7 p.m. the whole fleet came to four miles off the town of Amoy.

At daylight on the 28th the signal was made to hoist out all boats; and at 6 sir W. Parker, sir Hugh Gough, captain Smith of the Druid, and others, went in the Phlegethon to reconnoitre; the commanders in chief returned at 8 a. m., about which time an officer with a flag of truce arrived in the fleet; he was permitted to go on board the Wellesley; and what was the object of his visit? hear it. O all ye *fen* to lattered! "Why for no many ship hab come; no hab got that tea: all ship *must* go!"

At 8, the *beat*,—never *beaten* in vain,—the quarters rattled along the English decks; but there was no wind. The breeze sprang up about 12.30, when the signal was made to weigh; the Sesostris and Queen went in on the starboard side, and were engaged alone nearly 30 minutes before the other ships joined; the Blonde, followed close by the Druid, led the larboard division. At 1. 10 the batteries on the starboard hand opened fire from more than 100 guns in one tier, on the Sesostris and Queen; at 1. 30 the batteries on the larboard shore opened on the Blonde, Druid and Modeste; the latter vessel was standing ahead; at 1. 40 these three vessels opened fire on the larboard batteries; the Wellesley and Blenheim at the same time were standing across the harbour to engage the forts on the starboard side.

The firing continued for four hours, when the marines and troops were landed.

Some differences of opinion have been expressed as to the modus operandi on this occasion; the broadsides of the two lines of battle ships—and say one who knows anything about such things, know that they are feared in any and all seasons of the world,—are said to have made little impression on the rocklike masses of granite of the Chinese defences, faced, as they were, with several feet of wood and soil. The construction of the principal forts are represented to have been so strong and massive that old and skilled officers have said that the united efforts of England's proudest fleet could bring more but little impression and they been defended by men who knew their the range of their guns and knew how to defend the strength of their position.

H. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular informs h. m.'s subjects on these points so fully that we have little more to say: various opinions have been expressed on the manner of the attack: the effect of the broadside of powerful ships are said to have been of little effect; but immediately the marines & troops landed the men of Peshoon took to their heels: and small blame to them, for to the steady musket fire of a disciplined regiment what answer, what defence do the matchlocks, the arrows of China, oppose.

We shall, probably, have many anecdotes to relate of the successes of the English arms in China: and we invite attention to the following extract of a letter.

Extract of a letter from Amoy.

We got to Amoy on wednesday evening after sunset; in fact the islands that were fortified outside, and anchored out of gunshot of the batteries. The Chinese have not been idle; from the town to the beach running along it for one mile is a low stone fort with a 100 guns, the stone is all covered except the embrasures with mud, which gave the Alligator the idea it was only mud; beyond this there is a range of forts extending about 2 miles further, with batteries, some of 20 guns some of 30. The island of Kolongsu opposite the town is fortified with different batteries of heavy guns about 60—opposite, on the NW side of the bay, is defended with a long range of forts extending about 2 miles; these, by the bye, were out of range from the ships, but not when the Blonde, Druid and Modeste proved them to engage the island of Kolongsu. The Chinese shot from this fort passed over our ships but one did not reach the shore. As the light squadron advanced, the Wellesley Blenheim ran along the whole line of forts about 400 yards from the shore and 500 or 600 from the batteries; these did not fire, although the Chinese gave it them pretty briskly, cutting away a good deal of their rigging but doing no other material harm. The 2 line of battle ships then anchored by the stern, commenced firing, and soon knocked over the few batteries made of stucco, but as to the stone ones we made but little impression from their immense thickness except now and then tossing over some guns and opening one or two small breaches although the firing every one agrees was admirable. You will hardly believe that the Chinese stood to their guns to the last, and only started when the soldiers entered the fort at the outside angle and the marines at the other. One mandarin who I had watched all the time walked quietly down to the beach and drowned himself; the other cut his throat as he saw our men in possession of the batteries.

The Chinese, men, women, and children, ran helter-skelter over the hills leaving every thing behind.

We are only now waiting to proceed to Chusan and Ningpo as we have a NE wind.

The troops are all embarked and ready. We sail at daylight on the 5th leaving 500 men on the island of Kolongsu—Druid, Pylades and Algerine; which we hold till the low now is settled.

When the Chinese were asked to ransom the city, as mandarins bring them, they said we might destroy it if we liked, they had no power of giving money, but that they would put themselves under the protection of the English if we would protect them. The plenipotentiary is on board the Blenheim.

With reference to the late operations of h. m.'s ships, in the Canton waters we would with the greatest respect for an officer who has the honour to hold her majesty's commission, and for his sense how the sacred duty entrusted to him is to be the best fulfilled for the honour and interest of his country,—say, that when a truce had been agreed to, and its conditions violated by one or other party the public should have been informed of the infraction; we have seen a Chinese paper, in which however we place no confidence, complaining of the what it terms a violation of the truce made with the provincial government of Canton; but the late proceedings of this government have been so hostile and in opposition to the terms of h. b. m.'s plenipotentiary dated the 18th of last June, that it may, without any overwing assumption, or violation of truth, be said that as now, just as long before, forbearance has been carried to the last degree of endurance to a faithless friend and a treacherous foe; with whom no peace is stable, with whom no war is to be waged on the usual conditions; if then, they will, quoting a sentence from their language most easily conceived by their apprehensions make themselves the victims of a self-induced destruction, the consequences must be laid to their own folly—as that folly has been their own—for the world has borne a separation of many thousand years from China.

Our local readers will dwell with delight on the despatches of sir Hugh Gough and sir le Fleming Seymour; we have honoured the Canton Register by a full republication, although an article in the Chinese Repository and some former communications from officers who had the proud satisfaction of "looking down upon that city, the officers of which has for centuries insulted cheated, humbugged the English name and nation: have been before published in our columns.

Jesse Slade, Esq.

Editor of the Canton Register.

My Dear Sir,—In the absence of my American friend mr. Coolidge, who is still at Canton, I deem it right to state that there is no truth whatever in the report you have published of his having been concerned in procuring arms for the Chinese, or having carried correspondence, for that purpose, with the hong merchant mentioned in your last; and the story said to have been told, on this subject, by captain Graham of the Thomas Lowry, is evidently founded on some misconception.

Your's truly,

James Matheson,

Macao, 28th September, 1841.

The remarks we have to make with reference to the foregoing letter, are that we call upon the "Enquirer," who addressed us on the same subject, but on the other side,

Not the self same interest with a different bearing,

to publicly disclose his name in the Canton Register.

The story, if it is story, was told to us in the presence of a witness: and the two persons who, we suppose we must say, then did us the honour of a visit, we had never met before; and the story was told us voluntarily;—for we should never have sought the information from the gentlemen, as we knew not of them nor of their whereabouts.

We could say something more, but as an editor is always getting into hot water we shall hold our tongue with this remark—that in the whole of this affair we think we have been very illtreated.

A. R. Johnston, Esq.

Deputy Superintendent of British trade.

Hongkong.

Sir,—As it entails upon the commercial community immense inconvenience to have the packets of ships arriving at Macao (and the master of almost every merchant vessel first reports himself here to the consignee) sent over to Hongkong (where none but h. m.'s servants reside), to be opened by you, we have to request you will be good enough to appoint some person to do the needful here.

The Madagascar's is a case in point; for the packets by her, though landed at the hotel, could not be opened in consequence of a recent order of yours to the contrary, but were sent to Hongkong and returned there four days afterwards; the City of Palaces having in the meanwhile left for Calcutta, by which, had the steamers letters been distributed on arrival, we should have been able to forward replies.

We have the honor to be, &c.

Dent & Co.	Lammert & Co.
Matheson & Co.	Bell & Co.

Macao, [illegible] 1841.

Gentlemen,—Yesterday I received your letter without date, respecting the arrangements that will, with your [illegible], I have made to secure the safety of all letters coming to this country to the address of the post master at Hongkong. These arrangements have not been made unadvisedly, but are the result of some observation and experience, and I believe they will be found in the long run to ensure, better than any other, my main object, as well as expedition in the delivery of the majority of the letters coming under my consideration.

I am sorry that part of the English commercial community residing at Macao should not receive their letters as expeditiously as they wish. But, although I am anxious to facilitate all commercial operations wherever they are carried on, I at the same time must not lose sight of other public interests and I do not at present see that I can obtain my object by any other means than those I have adopted.

I think the power to prevent much of the inconvenience you complain of is in your own hands; for those who like it can always appoint an agent at Hongkong to receive their letters, and to send them over here by any opportunity they may prefer, if they are not satisfied with allowing them to be sent over here for them to the superintendents office.

It is likewise in your power, gentlemen, to instruct your respective agents at the different places from which you are in the habits of receiving letters not to have them made up in the packets addressed to the post-master at Hongkong.

In order that there may be no mistake on this subject, I request you will be so good as to have this correspondence made as public as it is possible either by publication in the newspapers, or by any other means that you may think most desirable.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

To Deputy superintendent.

Messrs. Dent & Co., and others H. M.'s Subjects at Macao.

The simple observation to be made on the foregoing letters is, whether h. b. m's. subjects will not themselves prefer a residence to a foreign settlement and the protection of a foreign flag.

The estimation of Sir Henry Pottinger will admit of no doubt on this matter.

TRANSLATIONS.

Canton.—A mandarin of the literary examination in Peking wrote to his family that the emperor has conferred the principal order of the 4th degree of rank on *Keshen*, and restored to him half of his confiscated family property. Of this class are the *tsanlow* or *tsan-lee*, of all the provinces; a blue button is their distinguishing badge.

If this information is true, and we know of no reason to doubt its truth, *Keshen* will probably yet be the man who will save his emperor and country from further defeats and disgraces by an honest, open, course of conduct in meeting our formidable; or, it may be, the man who will re-awaken the dormant energies of the sons of Han, and light the handful of men who have invaded this country and *[illegible]*, until they are conquered by our arms, or we abandon the task of conquering them, and retire to some mediated position in order to renew and prosecute our lost trade as we best may.

Keshen's safety rests, we think, that of the emperor, *Pyengying*.

Peking Gazette.—The gazette of the 24 day of the 5th moon (June 20) is filled with the names and offices of those who distinguished themselves in *beating back the rebellious barbarians* who *desired* to enter the river of the provincial city; and forms a good index to the London gazette.

13 to the 16th days of the 5 moon, July 1 to 4—received the following imperial edict. *Yih* and his colleagues have reported respecting the burning and exterminating of the rebellious barbarian's warships in the Canton river. It is right that I should send down my imperial will, that all the civil and military officers who have distinguished themselves in this affair, should, after a clear examination, be reported.—Now the said general and his colleagues have reported that the valiant soldiers burnt the (English) ships, opened their fire night and day from their great guns, and of all those of the robbers who landed, there were no pieces from whence they were not either driven back or killed.

General *Chang Tsingyuen* fired off with his own match eighty great guns; he fought hand-to-hand with the robbers and cutting his opponent down opened and drove them back. The distinguished military officers of the city joining with the valiant braves and headmen of the villages, also burnt the ships and attacked the robbers, cutting off the rebellious barbarians. First the rebel general submitted with great numbers of the black and white barbarian rebellions. At the present time all the barbarian ships have retired through the tiger's gate. I order that all the civil and military officers who have distinguished themselves be reported, that proportionate rewards be conferred upon them, instructing them to communicate the names of the men whom rewards are to be conferred to the proper boards, in order that the regular warrants may be issued. *Respect this.*

Same date.—This gazette details the munificent honours conferred on *Kungyuen*, lately one of *Yih-hoa* colleagues for the suppression of the *English rebellion*, and orders that his two sons, after the hundred days of morning are expired, be introduced at court.

Same date.—Received the following imperial edict. *Lew Yunko*—chaou in the province of Cheheang—reports respecting the seizure of some vagabond opium dealers. The *[illegible]* city in the province of *Cheheang* is the home of opium smuggling boats. The fooyuen had four officers to seize the smugglers; they killed two and seized 79 of the felons, and in searching found & seized more than 204 peculs of opium, having barbarian (English) characters marked on the paper; from the evidence already gone through, it would appear that the opium is smuggled barbarian (English) property; and it is certain they—the smugglers—have hitherto escaped through the connivance of the English: such is the report.

A most severe and strict enquiry must be made into this affair. I order *Lew Yunko* to direct *Chiaoh* to make a searching enquiry into the evidence, and punish with the utmost severity of the law. I also order the governor of the province to find out all their relations and connexions, and strictly examine the whole; and if there any traitorous native opium smugglers, to forthwith seize, strictly examine and punish; allow not of the least remissness, or indulgence. *Respect this.* J. S. M. G. T.

Edited, Printed and Published by Jno. Slade, at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1841. NO. 39.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. ship ANNA, capt. Tripp, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART" capt. MILLAR now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick dispatch; the greater part of her cargo being engaged for freight apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing BOR, capt. Amos Turner, to follow early dispatch. For freight or other advantageous terms apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, capt. Allen, now discharging, to Macao Roads, at 0 2 per chest per month and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, capt. Hamilton, now discharging, at Hongkong at 0 2 per chest per month and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CALEDONIA, capt. Dean, will take freight. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast British Ship SHAH ALLUM, 0 0 Tons, capt. Kenny, to have early dispatch. For freight &c. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR PENANG OR CHUSAN TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. ship THOMAS KING, 340 tons, J. A. Simpson, commander. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig "SYA GURTIN," capt. C. E. Smith, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to FERGUSSON, LIGHTSTONE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Prince Cobourg, 300 tons, capt. C. E. Smith. Apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship WATTERSAKE, will have quick dispatch for Bombay or Singapore. Apply to

D. & M. RUTHERFURD & Co.

"FOR LONDON."

THE ship CORNWANDEL, capt. Read, will have quick dispatch. For passage apply to Captain Read on board or to

A. MATHESON.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FALCON, capt. Pratt, daily expected and will soon quick dispatch. For freight apply to

A. MATHESON.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A. 1. fast sailing ship ROBINSON, capt. Hutchinson, now at Whampoa.

A. & R. MATHESON.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. fast AGNES, capt. Cox, will have quick dispatch. The greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to

Macao, 5th July, 1841. BELL & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday, the 7th October, 1841,

WILLIAM LANE,

will sell to the highest bidder,

on account of whom it may concern,

the hulk the ship

MARQUIS SHAW,

as she lies on shore off Prince Albert Inn. 6 Lorchaters, Barqueit, 6 Yacht and Sampan Hulks, also at present.

The ship, Spars, Anchor, Cable, Rigging, Guns, and other Hull Hulks, Ironwork and small stores, two boats with small sails and rowing, other stores as per low story.

The ship and stores can be inspected three days before the sale and for particulars apply to captain Edward Hongkong or W. Lane Macao.

TERMS—CASH.

The vessel will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The sale will commence at 11 a. m.

Macao, 27th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship CALCUTTA, in the Tigris, Fowsun Cole, and Manila Cheroots, Patna Saltpetre, Rice, Wheat, Gin, Ammoy, Tea, Bonia, Fanfish and Gunpowder Cowhoes, Twine, Salmon in 1 qrs, and a small quantity of American Pilot Bread, Sperm Candles, &c. Apply on board to

P. TOWNSEND JR.,

A Chinese was followed Mr. Lemon home yesterday evening, and was detecting the animal very hard, it by paying for this advertisement.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Members and Friends of the Morrison Education Society are invited to attend the annual meeting, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday the 29th instant at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown near St. Paul's Church Macao.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.—The undersigned offer valuable Merchandise are hereby to dispose, Island Gardens, 60 Queen's Hongkong, on early notice. Apply to

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-62-64-28 feet long, also Sundry Cordage, Rope, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to

J. V. JONES.

Macao, 16th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 31-32-34-28 feet long, also all kinds of Cables, superfine, Chronometer, Cordage, Parlish Canvas, and English Lead Sheets Cordage. Apply to

Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of sizes, from 12 to 5 inches, also Russian Sheet 8 and 1 inch. Apply to

Macao, 6th Sept. 1841. EDDIS, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE.—A quantity of Shoes and Slippers for Ship and Shore Use.

Sizes 31 to 41 and 5/ 30 to 37 Shoes.
and 5/ 30 to 37 " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to Captain MORRISON.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on consignment, on moderate terms, on board the Hongkong "[illegible]" at Hongkong.

Goods intended to be shipped.

July 10th, 1841. A. R. [illegible]

NOTICE.

Estate of James Innes, Deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., are in China, having been nominated, Executors in the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to [illegible] the same forthwith, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Gibbs, Lawrence & Co., in Canton, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Macao, 12th August, 1841.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man who speaks and writes English and Chinese. Language the Canton Register office.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have been appointed agents in China, of the India Insurance Company by Calcutta.

Canton, 1st July, 1841. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the Peak Insurance Company of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office, they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIXON & Co.

Hongkong June, 1841. W. WEBER.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Marquis."

1,000 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, the quantity was ordered prior French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, Bot. cases (in a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lower Hock, Port, Port of white grapes and black colours, Pilsit and Tarragona, English and Madeira Cordials, 60 dozen Guinness's Porter, Long Clarke, Pitcher Worcester Sauce, Brown Gibbs, a few rough coat Pipes &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Marquis," or to the proprietors of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(If not sold previously by private contract)

on Tuesday morning,

The well known clipper Ship

"HARLEQUIN,"

of 350 tons burthen,

now lying at Hongkong but remarkably well in the Macao Roads for the Last Voyage's Voyage of the very best construction, and now only coming to her owner Captain Chase having retired from the China Trade. Further particulars may be known on application to

THOS. SMITH.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on an early day, (of which due notice will be given) the American Brig "LANTIER." Particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH [illegible]

GOVERNMENT. — Pens or Letters. [illegible]

[illegible] CHAMBERS.

[illegible] & Co [illegible]

[illegible] Tea [illegible]

RECENTLY ARRIVED: [illegible]

[illegible] Cordial [illegible]

[illegible] Cordial [illegible]

[illegible] Cordial

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Second report of the Medical Missionary society in China from the Chinese Repository, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Canton in 1840-41, by W. Lockhart.

(Continued from the Mo. Mr. page 227)

In respect to the climate, it may be observed that during the month summer, the weather was hot, and [illegible] very oppressive; the thermometer in the shade frequently rising to 90° during the day, the average for the day being 86°. During the month [illegible] the weather was generally very cold, with the [illegible] rain. Towards the latter end of December, it [illegible] during the week of January and February, 1841, the average was as low as 52° or 50° during the night; and even in the day, when the wind ceased, it sunk as low as 56° during the day. Of course, at this time, there was much [illegible] among the people, through the deadness of the [illegible] to endure cold. Little rain fell during the month, and even in sufficient quantity to clear the air. The hills round the city were seen only occasionally [illegible] the tops of their [illegible]. Vegetation of the [illegible] was very [illegible], and [illegible] the cultivated [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of ship[illegible] cleared at the Chinese [illegible] during the week ending [illegible]

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitchett	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tweed	447	Lowrey	[illegible]
Cassandra	398	Campbell	[illegible]
Guadalupe	343	Oliver	[illegible]
Albert B. Boston	1,095	Bigelow	[illegible]
Black Albion	900	Ewell	[illegible]
Thomas King	345	Rennie	[illegible]
Grand Pacific	[illegible]	Pierce	[illegible]
Chesterfield	710	Bere	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	Freeman	[illegible]
[illegible]	844	Perle	[illegible]
Lady Blake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann	600	Griffith	[illegible]
Lord Ashley	595	Ayres	[illegible]
Lord Hobart	[illegible]	Hopkins	[illegible]
Mazeppa	[illegible]	Dare	[illegible]
Dunbar	[illegible]	Keir	[illegible]
Mary	347	Cousins	[illegible]
Charles Grant	1,314	Pitcairn	[illegible]
Howard	670	Manning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rose	[illegible]
Siam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of [illegible]	488	Roberts	[illegible]
Hesiod	500	Lepage	A. A. de Neve
Sampan Blanc	[illegible]	Richard	[illegible]
Jane	600	Bates	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McCarthy	[illegible] & Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Beasley	[illegible]
[illegible] Barong	300	Hajie	Russell & Co.
Columbadel	600	Frost	Fox, F. & Co.
Anne Jane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawaii	370	Woodbury	[illegible], Jr. & Co.
Helen	621	Richards	De Mitkiewicz
[illegible]	700	Lagrie	[illegible]
Colonel Baker	300	Matthews	[illegible]
Caroline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prosper Cooper	300	Fraser	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jackson	Bailey & Co.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarinda	295	Bailey	A. Fletcher & Co.
St. Marcus	319	Leonard	[illegible]
Greyhound	317	Hawthorne	[illegible]
Agnes	300	[illegible]	E. E. & Co.
Franklin Bailey	300	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Tomkinson	[illegible]	Hutchinson	[illegible] & D. Flemington
Blakely	[illegible]	Dawson	Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bliss	[illegible]	Shepherd	[illegible]
Charlotte	300	Boddy	Turner & Co.
Avon	349	Kelbock	[illegible] & Co.
Prince Alexander	400	Miller	Gribble, Hughes & [illegible]
Sally	[illegible]	Chadwick	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leon	600	Schott	Russell & Co.
Colonel	[illegible]	Lacey	[illegible]
Stella	[illegible]	Crocker	[illegible]
Cornelia	[illegible]	Islands	[illegible]
Zenobia	[illegible]	Putnam	[illegible]
Emily	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	Lockwood	A. A. [illegible]
Mary Ellen	[illegible]	Heath	A. Heard & Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Swanson	Watson and Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peet	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaspar	[illegible]	[illegible]	Watson & [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gaffney	Sturgeon & Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rittenhouse	Sturgeon & Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barnes	Jones, Fletcher & [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. V. Jones
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bid Jane	[illegible]

[illegible] Up for Freight or Charter, [illegible] and Sunday, Singapore & Colombo, Chester, Freight for London, Liverpool, Freight or Charter, Singapore & Batavia, Star Bengal, for Manila, Hong Kong, on [illegible]

At Whampoa.

The arrivals have not brought much intelligence of interest.

Kingman's ill-health has induced this [illegible] to visit, and from the good [illegible] he has not been the private [illegible] [illegible] We have not heard from the "Englishman;" and we think it right to declare publicly that henceforth we shall not consider ourselves by inserting correspondence known in the Canton Register; but the description of the English society in Macao they, perhaps, have a sufficient excuse for our leaving to them; and the respectability and high standing of the gentleman, whose letter appeared in our last, must force the conviction on the public mind that an Englishman wrote his letter under a misapprehension.

We have finished in this number the official despatches of Sir Hugh George, & of the Hon. Sir to Fleming Seymour, the British military and naval commanders who bombarded the grand city of Canton on any last; and our readers will certainly not consider them in the least interesting of the extracts that have appeared in the Canton Register; but the perusal of them will renew the grief for the loss of the latter gallant and distinguished officer, even before he could hear of the unmerited honours conferred upon him by his gracious sovereign.

We continue our extracts of the reports of the United missionary society, as we consider them to be interesting to all.

Russell merchants have recommenced Quinsan. The new trees are coming down. The hoppo grants tree chops for tea to leave Macao, only about 4 tools.

Proclamation.

[illegible] Hong, [illegible] to the Chinese merchants.

The arrangements made by the provincial to settle the diff[illegible] between the two nations have not been satisfactory. The provincial military officers on the frontiers of those states evidently misunderstood or misrepresented the desire of harmony; but, notwithstanding this, it appears that states and chiefs have been placed in different parts of the river to obstruct the peaceful intercourse. Such proceedings have been made, and that the [illegible] before today. This is the result [illegible] have created further of Wanchang [illegible] terror. In future, all similar breaches of law will be immediately punished by repeated [illegible]

Dated the September, 1857.

(Canton Press, September 26.)

Nothing in the remote of Japan [illegible] but we think the Chinese translation of the treaty is published in the Canton Press [illegible] can be denied, with a [illegible] highest officers of which [illegible] circulate such exhibiting [illegible] fabulous date of America of Gaul [illegible] Palmerston of England appear to hovel [illegible] Chinese. "A [illegible] government in [illegible] opinion: when they [illegible] the government [illegible] fails; and from the contrast of a letter from Amoy in the last number [illegible] we [illegible] that the people of that district have already [illegible] British protection [illegible] that even Hongkong, in [illegible]

[illegible] Exports and Imports [illegible] United States of America.

One of every hundred foreign vessels which enter the ports of the United States of America, during eighty out from the United Kingdom and its dependencies, the number of 1856 being been 2510 (544,774 tonnage) and from all other countries 641. Nearly 1000 vessels and upwards direct from the United Kingdom to the United States, and about 800 more direct to our ports under other nationalities. The ships from elsewhere in Great Britain and some foreign goods, and the aggregate value of their cargoes is about 9 [illegible] annually. In 1856 the United States [illegible] more than any other country of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] prevent other articles; and we [illegible] nearly about one-sixth of our exported produce [illegible] manufactures. On the other hand we [illegible] the best customers for their domestic produce. Above six-tenths of their exports consist of [illegible] and tobacco, and in 1856 we took from them 452,[illegible] lbs. of the former and about 80,000,000 lbs. of the latter. We should take a still larger proportion of their agricultural produce, if the importation of "breadstuffs" were not prohibited except under conditions which render the demand uncertain.

In 1749 the imports of New York from Great Britain were 71,[illegible], and the exports amounted to 171,[illegible]; but in 1856 the value of the imports in that city was estimated at [illegible] of which, in that year, probably above 11,000,000 consisted of British manufactures and [illegible] A century ago these states, which now contain a population of eleven millions, occupying more abundantly than any other people the means of comfort and luxury, did not number one million; and in 1856 there can be little doubt that the numbers will exceed thirty millions, [illegible] wild lands of the [illegible] consisting of the most fertile soil in the world, admit of a vast increase of population; and until these lands are cultivated, the laws which limit the increase of the population in older countries will not be called into operation in the United States. The [illegible] millions of our American [illegible] are already better customers for our manufactures than France and Germany with a population of seventy millions, and as the latter countries are approaching or have reached a state in which the progress of manufactures is more strikingly displayed than that of agriculture, they are becoming [illegible], while in the United States, industry is most profitably employed in developing the resources of agriculture, and in by our advancement in non-agricultural industry and arts, may materially assist them in the rapid creation of wealth from the cultivation of the soil. No policy can be more in the best interests of both countries than that which tends to increase their mutual commercial dependence; but strong as are the ties which unite them, their interests might be more still greatly [illegible]. The following tables show the proportions in which their commercial interests are blended:—1. In 1821 the proportion of the trade with England being to the whole foreign trade of the United States was 48 per cent., and in 1856 it was 41 per cent. The proportion which the trade with the United States bore to the whole foreign trade of England was 17 per cent. in 1821 and 17 per cent. in 1856. In 1856 the proportion was 21 per cent., but in the intervening years the trade with neither country has fluctuated to a greater extent than that with the United States. 2. The proportion of British to American shipping which entered the ports of the United States averaged 91 per cent. annually from 1821 to 1830, but from 1841 [illegible] the average was 53 per cent.

[illegible] of friendly relations between these two great countries has [illegible] loss of commerce. Could anything be more [illegible] and wicked than a war between them? Whatever political grievances or wrongs they may have, let them be settled by the [illegible] of Christian men, of both countries, and not by a [illegible] of property and commerce, which, [illegible] the strength of both parties, would probably still leave the subject in question a bone of contention. We were [illegible] born in England and America the silent influence of the friends of peace will put down the [illegible] clamour of those called the "war party" [illegible] appeared to consist of only a small number of [illegible] Penghing, for April.

The above extracts from the [illegible] magazine for April will displease [illegible] with the attention it deserves.

Political Prisoner [illegible] published by [illegible] Press, at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

[illegible] for all by [illegible]
[illegible] the Canton Register and Commercial Price Current [illegible] $10 payable quarterly.
[illegible] 6 months 5 do do in advance.
[illegible] 3 months 3 do do do do
Provincial Price Current $12 payable quarterly.
[illegible] do do 6 months 7 do do do in advance.
[illegible] do do 3 months 4 do do do do
Ditto to the Canton General Price Current per annum $5

[illegible] Office terms
Regulars, [illegible] { Subscribers ..... $5 [illegible]
Non-Subscribers ..... 10 do.
Price Current, [illegible] { Subscribers for 6 months do.
do. less than do. 10 do.
Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

Terms of Advertisements
to the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. $5
Advertisement each insertion. 1 50
do. continuing half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... 0 [illegible]

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1841. NO. 40.

FOR LONDON.
From Hongkong and Macao Roads.
THE well known Ship "ANN," of 600 Tons, Capt J. P. [illegible] is now loading part of her cargo engaged and will [illegible] despatch. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE "ELIZA STEWART" captain MILLAR now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick despatch; the greater part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to
GRISDALE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841

FOR BOMBAY
THE fast clipper MOIRA, captain Adam Young, to have early despatch. For freight or other valuable [illegible], apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, at Macao Roads at $ [illegible] per month, and no [illegible] charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong at $5 per chest per month and no [illegible] charged on delivery
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR BOMBAY.
THE CALEDONIA, captain Bunn, will take freight. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 360 tons, J. A. Monroe, commander. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE Barque "SKAGUERN," Captain C. R. SMITH, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 13th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE clipper brig COMBAIN, will have quick despatch; for freight of silk or [illegible] Apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Ship CORONANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to
M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE FALCON, captain Pike, daily expected and will meet quick despatch; for freight apply to
M. RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 17th August 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.
THE A. 1. fast sailing new built JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson. Apply to
A. & D. PESTONJEE

FOR LONDON.
THE A. 1. fast sailing ship AGNES, captain Cruickshank will have quick despatch, the greater part of the freight being engaged. For freight apply to
Macao, 6th June, 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—E. I. Company Bills on Bengal at 60 days sight, Bills on Madras Bombay & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to
6th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Thursday the 7th October, 1841.
WILLIAM LANE,
will sell to the highest bidder,
on account of whom it may concern,
the hull of the ship
MARGARET SHAW,
as she lies on shore off Prince Albert fort.
Lowermasts, Bowsprit, 2 Yards and Standing Rigging,
AND AT INTERVALS
The sails, Spars, Anchors, Cables, Moorings, Guns, small arms, Boat Brooks, Ironwork and small stores, two boats with masts oars and sundry other stores as per inventory.
The ship and stores can be inspected three days before the sale and the particulars apply to captain Edward Houghong or W. Lane Macao.
TERMS—CASH.
The vessel will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.
The sale will commence at 11 a. m.
Macao, 27th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double whitewashed Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to
Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-63-64-60 feet long also Russian Hawsers, Tetter, L. ed in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 23-30 29 and 20 feet long also an Invoice of Choice sparkling Champagne, Marachino, English Canvas, and English and Manila Cordage. Apply to
Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches also Russian Rope 1 and 1 inch. Apply to
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.
Also
Spars 20 to 30 feet by 20 to 27 inches
and 40 to 60 " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lance" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 19th, 1841 A. M. Payne.

NOTICE.
Estate of James Innes, Esquire deceased.
WILLIAM ANDREW Esq., now in Europe, James Matheson, Esq. and Alexander Matheson, Esq. now in China, having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs Innes, Fletcher & Co, in Canton, on behalf of the undersigned
ALEXANDER MATHESON.
Macao, 19th August, 1841

WANTED a Steerage for a Middle Aged man or [illegible] or to meet to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1,000 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 300 cases fine Bordeaux claret French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lower Rice, Europe Points of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 40 dozen Guernsey Frocks, Long Cloths, Plaids for Winter Clothing, 8 bales Gunny a few rough mats Pieces &c. &c.
Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Saturday, the 9th Instant.
JNO: SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he will sell on his premises, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock precisely
The British Brig "HARLEQUIN," of about 190 tons.
The American Bark "LINTIN," of about 310 tons.
and the
Cutter "GABELLE," of about 30 tons
Particulars will be published in Canton Handbills a few days prior to the day of sale.
Conditions of the sale—Cash down.—The vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down: twenty per cent deposit, and the rest payable within ten days after the sale.
Macao, 4th October, 1841.

ADVICE INTIMATE.—Persons in London. "Notice to the public.—Travellers and others who send Baggage, Watches and Art or other valuable property to England, should enclose the packages in the care of a Licensed Custom House Agent, as articles are frequently injured, and needless expense incurred, for the want of a proper person to take charge of them on their arrival, and see them entered, examined, and carefully reported. The charge is the same whether done or not."
CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,
London, February, 1837.
DEVOY & Co (who are the licensed agents of long standing in connexion of customs, and under heavy bonds for the safety of property consigned to them) beg those who send packages to their care to see that each is distinctly marked, DEVOY & Co. Inner Thames street, London, and the Bill of Lading forwarded to the address by post, with instructions how such goods are to be disposed of on arrival, and as every package must be opened at the Custom House, if any are broken, the keys should be forwarded.
Goods and packages are forwarded by Devoy and Co to all parts of the Continent, the East and West Indies, Colonies, &c. &c. and, if required, sent to the care of responsible houses, who will use the instructions sent with them punctually attended to.
All goods and packages for shipment must be accompanied by written instructions, with the name and address of the parties to whom they are sent, and the sum cost and value of each package stated. The duty outwards is 10s. per £100 value. The rate of insurance depends upon circumstances.
(On parts on Norway for Imperial Prussian, Allemande Dalmane, &c. &c.)
A list of customs duties payable on foreign goods imported into England, and every other information relative to the shipments of goods and packages for England may be obtained by applying to
Mr John Smith, ... Macao.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable Leather Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Small Silk shawl and Dinner cloths
Table Linen Napkins and Bedding Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel
Table Cutlery Razor Strops Razor Lather.
Imperial Sherry Port Old Brandy, Champagne Brandy.
Sangaree Rough Brandy and Punch.
Small cases of Fine and Medium, Fashion, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Bottles.
Wines and Brandies
Sparrow's Cordials
Superior Water American Cedar Rend.
A few Cases of Low Hoop and Gauge Shot.
For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Brandy to come apply to or Gunter to B. de LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—A fine selection of Gelatinous for the Table, and up to the order noted from of PAYNE & Co Calcutta, and Agents) sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, etc.

Paton & Co's. Choice assorted pickles [illegible]
" Bengal Chutney [illegible]
" Burnett of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tiger's essence, for made curry dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Golden syrup, for Lemonade
" Christ's vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Bot. Pomp in ½ & and 1 lb capsules
" Wood Shells do. do.
" Mustard do. do.
" Dried herbs
" Sundries packed in cases to hold of 1 dozen and 1 dozen each
" The Pink Sauces in tins
" The Spices collected Food in the capsules packed one hundred
&c. &c. &c.
Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

OYSTER.—Spanish Hide and quarter cask—shipped by Rogers & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 20th September 1840.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Porter in Bottle Sparkling Brown, of 20 doz. and under, just landed per Ann Mellen. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Dublin Magnum Latin Dictionary—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Fr. J. A. Gonçalves, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.
Price per vol. $20; for 20 and more sets, $18 per vol.; for 50 and more sets, $15 per vol.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, can, on applying, be supplied, by quarterly, to send cash, with their orders.

FOR SALE.—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound 4 vol. per vol. The Cost's Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound 4 vol. per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1838, 39, bound 2 vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishers' prices, $6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Esq. C. R. at 2 dls. Doz.
Cohoes Stock Bill of Exchange, 9 dp. Dis. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Rev. Dr. Hooker.
Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1838, 39, & 40, 50 c. 1st each, 2d 1839, 1 dp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100 $3.
Custom Orders ..... " 3.
Clearance Bill ..... " 3.
Compradore's Order Bill ..... " 3.
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... " 4.
Lloyd's Reports, Reports of Surgeon, &c. ..... " 4.
Pilotage, and Table pages ..... " 5.
Auction Bills ..... " 5.
Entry Bills ..... " 6.
N. B. The Price cannot be set for less than 100 copies; either bills of lading or entry, 100 for.

From the Hongkong Gazette, Sept. 30th.

The annexed reply to a letter of enquiry from Messrs. Dent & Co. is now published for general information.

Macao, August 19th, 1841.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of this date I beg to inform you that the arrangements contemplated for protection to be afforded to British shipping at this anchorage, is a question that is now in being under the special consideration of h. e. the naval commander in chief, and that you and all others concerned, will be duly apprised of whatever arrangement may be determined on.

With respect to British subjects and property on shore at Macao, I cannot distinctly state that I can offer you no assurance, though it is more than probable that the same arrangements which shall be made for the shipping will also be to a certain degree available for them.

In answer to your 2d and 3d queries, I can only refer you to the instruction of the 23d instant, in which it is there intimated that all persons connected with the island of Hongkong are to depend on her majesty's pleasure, and that the terms of the proclamation issued by h. m's. plenipotentiary on the 16th of June last, will be punctiliously adhered to. Hoping shortly to be provided daily, until from beyond such contingencies from h. m's. government, on the receipt of orders which will be [illegible]

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) HENRY PURYSHON.
(True copy) G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

To Messrs. Dent & Co.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Captain J. F. Mylne of h. m's 98th regiment of foot has this day been appointed head officer on the island of Hongkong.

By order of the chief superintendent charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.
J. Reay. Shearson,
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade.

Macao, 9th August, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All ships masters and commanders, or others, instructed with mail made to the address of the postmaster at Hongkong are required to deliver the same to the harbor-master, or clerk in charge of the post-office, immediately on their arrival at that port (or at the office of the superintendents at Macao, on their arrival in the Macao roads.—All persons acting otherwise will render themselves liable to the fines and penalties by act of parliament established.

By order of the deputy superintendent.
T. G. Tyrr Gibson,
Clerk in charge of the Post-office, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

A piece of land, to the westward of Contemplation hill, having, by government, been allotted as the ground for the burial of the dead of Europeans and others, notice is hereby given, that persons burying their dead in any other unauthorised place, will be treated as trespassers.
Jno. F. Mylne, Land officer.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1841.

Half Monthly Prices of Bazaar at Hongkong.

Fresh fish, large size	20	cents per catty.
" " middling size	16	" "
" " small size	12	" "
Oysters, without shells	16	" "
Pork	14	" "
Beef	12	" "
Bullock's heads, each	50	cents each.
Sheep and Tongue	20	" "
Goose	12	cents per catty.
Duck	12	" "
Fowl	15	" "
Eggs, fowl	10	per 100
" duck	100	" "
Fine sugar 7 cents; coarse	6	cents per catty.
Best Rice	24	" "
Second do.	20	" "
Roots, sweet potatoes, lychees, mangoes, wampoes, plums	6	" "
Fine Flour	8	" "
Second quality	6	" "
Salt fish, large size	10	" "
" " middle size	10	" "
" " small do.	9	" "
Green vegetables	5	" "
Pumpkins and sweet potatoes	4	" "
Oil	10	" "
Charcoal per picul	100	per picul.
Firewood, per picul	30	cents
Bread, per loaf	4	cents each
Salt prepared	100	per picul.
Bricks	1.50	" "
Lime	20	cents per picul.
Prepared leaves for thatching	40	" hundred.
Washing per hundred pieces	200	" "
Bamboos per hundred	800	" "

Wages or Assistants.

Master Bricklayers	50	cents per day.
Bricklayers	30	" "
Master House Masons	30	" "
House Masons	25	" "
Master Carpenters	75	" "
Carpenters	30	" "
Tailors	50	" "
Tinsmiths	30	" "

Chinese, 6 persons for 1 dollar.

Annual report of the Medical Missionary Society in China. from the Chinese Repository, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Canton in 1840-41. By W. Lockhart.
(Continued from the Rep. for Aug. page 389.)

Intermittent fever. This disease prevails to a very great extent among the natives, and from all that could be ascertained, regardless of precautions in exposure that were by a natural instinct of recognizable chronic, and upon the whole, a tedious quotient.

In the cases which presented, there in which quinine was exhibited were recovered; but this remedy was only given to part, as the cases occasionally, in others general remedies were given, which appeared in some cases to be beneficial. It would Chinese physicians also applied for relief from this disease, and finding that the quinine was obtainable in [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], for this the medicine. They themselves used Japan's bark, ginseng and other things, but acknowledged that their remedies were not very efficacious. Some of us presiding in their interests for a remedy of quinine, which could not be given on the country on hand was very inadequate to the large demands for it.

The two cases of paralysis of the arms from lead, occurred in respectability, each. One of these was in the country endeavoring to buy gunpowder and other things for sale in his city, when some Chinese soldiers seized him and having beaten him severely that the other fell off. Him received a ball for a length of time, and he had lost all power of motion. The other was lead mine proprietor, of which he was robbed to a party of Indians. The Jews had his arms behind him to the same manner. Both these cases were [illegible] treatment.

Cancer. [illegible] by one or two [illegible] [illegible] was a very common practice among the natives of the people, who usually treat it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of these patients [illegible] efficacious, however, [illegible] themselves at the hospital, desiring medicine to cure them of the basis. Cancer-doctor [illegible] to private houses, using the opium pipe, but no experiments [illegible] which by to [illegible] [illegible]

Hydrophobia. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

To the editor of the Registrar of Hilary Chronicle.

Sir, [illegible] I do not [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

List of ships cleared in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
		BARQUES	
Brunswick		Caldbeck	Jardine, Matheson
*Charlotte	404	Lockerbie	" & Co.
*Comet	447	Lawson[gun]	"
*Cornelia	378	Campbell	"
*Dominica	267	Oliver	"
*Earl of Liverpool	1400	Baker	"
Thomas King	345	Reynolds	" & Co.
*Lord Hungerford		Prater	"
*Caledonia	710	Bain	" & Co.
Lutterland	3	Freeman	"
Neptune	544	Ferris	"
Lady Hayes		Paterson	"
Ann	300	Griffith	"
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	Dent & Co.
Mandan		Dare	" & Co.
Ellen		Rodger	"
Candidus		Kerr	Mercier & Co.
Penang	347	Canning	" & Co.
Charles Grant	1311	Pitcairn	"
Nimrod	470	Manning	"
Elephanta	310	Ross	"
Essex		Mullens	Jardine & Hov.
City of Derry	412	Roberts	"
Mermaid	400	Jones	A. A. de Mello
Isra	305	Eton	" & Co.
Portsdown		McCarthy	F. Leighton & Co.
Sea Queen		Smith	" & Co.
*Alnar. Baring	500	Hale	Russell & Co.
Commander	402	Ryan	Fox, R. & Co.
*Anne Jane		Stubbs	"
*Hycem	378	Wordsworth	G. Nye, Jr. [Co.
Helen	491	Hickes	Dent & Co.
Aimet Rahaman	700	Lagrin	"
Malabar Baker	560	Hutchinson	"
Cosmo [jee		———	" & Co.
Premjee Cowas-	1000	Fraser	"
C. Family			"
*Patana [manjee	372	Forbes	Lindsay & Co.
*Pestonjee Bo-		Hall	"
Nowrojee			"
Thomas	246	Goffey	J. Fletcher & Co.
Agnes [ta	370	Cowing	B. B. & Co.
Pennsylvania	300	Nash	"
*John Tomkinson		Hutchinson	A. & D. Pestonjee
*Shekely		Downes	Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bibby		Snape	"
Avon	343	Kellock	——— [Co.
*Elm Bennett	442	Miller	Gribble, Hughes &
Delhi		Crockett	———
		AMERICAN	
*Lotus	404	Endicott	Russell & Co.
*Calcutta		Lucas	"
*Delhi		Crocket	"
Cynthia		Johnson	"
Nimrod			"
Valparaiso		Lockwood	A. A. Richer.
*Mary Ellen		Heard	A. Heard & Co.
Venice		Pond	"
		DANISH	
*Gustav		Jensen	Watson & Co.
		DITTO	
Maria	165	Griffin	Mercier & Co.
Middelborg	248	Rendenberg	Reynolds & Co.
		SPANISH	
Dolo		Barrera	Jones, Fletcher &
Lincoln		Tomlins	J. V. Jorge. [Co.
Rafaela		Silvera	"
Europa		San Juan	———

S. B. D. S. B. P. S. B. S. P. S. B. D. S. B. P. S. B. S. B. S. B. Up for Freight to Bombay, Bengal and Bombay, Singapore & Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Liverpool, Freight or Charter, Singapore & Batavia, for Batavia, for Manila, Hole, Goods on Demurrage.

* At Whampoa.

By the late arrivals we have Calcutta papers to the 19th and Bombay do. to the 7th of August.

They were all delivered yesterday, and we had merely time to read them; yet we have made some extracts.

With reference to the dispute carried on in Calcutta, under the head of the *Canton* rumors, all parties, as far as we have yet been able to see, have neglected to quote the words, in the public notice to h. m's. subjects dated Macao, 5th June,—*the authorities, on the 27th ultc., made overtures for the prevention of further hostilities:*—there appears to us that h. m's. principal duty was not to convey to h. m's subjects that 6,00,000 dollars were paid and received as a ransom for the city (vide general Gough's despatch, para. 28).

It is becoming a singular speculation, what will the end of this h ginning of war with China. Our own opinion is, that the Manchow dynasty should be overthrown, another placed on the throne, and China be thrown open to all the world: this end, we think, would be infinitely preferable than to possess any portion of its territory under the present dynasty; we shall probably enlarge on this spread tion next week.

We are informed by a native that *Yihshan* and the governor are again recruiting for stout and valiant troops, and arming them with musk ts, which we expect they handle like cows.

A London price current in the Calcutta Englishman of August 17, represents the silk market to be in a very depressed state indeed: China had been sold at 17.

The orb. *Maria* grounded some days back in a dark night on Chuenpe; at daylight a number of Chinese attacked and wounded the crew of 14 hands, and a Parsee passenger, named *Merwanjee Nourojee*; this passenger was very badly wounded in several places; he and 7 of the crew eventually arrived at Whampoa; the 7 lascars were brought down to Macao on sunday in a boat.

The rest of the crew have not yet been heard of.

We think we have before recommended that no passage boat should sail for the river without being well-armed.

The Hongkong gazette appears to be a singular production; why doesn't not inform the public on the course of government and statistics of the island; the progress of public works, &c. A jail has been built, but we are told that it is not built large enough: this says but little for the morality of h. m.'s liges on the island.

We regret that want of time prevents us from paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the loaned and lamented pere Gonsalves. we hope to perform this melancholy task next week.

We have any news to communicate either from Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Ningpo, or Chusan; all is, as we stated last week, quiet at Amoy; and there is no doubt but that the fleet reached Chusan about the middle of last month.

Our military friends will read with interest our extract from the *Englishman* on the payment of family money; and our commercial friends Lloyd's method of adjusting claims for copp ring.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—The supplement to your paper of 21st ulto., calling upon the writer of a letter signed "an Englishman," to disclose his name, and containing a letter from mr. J. Matheson, denying, on *behalf of* mr. Coolidge, that he has been engaged in supplying munitions of war to the Chinese, was only circulated yesterday morning, and in the afternoon of the same day, your paper of the 28th ulto., made its appearance, in which the writer of the first letter seems to be denounced for not doing what you had scarcely allowed him time to do.

I am not aware who is the author of the letter in question, but as mr. Matheson and you appear to be of opinion, that "the story of captain Graham of the Thomas Lowry is evidently founded on some misrepresentation," and as I believe that I was the party who gave currency to that "story," I consider it proper, without waiting for the "Englishman" to give himself to be referred, to state publicly what I do know on the occasion. On the arrival of captain Graham in Macao, about the latter end of August, he represented to me that one of the hongmerchants had requested him, on leaving Canton, to write a letter in English, at his dictation, to mr. Coolidge, then at Macao, intimating that certain guns and gunpowder had been safely received, and that more of one, or the other, I do not remember which, was requested. Other words, instead of those mentioned of war, I remember, were used, altho' I cannot call to mind exactly what they were, but I remember very distinctly that captain Graham stated the hongmerchant to assert, that the "cypher" was understood by mr. Coolidge, and that guns and gunpowder were meant.

As far as my recollection serves, captain Graham stated that he did write the letter as requested, and I presume it was forwarded to its destination, but as it was a matter of indifference to me, whether mr. Coolidge was really a party concerned in such transactions, or not, I did not pursue the enquiry; and simply recommended captain Graham to represent the fact to the senior naval officer on that station, which I considered he did.

Mr. Matheson no doubt may be fully entitled to say that mr. Coolidge has not, to his knowledge, been concerned, directly, or indirectly, in supplying arms to the Chinese, but there can be no "misconception" as to captain Graham's "story"; and in the event of mr. Coolidge himself denying the truth of the statement, it will rest with the parties concerned, to take such steps as they may deem fit to substantiate the correctness of their representations. Yours obediently,

Macao, 2nd Oct., 1841. GEORGE T. BRAINE.

Our remarks on mr. Braine's letter will not be many, nor reach to any great extent.

We said not the paper—in which notice was, of course, included the supplement—of the 21st ulto., to be distributed to the subscribers each on friday evening; and when we inquired if it had been taken out for distribution, we were informed it had; but at all events we trust the supplement was delivered early on saturday morning; and if "*an Englishman*" saw our remarks, he could have written a note to us in a few minutes, but until no—monday morning—we have not heard from him; nor do we now wish him to discover himself; for mr. Braine's letter is all sufficient for our purpose; however, we will allow that we gave him rather a short warning.

"*An Englishman's*" letter, dated 6th was published in the Register of the 7th ulto. He states the circumstance in question to have been publicly mentioned on the day previous.

The letter addressed to us, and published in the Register of the 21st, refers more *immediately*, if not *solely*, we think, to our own remarks published in the Register of the 14th ulto.; which remarks are scarcely connected with the letter of "*an Englishman*"; for they are founded on *vied voce* information; and it was only for our information and guide in future, that we requested "*an Englishman*" to disclose his name to us.

It is clear, from mr Braine's letter, that he believes captain Graham's assertion; and as it appears that captain Graham informed the senior naval officer on the station of the circumstances in which he, captain Graham, was a principal actor, we could almost wish mr. Braine had not written his letter; as an account of the affair is now within the knowledge of the proper officer.

It may be added that mr. Coolidge may, as a neutral, consider himself at perfect liberty to supply arms &c. to the Chinese, which they require, and employ him as their agent to procure; but such conduct would be but a selfish and ungrateful return to that nation whose gallant troops and sailors released him from durance, and whose representatives interfered and procured for him a compensation to hand some for his losses sustained in consequence of the attack on Canton.

DIED—At Macao, on Sunday the 3rd inst. at 6 a. m. in the St Jose College the most rev. pastor Joaquim Alphonso Gonsalves, much lamented by his friends.

At Macao, on Tuesday the 28th September, captain George Kennedy, after a long and painful illness, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1841. NO. 41.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND

THE Fine Fast Sailing ship NIMROD, Captain Mannan, now in Macao Roads and ready to receive cargo. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

THE Clipper "COWASJEE FAMILY," Captain Duncan, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th October 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "ROB ROY," Captain Ace, will sail early in November. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th October, 1841

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO ROADS.

THE well known & admired Teak Ship "ANNA," of 800 Tons, Capt. J. P. Cameron, a long part of her cargo engaged and will have a dispatch. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART" captain MILLAR now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick despatch; the greater part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co

Macao, 17th Sept., 1841

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $3 per chest per month and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CALEDONIA, Andrew Bruce, will take freight. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 366 tons, J. A. Roberts, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Hock "SEA QUEEN," Captain C. R. Smith, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 13th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY

THE clipper brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch; for freight of silk or treasure. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CORONANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to

R. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BOMBAY

THE [illegible] Ship [illegible] will have quick despatch, for freight apply to

H. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 17th August 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO [illegible]

THE A. 1. fast sailing new ship JOHN TOMKINSON, now in Hongkong. Apply to

A. & D. RUSTOMJEE

NOTICE.—[illegible] ship for the [illegible] business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co

JOHN D. SWORD
JOHN B. TROTT.

May 1, 1841

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

A Present with no furniture

Two cases of bourgeois [illegible] and one stairs; two [illegible] long primer [illegible] stairs, one case pot, [illegible] stairs, one case of round black letters; flowers &c. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*

NOTICE.—P. J. MACCAT begs to intimate to the Public that between the 22nd and 26th Instant (of which due notice will be given) he will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to Captain Charles Elliot, R. N., at his late Residence "Campo de San Francisco."

Macao 11th October, 1841

FOR SALE.—F. [illegible] COMPANY BILLS ON BENGAL at 60 days sight. Bills on Baring Brothers & Co London at 6 months sight. Apply to

6th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double entered Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Tetter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 33-30-30 and 20 feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling Champagne, Marcobrunn, French Canvas, and English and Manila Cordage. Apply to

Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELLO

FOR SALE.—Manila Rice of course, from 14 to 5 [illegible] also Bombay Sugar [illegible] and Lynch. Apply to

Macao 4th Sept., 1841. INNES & RUSTOMJEE & Co

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches
and 40 to 60 " " 14 to 20

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lorne" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 16th, 1841 A. M. Tayen.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Innes, Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been appointed Executors in the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., late of Canton, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present the same to them, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in China, on behalf of the executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 10th August, 1841

WANTED a Steward, by a Mariner, who may be under an order or orders to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE

Just arrived ex "Mermaid"

1,500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 dozen extra fine Sherry of pale [illegible] quality, in cases of [illegible] dozen each, also [illegible] Sherry, Table and Lacrar Rum, Europe Shawls of white grounds and black colours, Patent [illegible], Imperial English and Russian Canvas, 60 dozens Gloves; Fleeces, Long Cloths, Plaids for Women's [illegible], Bible Gloves a few rough coat Pieces &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. de MELLO

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, Tuesday, the 12th instant, in the auction room back building of the Albion Hotel, JOHN SMITH has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he will sell by Public Auction, 170 barrels of Beef and Pork; 97 casks of Pilot and Navy Bread, 200 Kegs of Crackers, 47 Kegs of Butter, nearly nine kegs of Tobacco, 90 barrels each Whiskey and Vinegar, also 105 sides of Pump Leather, 5 boxes of Sausages, 2 boxes of Castor Oil, 100 half boxes of Raisins, 100 boxes of [illegible] each, Pastor, 20 do [illegible], 100 do [illegible] French Brandy, and 50 barrels of Flour. The above are to be sold to close an account, it is therefore very probable that the whole will be sold off cheap. Terms—Cash. The sale will commence at 11 a. m.

Macao, 12th October, 1841

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, JOHN SMITH has again the extreme pleasure of intimating to the public (particularly those in want of *fit vessels* for the East and West Coasts) that he will bring to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, on his premises, at 12 o'clock precisely, the following remarkably strong and fast sailing vessels: The Brigantine "WAVE," of about 105 (O. M.) and 103 (N. M.) tons, or thereabouts, built in Bermuda; and The Brig "SPY," of about 187 or 115 tons, or thereabouts, built in Maine. Particulars will be published hereafter in Anglo-Chinese.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The lots, when knocked down, will from that moment be at the risk and expense of the purchaser; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest payable within a ten days after the sale.

Macao, 11th October, 1841

Should any party be in want at the time of the sale argued, it would be hardly possible to refuse at least purchasing some of Merle's peculiar articles to any amount of his stock. Strop and Paste, superior Razors, Tooth Brushes, Nail and Shoe Brushes—only Dressing Case Perfumes, Pen making Machines, may even be used by the blind. Cutlasses, &c. &c. &c. which have been just landed, PX "ELEPHANTA", and expected for sale to his customers, by their most obedient servant, JNO SMITH.

Macao 11th Oct., 1841

RECENTLY ARRIVED. Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns and Fashions.

Small Breakfast and Dinner [illegible]
Table Linen Napkins and [illegible] Towels
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel
Table Cutlery. Razor Strops. Brass Locks
Superior Sherry, Port Gin, Brandy, Champagne and Rhenish
Singapore Rough Rooms and Planks
Small assortment of Preserved Meats, Pickles Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles
Superior mess American Caddy Bread
A few Coils of Cut Rope and Grape Shot
For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Bamboo in mass, apply to at Rustom[illegible] to

[illegible] R. LYONS

FOR SALE.—A very extensive assortment of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Club Chutney
" Essence of Chutney
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tooje's sauce for meats, made dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Beef Soup in ½ & and 1 ℔ canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do
" Dried herbs
" Dutchess pickled ox tongues in kegs of 2 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs
Do Spiced collared beef in the canisters packed the kegs
&c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ON SALE—Sweet in Hide and quarter casks—belonged by Rosson & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT

Macao, 28th September 1840.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Pork in Barrels Rosson Frances Rosson, of 27 feet and under, just landed ex the McKim. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE—Lexicon Magnum Latino Sinicum—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Fr. J. A Gonçalves, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao.

Price per vol. $10; for 10 and more vols. $9 per vol.; for 50 and more vols. $8 per vol.

NOTICE—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to accompany attestations to, to send cash with, their orders.

FOR SALE—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36 37, 38 bound at $3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound at $12 vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Dos

Calcutta Bank Bill of Exchange, 3 Sp. Drs. per 100

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841. Price 50 cents Apply at the Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital

Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office:

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$2.
Opium Orders	"	2.
Circulars &c	"	2
Comprador's Notes &c	"	2.
Ships and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	4
Longmat's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	4.
Policies and Folio pages	"	5.
Auction Bills	"	5.
Navy Bills	"	4.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

CHUSAN.

Second report of the Medical Missionary Society in China from the Chinese Repository, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Chusan in 1840-41. By W. Lockhart.

(*Continued from the No. 40, page 244.*)

The case of compound fracture of the os frontis was to a boy of 14 years, and occurred in a quarrel which took place between some foreign sailors and villagers regarding the sale of a bullock, for which the price had been paid: but a rude altercation ensued and the owners, endeavor to get back the bullock, attacked the sailors, who, in self-defence, drew their cutlasses on their opponents, and the boy received a wound to the head. Much blood flowed from one of the large branches of the temporal artery, which was wounded. The external wound was three inches long, the os frontis was cut through about one inch, and a portion of bone was by at the bottom of the wound, which being removed, left the dura mater exposed for the space of a dollar, both on each in diameter. The bleeding gradually ceased, the wound was cleansed with simple water, and the head and a bandage rolled tightly around it. No symptoms of inflammation of the meninges of the brain took place, but profuse suppuration of the whole surface of the wound ensued; this, however, gradually diminished and the exposed wound cicatrized and the boy left the hospital twelve days after a slight pain in the neighborhood of the wound with occasional feelings of uneasiness over the scalp. This case, as well as the former, required watching at the time the wound was cicatrized and the bonesal exfoliation ceased; however, it is to be hoped that they will both do well.

It is an interesting subject of inquiry as to what may be the probable cause of the large ratio of diseases of the eye, which exists among the people of this country. From the delicacy of the organ, and its exposure to irritating agents of various kinds, it is in all countries subject to many diseases, to which this couple are liable in common with others; but as will be seen from the original list of cases, trachoma, entropium, granular lids, catarrhal ophthalmia, pterygium, contraction of the tarsal and aperture of the cornea, prevail to a very great extent, much greater than in the usual proportion in other parts of the world. It is said at least that cancer arises from the formation of the eye itself, for though the eyes of the Chinese are small, and the eyelids drawn inwards, in many cases, so as to make a distinct fold at the inner angle, as is specially done in many of the Sun lan, still this is the natural condition of the eye throughout the whole nation, and it is difficult to understand how the natural state of an organ can thus make it liable to disease. It is true that some individuals are born with such a conformation of body, that they are more prone than others to disease, but this is also the exceptional condition: whereas the form of the eye in the people is, as before mentioned, perfectly natural. And how can it be supposed that almost one third of the human race should be thus predisposed to a diseased condition of an important organ? It would appear, as the result of observation, that the more frequent occurrence of the above named diseases, arises in a great measure from two causes.

1st. The severe inflammation of the organ, which is common at the coming on of the season of the northerly and northeasterly winds in October, November, and December: this being permitted to run its course without relief being obtained, leaves as its consequence various changes in the tissues, of a more or less injurious nature according to the intensity of the primary inflammation of the eye and its appendages, and the healthy or unhealthy condition of the sufferer.

2d. The injurious effects of a practice which is commonly followed by the Chinese barbers of everting the lower lid, and rubbing its inner surface gently with an ivory or bamboo instrument shaped like a small spoon, which they also pass under the lid and deep into the inner and outer canthi, thus they call washing the eye: and the desired end is thus in the removal of any portion of mucus that may be lodging on the surface. This is a very common habit and may be seen daily in the barber's shops, where, after the head has been shaved the man is composed as if enjoying exquisite delight while the barber is thus operating on his eyes. If the patient's eyes be examined after this process they will be found to be very red and in a state of considerable irritation and in process of time chronic conjunctivitis supervenes, and then being considered as the result of the eye not being sufficiently cleansed, the practice is repeated so, and the conjunctiva of the lid becomes covered with granulations. In other cases the conjunctiva becomes indurated like that described, the lateral cartilages contract and induce entropium. Other diseases also result in process of time, variously modified according to circumstances; as for instance, exposure to the cold wind inducing an attack of acute inflammation of the organ.

The cause of entropium were operated upon in the usual mode of removing a fold of skin from the upper lid and dividing the lateral cartilage. This is, generally speaking, completely successful, and the state of the eye much improved in most of the cases, in where the cornea has become so opaque from the long continuance of the disease that, although the entropium and trichiasis were removed by the operation, little improvement.

The Chinese surgeons adopt a plan of operating for this disease, which is in use among them in Canton as well as in Canton. The upper and bottom fold of the upper lid between two narrow strips of bamboo which are then bound tightly together at the ends by thread, the fold of skin caught and fold off and the excess thus caught during the healing of the wound on the edge of lid. But this is objectionable in the first place on account of the pain it must during the accumulation of the slough and in more so, from the cicatricial band when the slough is then treated, considerable inconvenience ensues of the lids being prevented which is a disadvantage of the operation here and if the number of the cicatricial band, it is almost as proportional to the size of the original diseases and if it have continued for a length of time, is not remediable by a surgical operation.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

CANTON.

Chinese Repository, for September.

ART. VI. JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES.

4. *Rise between the perfect of Canton and the literary graduates.* On the 16th instant, his honor Yu Pentsiun the prefect of Canton, decked with his new feather, or button, on the due course of duty to the great hall of examination, where the literary candidates had assembled for their annual observance. On his entering, many of these high spirited gentry assumed regular, assumed symptoms of dissatisfaction, and began to remonstrate. For this they were called to order, and sharply reprimanded, whereupon the public were broke forth. The gentry became clamorous, began to hiss, called his honor a rascal, and hurled [illegible] at his head! Unable to withstand such measures, the old gentleman disappeared to withdraw; but on leaving the hall, one of the most during of the malcontents attempted to knock his chair. A new scrape. The Nanhoe hsien—the magistrate of the district of Nanhoe, who is second in authority to the prefect—then came forward, marched these sons of literati, and begged them to come again next day for examination, when the government of justice would come to the hall. On the 19th, the prefect had resolved to resign his office immediately. This he has done.

5. *The British and pirates have come to hostile collision*; and it is said that, within a period of three months, more than a hundred of the latter have been seized by the former, and handed over to the local authorities of Hoangshan, who have sentenced, and aided in, the operations of the fishermen, many of whose boats are well armed.

10. *An imperial edict* is in Canton, said to have been written after a dispatch from Mr Henry reached Peking, and, though not made public, is believed to be peaceable in its tenor, hinting that money and greater privileges of trade than enjoyed formerly, might be granted to bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, but declaring that no territory can be ceded, and severely blaming the provincial authorities for their late false reports.

Mr W. H. Hall, master in the navy, commanding the iron steamer Nemesis, is made a lieutenant in the navy for his services in China, we hope, with a view to alternate promotion.—Times, July 5

SOUTH POLE.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS

(From the South Australian Register, May 1.)

The first report's expedition towards the antarctic pole has just been published. The following account of it, which we find in the Hobart Town Courier just received, will be read with interest:—

It is now pleasing task to announce the safe return to our port of h. m. s. discovery ships Erebus and Terror, captains Ross and Crozier, after a voyage of six months to the antarctic pole.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the expedition has been crowned with the most complete success, for though they reached not the exact position of the magnetic pole owing to the numerous barriers of ice and ice covered mountains that intervened, they were enabled to fix it at about one hundred miles distance from them, as nearly as could be ascertained from the observation of the needle.

The Erebus and Terror left Hobart Town on the 14th November, 1840 and arrived at the Auckland islands on the 20th, having passed [illegible] the necessary observations there, they sailed on the 12th December for Campbell island, which they reached the following day & having fixed the magnetic observations in the south harbour of that island they sailed for the antarctic regions on the 17th, & entered the main part of the ocean on the 5th June 1841, in latitude 60 45' S and longitude 174 13' E. They reached this [illegible] on the 9th in latitude 64 13' S., and longitude 170 22' E. On the 16th they discovered land, and took possession of it on the 12th in the name of her majesty queen Victoria. Latitude 71 56' S and longitude 171 12' E. This land was traced, extending in a continuous line to the southward as far as the 77th degree. On the 28th January, in latitude 77 31' S., and longitude 167 50' E they saw a large volcano, to which the appropriate name of mount Erebus was given and that of mount Terror to another mountain in the neighborhood. Mount Erebus was emitting dense clouds of smoke.

On the 21st February they reached the latitude of 78 04' S, and in longitude 76 18' E; when the ships were finally stopped by an immense barrier of ice 150 feet high, beyond which it was [illegible] impossible to penetrate, and as the season was [illegible] they were forced and the ships to be detained in the ice, without the possibility of advancing an inch, and it broke up, expedition Ross resolved to return and accordingly, with ships sailed from thence for this port in the 8th February.

As soon as the season permits a return of additional success on both Ross and [illegible] expedition to regions. The barrier of ice which toward the farther progress, was traced for 300 miles eastward.

This expedition has penetrated four degrees farther than that of the French or Americans. The positions fixed by the French were found to be correct, but an enormous error seems to have affected the American calculations for the Erebus and Terror so led over the positions marked on their charts so land which is opposite of those hundred miles from the latitude and longitude in which the Americans have laid it down.

The approach of these inhospitable regions is to be presented at our east coast some of valleys of ice and mountains of snow. That which has never ceased fall to attain everywhere to the close every of a volcanic character in such a [illegible] manner. The effect of a burning mountain in a desert of ice and snow must be extremely [illegible] of a terrible, and still no doubt to England through the [illegible] of many a [illegible] position.

We have broad land south and up on whose [illegible] abundance.

The officers and crew are all in the enjoyment of an [illegible] health and have not contracted a single casualty. We congratulate our [illegible] country men on their success. [illegible] have not shared in the glory of the [illegible] who have of late distinguished the British navy in the east, they have been [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] personal [illegible] in the south.

In continuing the recent voyage of discovery made by the Eurydice and Favorite to the Antarctic pole, we commenced our crew in stating that they proceeded only four degrees further than the ship Dillon under the command of commodore d'Urville. On further reference to the account published by commodore D'Urville himself, we find that captain Ross penetrated also a degree farther south than the Adelaide or Zélée and four degrees more than any vessel has ever yet so shed.

There can be little doubt that the Americans saw the land of the same coast, but they have made some mistake in fixing its exact position.

The shells which have been sent are not of the rarest kind and it would be a matter of extreme difficulty and risk to carry on so far a whole in an instant. In the Gulf of England & further the dredgers of the whole is more united than owing to the impossibility of the whalers being able to endure the changes of temperature and heat. The same obstacles prevent it no less in the sphere only in a far greater degree.

As soon as the first rumour of such and such whales was sent abroad, a good deal of speculation began to prevail in Albert town, but from the reasons to which we have just alluded it has since altogether subsided. Bengalese Free Press 26 Aug., 1841

Parsees in England.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for June there is a short notice, under the head of "*Parsees in England*" of the journal of a residence of two years and a half in Great Britain; by *Jehangier Nowrojee* and *Hirjeebhoy Merwanjee*, naval architects.

After stating that these Parsee gentlemen are the son and nephew of *Nowrojee Jamsetjee*, the present master-builder to the company's dockyard at Bombay, which noble establishment was founded in 1735, by their ancestor, *Lowjee Nusserwanjee* (from whom this highly respectable family is called the Lowjee Family), the reviewer proceeds to remark on and make some extracts from their Journal.

They placed themselves with the rev. mr Hopkins, the brother of captain Hopkins, of the Buckinghamshire, at Egham, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of English and mathematics, and with whom they resided a twelve month. Having the acquaintance of sir Charles Forbes (of whose kindness and attention they speak in high terms) and introductions to several persons of influence, they possessed all the necessary facilities for indulging their curiosity as well as for prosecuting their scientific enquiries.

The first circumstance which forcibly struck their minds, on their arrival in London (after the forest of masts which crowd our river, which is however, "but a stream to the Ganges or Indus"), was the throng of people and immense number of vehicles hurrying along. Every street down which we looked," they say, "appeared to be pouring out countless multitudes, and from the noise we were approaching we thought some public commotion had taken place, or that there was some grand spectacle to be witnessed. They were informed, to their astonishment, that this stream of life flowed every day for twelve or four-en hours. The elegant equipages they observed in the parks, the spirited horses, the handsome harness, the rich liveries and above all, the beautiful females, "fair, with light hair," who occupied these swiftly rolling vehicles, excited her admiration. On ladies they observed "their mild blue eyes and very sweet expression of countenance." And the subject of wonder was the [illegible] of conveyances in the streets, "where they all came from, where they are going, where the people could be found to fill them, and how the owners, drivers, and conductors were to be paid seemed a mystery to us."

Nowrojee and Merwanjee are to have been highly delighted with Madame Tussaud's exhibition of wax work, and they relate some anecdotes of what a gentleman being mistaken for a set, and cost gentlemen to season, which will startle their countrymen. This is a work upon Nature, where they they behold in the exhibition, affords an index to the liberality of their religious creed; "we looked more at him, thinking he must be bad much courage and have thought I himself quite right in his heart, to have a seat appointed to him entering religious opinions of his native land. He, however, and those who thought differently from him, have long since, in another world, experienced that it was only set up to what they believe to be right, the Maker of the Dead, the Christian, and the Parsee, will receive them into his presence; and that it is the professor of religion, who is nothing but a professor let his creed be what it may, that will meet with the greatest punishment from him who rules all things."

Sir Charles Forbes took his Parsee friends, or caused them to be taken, to the Italian opera, where they saw the celebrated Taglioni, and their English companion, who was fascinated with her, frequently asked them how they liked her dancing. They took little interest in it, and were astonished to hear that she was paid one hundred and fifty guineas a night:

"Only think (they exclaim), one hundred and fifty guineas every night to be paid in England to a woman dancer for a long time like a person upon one leg, then to throw one leg straight out, and [illegible] three or four times with the leg thus extended, to curtsey as low as to nearly rest herself upon the ground, to spring unassisted up from one side of the stage to another; all of which jumping about did not on her part, escape us long, and we got more money for that hour every evening, than six women in Spitalfields (who produce beautiful silk for dresses) could earn all of them, working fourteen hours every day, to twelve months! It does appear to should that a dancing woman should thus take out of English pockets every night, for an hour's jumping more than would keep six members of silk, their wives and families, for a whole year! But we not seen instances that combined on the English were also a people, we should have thought them very foolish had not thus to pay a dancing parson!"

They were better pleased at the Victoria theatre, with the tumbling and feats of strength, and the capture of an Hanoverian as a monkey.

They visited a more interesting theatre, the house of commons, and it is said to be a date on the Irish registration bill, 25th February last. The whole of appearance of mr. O'Connell seems to have touched their feelings, while the honourable gentleman of Rob et Peel made no powerful impression. They notice a peculiarity in the orator, without sparing threatening one of his hands out beyond his coat. They describe these eight or nine hours as the most exciting they ever spent; "and yet, upon the whole," they say, "we never felt disappointed. We had expected to have seen the representatives of all the wealth, all the talent, all the resources of the country, rather do meet and a different looking set of men. We saw them with their hats upon their heads for the last two or three hours sleeping in all directions, and only up long their open eyes and the, when a sheer louder than common struck upon their ears; still such an assemblage of men, holding the destinies of millions in their hands, we may never again see."

Surveying the panoramic view of London at the Colosseum, they make the following reflections upon the various religious buildings:

"When we looked up at the immense number of churches, or halls, chapels, dissenting places of worship, Jews' synagogues and all those varied places that we set apart in London for the different modes of worship, we could fancy what extremely odd [illegible] men were: and we said to ourselves, "oh, that all these places were what they appear to be, and what they were professedly built for! *for men to pray to their God therein for all the human race, and to offer thanks to their Maker for the numerous benefits* [illegible] *upon them*; but out of which, some of them, it is to be regretted, are used to find fault with each other's creed, and to point out the rocks and shoals upon which other sects have split, instead of looking out for the whirlpools into which they are themselves rapidly gliding." Oh, we thought, would that religion in England was not taken up as a trade! would that charity and brotherly love were preached up and acted upon, instead of finding fault with their fellow brethren, and casting each other in [illegible] religious hatred, which has for centuries past thrown discord among men and severed the dearest ties of friendship and love in society!

They were disappointed with our gardens; they are not arranged like those in Bombay, which have a fruit tree standing in the middle, at certain distances, and [illegible] a growing between them; gravel walks having plants [illegible], and other varied flowers, on both sides. In England, on the contrary, flowers are [illegible] in separate pieces of ground, the latter very often of one particular sort, so that when the eye is [illegible], they present a dull appearance." English travellers (John Barrett, for example) complain of the [illegible] in matters of the kitchen and flower gardens in Bombay, accordingly, so much is taste a matter of habit.

The Parsees made a tour in the interior of England and even visited Scotland, of which they give very forcible details. They will excite the wonderment of native Red Parsees, by the statement that, in this journey they travelled 1 200 miles in three days and of two hours, by three sorts of conveyances, on an average of little more than 24 1 per mile, and at the rate of 11½ miles per hour.

In the chapter on our customs, manners, education &c., they contrast their notions to the more general forms without receiving any critical remarks. With great good feeling, they say: "our only object is to convey to our countrymen such things as appeared singular to us, and we should consider ourselves very unmerciful and unobserving, not to add as we have been into families with perfect confidence, if we violated that confidence by making any remarks disrespectful to our host and kind friends."

Such is the curious Journal of these two Parsees travellers which is a counterpart to the "notes of a Journey to Bombay" by the honoured lady we have just named, and may be read in this country as an amusing and not an unentertaining book.

Liverpool, Monsoon, July 3d

Tea.—There has been a fair equity throughout the week, and the market closes firm, with an upward tendency. Rice.—There has been a very good demand, and 700 bags, in P have been disposed of at steady prices. Sugar.—Some also have been more requested for, and the greater have taken 3 300 bags chiefly at 6s to 6½s, for low to middling white, four white are scarce, and would sell, and on others on lower prices. Of Monsoon the sales are 1 [illegible] bags. Saltpetre.—The refiners continue to take it in fair freely, the sales including 112 cases by public sale, amount to 240 cases and 130 barrels and bags, at 17s 9d to 18s 6d for brown, and 18s 3d to 18s 6d per cwt for white. Bombay Hurkaru.—Lord Aberg.

Appeared in last week's Register. Lost here of mr Beaman's letter, for the most their representations.

All letters and money on post paid.

CHINA.

Canton 19th 1841.

Latest Dates.

England	8th July	Singapore	12th Sept.
U. States	19th June	Java	12th Aug.
Calcutta	18th Aug.	Manila	4th Sept.
Bombay	18th Aug.	Amoy-Ann	18th May

ARRIVED

Oct.		From
1	Parsenia Whiteside, Bombay.	
1	Pear, Gray, London.	
5	Thomas Sparks, Sparks, Liverpool	
5	Henry Pratt, (U. S.), Rogers, Philadelphia	
7	Nova Scotia, Calcutta & Singapore	
7	Lamia, (Fr.) Coyal, Penang and Singapore.	
8	Earl Grey, Wallace, Batavia and Singapore.	
10	Mangalore, (Port.) Gomes Java.	
11	Wave, Henry, Sandwich islands.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Pearl, mrs. Morgan, mr. Parkes. Per Henry Pratt, J. D. Sword, esq. and family, John B. Trott, esq. Per Earl Grey, col. Montgomery, Madras artillery, mr. and mrs. W. H. Hutton.

SAILED

Oct.		For
9	Anson, Canning, London.	
9	Mon, Young, Singapore and Bombay.	
9	Susan, Mullens, Singapore and Mauritius.	

PASSENGER.—Per Mon, W. S. Boyd, esq. and captain Jolly.

The h. c. grand steamer Atalanta, arrived at Sing. on the 3d and sailed again for Bombay on the 5th september. The Water Witch arrived at Singapore on the 3d and sailed for Calcutta on the 8th september.

The Vesuvius had not left Singapore by the last accounts of September 15.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—City of Derry, Fortarchies, Neptune.
For Liverpool.—Wakely.
For Sing. and Cal.—Sea Queen.
For Bombay.—Cornwall, 15th inst.
For Madras.—Inca.
For Australia.—Clarinda
For Manila.—Gustan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parramatta, La Belle Alliance, Sappho, Lucas Bellin, Earl of Hardwicke, trans., Tartar, trans., Caronia, trans., Royal Exchange.
From do via Singapore.—Potentate.
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Young Queen, Orza, W. S Hamilton, Regular, Arethusa
From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, Ann Burdon.
From Calcutta.—Falcon, H. C. Steamers Enterprise and Proserpine, Euphrates, Indus, Moulmein.
From Bombay.—Lady Grant, Rumanjee Hormanjee, Lucrania, Gouschan, Ardaseer, S. H. Compton, Sophia, Circassian.
From Madras.—Gl Kyd, Vansittart, Defiance.
From Singapore.—John Cass, Carleton, Cleveland
From Java &c.—Indiana, Lna, Genovera all (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Caledonia	710	Hare [illegible]	J. Cowdrey & Co.
*Charlotte	691	Lotherhead	
*Earl Balcarres	1494	Baker	
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Letherland	373	Freeman	
*Mark		Scott	
*Thomas King	347	[illegible]	
Ann	765	Griffith	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
[illegible]		Agnew	
Bencoolen		Caldbeck	
Earl Grey		Mollison	
Good success	545	Fraser	
Neptune	644	Ferris	
Portfield	49	Whitcombe	
Tweed	447	Lawson	
Wave		Moore	
Ann	343	Kelsick	Dent & Co.
Eliza	446	Hodger	"
Marlow	347	Dare	"
Mariner		Hewlett	"
Charles Grant	1211	Pitman	Maceven & Co.
Elephanta	318	Rose	"
George 4th		Brockman	"
Nimrod	400	Manning	"
Penang	341	Armstrong	"
*Velocity (merchant)	374	Fathers	Lindsay & Co.
*Pantanjee Ba	385	Hall	"
Hamilton	400	Rose	"
*Elizabeth Stewart	400	Miller	Gribble, Hughes & Co.
*Palmerston	304	Milner	"

Aret Rousman	735	Angrin	Dn M Rae & Co
Frangie Cuenas	930	Fraser	"
Helen [jun	621	Hickes	"
Meinhet Beber	540	Hutchinson	"
*Anne Jane	302	Rogby	Pun, Rawson & Co
Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	"
*Blakely		———	Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bibby		Snape	"
Mermaid		Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello
Inez		Estes	"
City of Derry [to	413	Roberts	Jamieson & How.
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	B H & Co.
*Alexr Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co
Fenn	410	Greig	Dallas & Co
*John Tomkinson	280	Hutchinson	A&D. Fordenwick
Portsmuir		McCarthy	F. Leighton & Co.
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G Nye, Jr
Coromandel	660	Ryan	H. Rustomjee

AMERICAN.

*Calumet		Lucas	Russell & Co.
Cynthia		Johnson	"
*Delhi		Crocket	"
*Lama		Endicott	"
Nantic		Dixey	"
Valparaiso		Lockwood	A. A. Ritchie.
Henry Pratt		Rogers	"
Venice		Perit	"

DUTCH.

Middleburg	696	Roodenburg	Reyersandt & Co

HAMBURGH

*Gustav		Jessen	Wetmore & Co.

FRENCH.

Lamine		Cayol	J. A. Mercier.

P. S. P. C. P. L. M. S. S. Up For Freight to Bombay, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Manila, Sale.

* At Whampoa.

The *Parkfield* brought the remainder of the overland mail of July 5; we received several English papers by her;—and in a former column an account of the state of Liverpool tea market, July 3d, will be found.

On the 8th inst. we received the *Singapore Free Press* of August 26, September 2 and 29th.

From the account of the first season's expedition to the south pole by h. m.'s ship Erebus and Tenor, our readers will learn that *Cook's* successors are still those who have approached the nearest to that unattainable point.

KESHEN.

This eminent personage, is it now beyond a doubt, has been doomed to be beheaded: whether the sentence will be carried into execution we will not presume to say; but the fact of condemnation to death of one of the imperial clan, both by blood & marriage, we believe evinces the determination of the cabinet of Peking to hold out à *toute outrance* against foreign domination.

Macao.—There has been a good deal of sickness lately in the settlement, and many inhabitants and Chinese have fallen victims to a kind of influenza which is travelling about.

Ships from China which have passed Anjer.

The Scaleby Castle, 4, Castle Heathy 6, Sandersons, 8, and George Armstrong, 8th of August.

The Earl of Clare, captain Scott, reached Tenor, all well, on the 18th of August, and was to sail for England on the 15th.

The French frigate *Erigone*, captain Cosmolle, sailed from Singapore for Manila on the 3d ulto.

TRANSLATIONS.

Peking Gazette.—6 Moon 2 day (July 19) The imperial will has been received. I order *Keshen* to be delivered over to the great council of the imperial kindred, who are to meet with the members of the board of punishments, and having determined from evidence his crime to record it in a duly prepared report. *Respect this.*

———. The imperial will has been received.—I order that the already degraded (from being a) great minister of state, *Keshen*, according to the sentence of the great council of the imperial kinsfolk, be detained in prison until autumn (9th moon). Oct 15 to Sept 12), when he is to be beheaded according to his sentence. —*Respect this.*—By J S. C. R.

THE TRANSPORT NERBUDDA.

On the 6th inst., about 7 p. m. the schooner *Black Swan*, captain Man, being about 85 miles E N. E. of Hongkong discovered a ship's boat standing down before the wind, as it would have been dark before the boat could reach the Black Swan, captain Man hove the schooner to, and showed lights; and in about an hour the boat got alongside. It proved to be the transport Nerbudda's long boat, with 33 souls on board, chiefly soldiers. Captain Man immediately received them on board the Black Swan and at the commanding officer's entreaties bore up for Hongkong, the commanding officer assuring captain Man that the government would recompense him handsomely. The poor fellows were in a wretched state, having been eight days in the boat in a [illegible] gale of wind, but frequently [illegible] obliged them to be constantly bailing. [illegible] left the Nerbudda at anchor in a [illegible] over a large reef off the south end of Formosa, with 150 souls on board. The Nerbudda was within a short distance of Chusan when her mainmast was carried away. H M S. Nimrod, captain Barlow, with captain Smoult of the Nerbudda, on board, started from Chusan direct, to bring away the remainder of the crew and passengers, about 117 in number, all natives of Manila; but as the ship is described to have been in a sinking state when the long boat left, no hope can remain that she did not founder at her anchors; but it is not improbable that some of the crew may have reached the shore; and captain Barlow may be able to make arrangements for the release of those who have survived their disastrous shipwreck.

Are we at war with the Chinese or not? as asked by many, and we know not that it has been satisfactorily answered. It is true in one part of the empire the British attack and subdue Chinese cities; but at the other, where a truce exists, the conditions of the truce are continually infringed by the Chinese, yet nothing is done to compel them to keep the terms of their engagement. Sir Henry Pottinger in his first notification informed British subjects, that although he would for the present respect the existing truce the slightest infraction of its terms would lead to an immediate cessation of active hostilities in this province, and that he then [illegible] that British merchants should risk their persons or property in Canton. The terms of the treaty are infringed, no notice is taken of it by the British authorities; British merchants, of course, cannot without great risk transact their business in Canton, which meanwhile remains open to neutrals, to the great disadvantage of the former.—Canton Press, Oct. 9 1841.

Such is the language and such is the reasoning of the Canton Press.

That England is at war with China, without referring to the votes of money to prosecute that war, the Canton Press might have learnt from h. m.'s plenipotentiary's notification, which he appears lately to have read, but not to have marked, learned, and inwardly digested.

First remarking that the words *truce* and *treaty* are not synonymous,—we will endeavour to correct the wrong impression which the crude cavilling of the C. P. is likely to make on distant readers.

As to the *truce*:—all the knowledge that the public possess on this subject, is contained in the following words of the third article of the *terms* granted to the provincial authorities of Canton on the 27th of May last:—"when the whole be paid, all the British forces to retreat without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong, and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till affairs are settled between the two nations."

Again—"He has further to declare that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with, or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong, will be answered with a close blockade of the port of Canton."

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

The penal section of capt. Nias, dated 6th ulto., refers to later communications tendered to sir H. Pottinger in August: otherwise, the strict terms of the truce have scarcely been broken by the Chinese: but we are not their apologist: we well know they would resume all the forts, if they could do so with impunity: but after the works on Wangtong have been destroyed by captain Nias, the Canton Press says "nothing is done."

The C. P. also misquotes sir H. Pottinger: sir Henry did not say that in consequence of such hostilities in the province [illegible] he *therefore* thought it [illegible] that British merchants should [illegible] persons or property in Canton [illegible] the world, and recommend [illegible] both of the provincial authorities [illegible] as likely to lead to a resumption of active hostilities, he adds that the armament may be superseded [illegible] at any moment [illegible] the imperial cabinet, to act [illegible] sir H. [illegible] remarks [illegible] other [illegible] the power [illegible] that, if they do so, it must be [illegible] to be at their own risk [illegible]

A [illegible] of British shipping, in [illegible] C. P. [illegible] rates 12 as being at Whampoa, [illegible] British agents, and knowing, we presume, that four or five English gentlemen, attached to English firms, are now in Canton, the C. P. says,—"British merchants, of course, cannot without great risk, transact their business in Canton, which meanwhile *remains open to neutrals*, to the great disadvantage of the former."

Now Canton was, on the 9th instant, as open to British as to neutral merchants; it is so now, and we think it will continue so to be: any British merchant will be as safe in Canton as any neutral: that they do not choose to go and conduct their business there is their own affair; if, indeed, the hong merchants were to flatly refuse to transact any business with the British merchants, then the blockade of the port would become a new question based on entirely new grounds: the truce and its terms would not then be regarded. It is not improbable that this refusal may soon be declared: and then h. m.'s officers will pursue that course which their duty dictates.

THE SCHOONER MARIA

The crew of the schooner have all been saved: the whole number 11, and one Parsee passenger have been thus accounted for. Two picked up by the schooner Black Swan, the Parsee passenger, *Merwanjee Nowrojee*, and one lascar; 8 other were sent in a Chinese boat to Whampoa by the villagers; the other 2 were detained for a few days, and *all* were forwarded to Whampoa by the villagers in a Chinese boat. So were picked up on their passage by a lorcha at 2 o'clock, and landed at Macao, on Sunday [illegible]

Only one lascar was badly wounded, who is fast recovering; the wounds of the others were slight.

Captain Nias deserves great credit for his prompt and temperate action in this matter.

EXTRACT.

Canton, 8th Oct., 1841

There is reason to think the mandarins negotiating [illegible] captain ———, in passing Napier's fort yesterday, saw a mandarin there with numerous attendants, apparently taking a survey of the place, and giving directions; and the persons who are up to day from Whampoa, report that they passed at least 200 boats, mandarin and gun boats, collected there. The hong merchants say they known nothing of what the mandarins are about. The hong merchants

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1841.

have been a little uneasy from a report which is somewhat current, that there is to be an edict forbidding the people to use British goods and teas to be brought to the sea coast for sale.

Since we made the extract from the Asiatic Journal of the "*Parson in England*," we have seen the Bombay papers, which contain many longer extracts: to these papers we beg to refer our local reader. But what say they of a most extraordinary exhibition of skilful exercise and training of the human body: hear O shade of Vestris! hear it, embodied spirit of Fanny Elsler! *the* Taglioni, who dances not on her toes but on her toe nails is compared, when actively displaying the graces of her beautiful form, — *eximum gracilitas*,—by these travelled Gaubers to the pelaup de *gaut* in its left-legged-repose!

CHUSAN.

The number of the *Canton Repository* for September is full of melancholy interest: the first article—"*Reminiscences of Chusan*," draws in gloomy colours,—however beyond the well-known writer may occasionally attempt to be,—a sad picture of the proceedings,—which appear to have been, from beginning to end, but one tissue of blind and unaccountable mismanagement, from the first taking possession of the city of *Tinghae* to its surrender back to the low officers deputed by *Elepoo* to receive the keys

In the second article, a most remarkable fact is noticed, which many of our readers as well as ourselves have not heard before; which we shall take the liberty to quote, as follows:

"Lord Jocelyn, in his interesting little book, alluding to captain Anstruther, says—' This officer was a particular favorite with the whole force, and in his frequent walks into the country around Tinghae, when performing his military duties, had apparently made himself a great friend with the country people, for whose amusement he used to sketch likenesses much to their astonishment. The night but one previous to his capture, the artillery camp was roused by screams proceeding from his tent, and when none of his brother officers traced the sound to his quarters, he was found asleep, but upon being awoke, said that he had been dreaming that the Chinese were carrying him off, tied arms and legs to a pole, and gagged, within sight of the camp. This is curious as from what we were able afterwards to discover, through the means of a paid agent, it was nearly the case, and he was borne within half a mile of the very tents" p. 122.

So, then, it is not a fable that

Coming events cast their shadows before.

Captain Anstruther's dream, when he is determined to "get through the dark and dangerous looking place, on both sides an overhung with trees as to make it quite dark, and return to the camp, and when reaching the end of the grove found that he and the old lame were followed by a crowd,"—probably did not arise to his remembrance; for in none of his letters have we seen any allusion to it:—but the fact is most singular: is it not a clear instance of second sight or dream?

THE MANTCHOWS.

As we seem to be approaching to a more intimate acquaintance with the tribe, variously called Mandchous, Mandchous, Manchus, Mancheux—[illegible]

in Chinese, it may not irrelevant to state that the term tartar or tatar is not strictly applicable to that tribe.

It appears from the introduction to *Leyden's memoirs of Baber*, and the authorities there referred, to that the tatar was a conquered and inferior branch of the great Moghul or Mongul tribe, and the latter considered the word tatar a term of reproach;—"they derive it on their baggage from tatamen, to draw together, to collect; which, to them, means little better than a robber"

Carpini, after describing his passage eastward through the country along the Sir or Jaxartes, and the lands of the Turks, whom he calls Kara (black) Kytha, adds, "on leaving the country of the Naymans (which was the lair of the Turks) we then entered the country of the Mongals, whom we call Tartars." This name of Tartar, however, by which we are accustomed to designate Chengis Khan and his successors as well as their empire, these princes themselves rejected with disdain. Rubruquis, who visited the court of Mangkh, Chengis Khan's grandson, about the year 1254, was continued, therefore, to call the Tatars (than a Mongkoli), and not Tartar, "for they were a different tribe, meaning, I (Hakluyt) presume, the Ba-Mongals, conquered by Chengis, and hence the victorious family did not choose to receive the name of their subject vassals. Rubruquis informs us that Chengis Khan, either the same of the hundred tribes of Moghals and Tartars under his government, generally made the Tartars take the advance, and that, from this circumstance, they being the tribe who first entered the territory of their enemies, and whose name was first known, the appellation of Tartar was by Foreigners applied to the whole race, to the exclusion of the superior name of Moghul. It was by the united strength of these two tribes of Moghols that Chengis Khan destroyed the powerful Kingdom of Kara (black) Khita, and subdued the Turkish tribes.

It has also been well conjectured that the resemblance between Tartar and the internal Tartarus, joined with the dread and horror in which Tartar invaders were held, while they scattered dismay over Europe, probably preserved the name to the west.—(vide, introduction to memoirs of Baber)

We are requested to publish the undermentioned letters in reply to the call of a correspondent in our last.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—There is a letter in your paper (5th October, signed George T. [illegible]) which induces me to say that that gentleman seems to have found what is vulgarly called a [illegible]. His friend, captain Graham, has been [illegible] most egregiously. The whole story there referred to, so far as I am concerned, or have any knowledge, is utterly without foundation

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH [illegible]

Canton, Sept. 16th, 1841

JAMES MATHESON, Esq.—Macao.

MY DEAR SIR,—At the request of mr. Coolidge, I called this morning at Mingqua's to make particular enquiries as to the statement which appeared in the last Register.

Mingqua solemnly declared me, that he had never purchased, or attempted to purchase, arms or ammunition through mr Coolidge;—[illegible] had never written a letter to mr. C., [illegible] nor had he sent mr. C. any communication [illegible] or verbal, through captain Graham:—[illegible] captain Graham had never written a letter by request, to any foreigner in Macao. The statement of the Register, he declared [illegible] utterly false and without foundation.

It is due to mr. Coolidge to mention [illegible] facts which disgrace the reports circulated [illegible] the editor of the Register.

I remain, my dear sir,

Your's faithfully,

WM. H. MOORE

THE REVEREND PR. J. A. GONÇALVES.

TRANSLATED FROM *O Fiel Mensageiro*

A favourite to the revd. Pr. Joaquim Alfonso Gonçalves made at the last moment of his interment, by one of his grateful disciples and friends

That from remembrance and belief, that nothing on earth [illegible] the Divine will, can [illegible] the most [illegible] long, that a crowd of any or inconsiderable [illegible] has so suddenly separated from mortals one of the most worthy of men, one of the most useful and benevolent of all men that dwelt even now in this city,—in the act of to be long a Pr. Joaquim Alfonso Gonçalves! But [illegible] that made my heart great regards that [illegible] no longer [illegible] with mortals but [illegible] to [illegible] to this my [illegible] —[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

With a love unbounded, unwearied application, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the attainment of a thorough mastery of the Chinese language: and in a knowledge of this difficult tongue he is said to have surpassed many of the Chinese literati themselves. By unremitting diligence he was enabled to publish the following works:

Grammatica latina ad usum Sinensium, 1826: 1 small vol. in 16o.

Arte China, 1829. 1 vol. 8o.

Dictionario Portuguez-Chinez, 1841—one large vol 8o.

Dicciionario Chinez-Portuguez 1833—one large vol. 8o

Vocabularium Latino-Sinicum, 1835—one small vol. 16o.

Lexicon manuale Latino-Sinicum, 1839—one small vol 8o.

Lexicon magnum Latino-Sinicum, 1841—one thick vol. 4o.

P. Gonçalves has left in m.s. a Chinese-Latin dictionary, which he composed for the purpose of correcting the errors of his first works, published in a language almost unknown to the literary world; the plan of this dictionary, however, may not meet with universal approbation; as the characters are not arranged under the keys or radicals, but according to the tones and number of strokes.

The translation of the *New Testament* has only been corrected, not made, by P. Gonçalves.

The first works P. Gonçalves published were composed at Macao, on board of an English vessel, whither he had been obliged to retire in 1820, in order to escape from the grasp of the despotic authorities of the time, who were persecuting all those individuals who had taken any share in the proclamation of the constitution.

P. Gonçalves had been for many years charged with the education of the Chinese youths who were studying in the college of San Jose, and who were intended for the ecclesiastical profession and to enter their own country as missionaries: he entertained for these a strong and almost exclusive affection: that these pupils returned his paternal affection by filial duty, that they loved and respected him, their grief for his irreparable loss is great.

He had an excellent ear for music: he played well on the piano, and composed many pieces which evinced great taste.

Latterly he taught English—which he spoke fluently and wrote correctly,—to a great number of young men of Macao.

He knew well the French, Spanish, and Italian languages; his manners were amiable and his temperament gay, particularly when among his familiar friends: then he indulged in all the joyous hilarity of youth.

He was a member of the Asiatic Society; and it is said that the academy of Lisbon were about to unite him to their number: *about to join him to themselves!* but is it not both a pity and a shame that this illustrious man's merits have been so little and so lately appreciated by his own country! that country which he has honoured, perhaps, more than any other living author!

After the publication of his last completed work,—*Lexicon Magnum Latino Sinicum*,—he retired for about a month to the *green Island*, where he very likely imbibed the germ of the fever which killed him in a few days. He died calmly without any convulsions, on Sunday the 3rd of October at 6 in the afternoon, and was buried on the following day in the cemetery of St. Paul's church.

Hundreds of persons, of all classes and nations without any invitation but led solely by their esteem, love, and grief for the departed, followed his remains to their last resting place on earth.

We have heard that some persons, endeared to him for every kind of services and good offices, intend to raise a monument to his memory: and great, indeed would be the shame were not the durable and engraved marble to tell to posterity of the man who once was an honour to his country, his religion, and to human nature; and to point out where lie the remains of a linguist like P. Gonçalves.

In person P. Gonçalves was rather tall and stout; his looks, expressive; his head bald; the facial angle very open; the posterior portion of the head well elongated; the forehead a little compressed at the parietal bones; the colour of the skin rather swarthy, like many of the European Portuguese.

P. Gonçalves was entirely free from all prejudices and bigotry. He was an accomplished man, & would have more excelled in elegance had he not, like Magliabechi, neglected the graces too much.

Death tore him from his friends before he had the satisfaction of seeing in the hands of the public the work of his most affectionate pupil and friend, *J. M. Callery*—whose phonetic system—which will be published in a few days—he had highly approved, and considered it as a consequence of the principles which governed the formation of his own Chinese Alphabet.

Such and so respected, esteemed, and loved was P. Gonçalves he now rests from his labours, both of love and of usefulness:

Requiescat in pace.

We regret to record the death of captain Sanderson, of the 18th or royal Irish regiment. This officer died very suddenly about the middle of September; he was buried on the island of Kulanga.

Lieut. Lord Jocelyn, 15th hussars, has sold out of the service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1841.

Sir,—In your paper of the 2nd, I perceive a paragraph relating to the health of the new settlement at Hongkong. I am happy to say that you have been misinformed altogether; as there is no malaria existing whatever, and the health of the troops has been gradually improving, not any having been ordered on board the transports. The crews of vessels are very healthy, and in the Chinese population, amounting to nearly 12000, there have been but 10 deaths within the last four months.

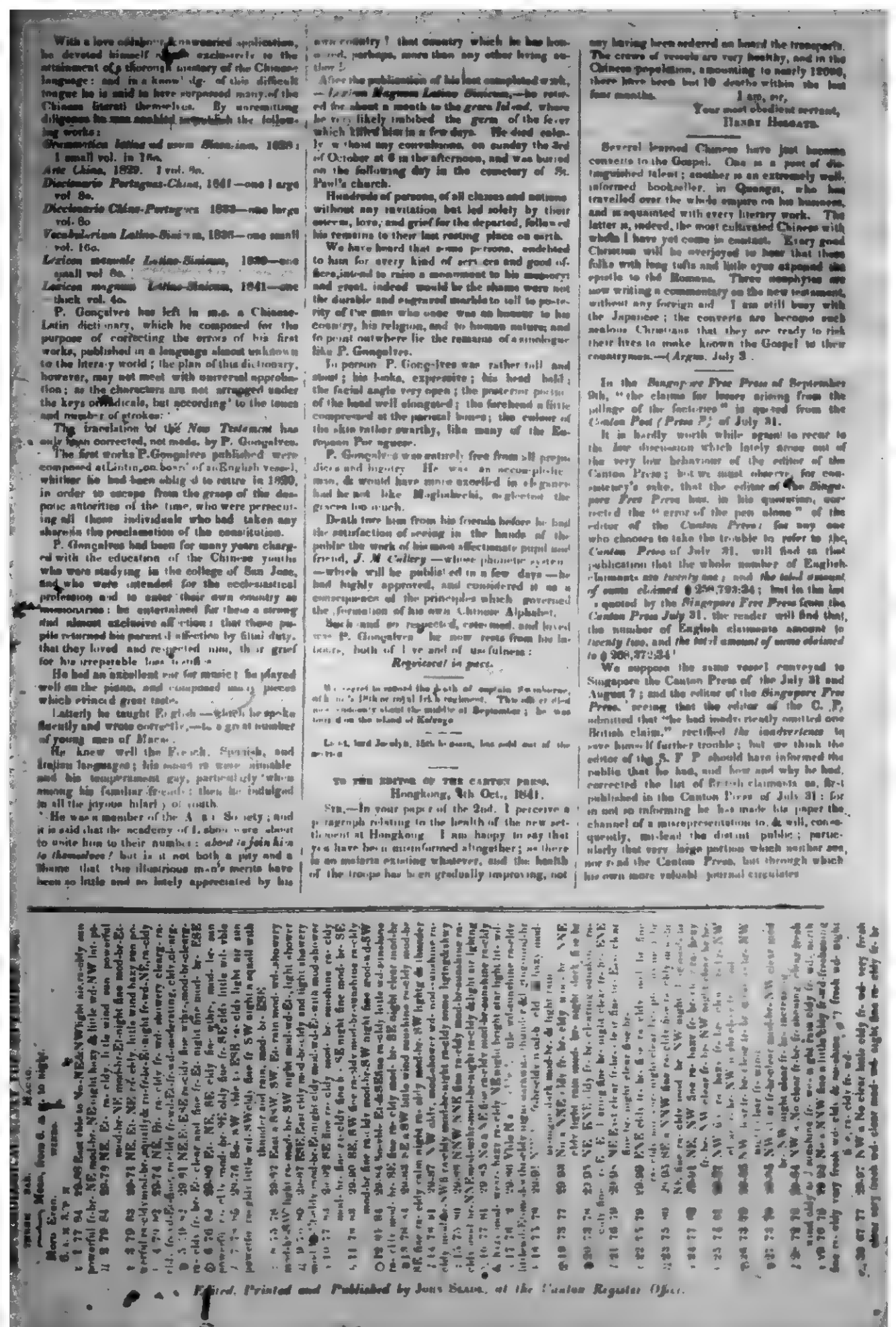
I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HARRY HOGARTH.

Several learned Chinese have just become converts to the Gospel. One is a poet of distinguished talent; another is an extremely well informed bookseller, in Quangsi, who has travelled over the whole empire on his business, and is acquainted with every literary work. The latter is, indeed, the most cultivated Chinese with whom I have yet come in contact. Every good Christian will be overjoyed to hear that these folks with long tails and little eyes expound the epistle to the Romans. Three neophytes are now writing a commentary on the new testament, without any foreign aid. I am still busy with the Japanese; the converts are become such zealous Christians that they are ready to risk their lives to make known the Gospel to their countrymen.—(*Argus*, July 3.

In the *Singapore Free Press* of September 9th, "the claims for losses arising from the pillage of the factories" is quoted from the *Canton Post (Press?)* of July 31.

It is hardly worth while again to recur to the *low* discussion which lately arose out of the very low behaviour of the editor of the Canton Press; but we must observe, for consistency's sake, that the editor of the *Singapore Free Press* has, in his quotation, corrected the "error of the pen alone" of the editor of the *Canton Press*: for any one who chooses to take the trouble to refer to the *Canton Press* of July 31, will find in that publication that the whole number of English claimants *are twenty one*; and *the total amount of sums claimed* $ 258,793:24; but in the list quoted by the *Singapore Free Press* from the *Canton Press July* 31, the reader will find that, the number of English claimants amount to *twenty two*, and *the total amount of sums claimed to* $ 308,372:24!

We suppose the same vessel conveyed to Singapore the Canton Press of the July 31 and August 7; and the editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, seeing that the editor of the C. P. admitted that "he had inadvertently omitted one British claim," rectified *the inadvertence* to save himself further trouble; but we think the editor of the S. F. P. should have informed the public that he has, and how and why he had, corrected the list of British claimants as first published in the Canton Press of July 31: for in not so informing he has made his paper the channel of a misrepresentation to, & will, consequently, mislead the distant public; particularly that very large portion which neither see, nor read the Canton Press, but through which his own more valuable journal circulates.



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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 5

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1841. NO. 42.

FOR LONDON.

From Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A 1 496 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE well known Clipper, RED ROVER, Captain Wright, to sail the end of October. For freight &c. apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lemon, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to

HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th October 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND

THE Fine Fast Sailing Ship NIMROD, Captain Mannin, now in Macao Roads and ready to receive cargo. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

THE Clipper "COWASJEE FAMILY," Captain Duncan, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao 11th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "ROB ROY," Captain Ace, will sail early in November For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE "PIZZA STEWART" captain MILLAR now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her cargo being engaged, for freight apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1841

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, at Macao Roads, at $ 4 per ch. a per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CALEDONIA, captain Sims, will take freight. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. Rowan, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast "SEA QUEEN," Captain C. B. Smith, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 13th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship COROMANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to

H. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A 1 fast sailing new berth JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson, Apply to A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.

FOR SALE.—Newton Cooper Canary & Co's. Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in wood and Bottle, just receive ex "Fox." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by *Broadwood*. Apply at the *Register* Office.

FOR SALE.—Europe Coir and Manila Rope of all sizes, Blocks of Sizes, Hooks and Thimbles, Anchors of Sizes from one to twelve hundred weight, Chain Cables, Rigging Chains, Boat Chains, Beef, Wines, Arrack, Gin, Champagne, Pickles, Sauces &c., Navy and Pilot Bread Vinegar Butter Flower, Hoof, Pork, German and English Cheese, Twine, Hamburgh Line, Brandy, Soups and other preserved meats &c.

Apply on board the bark CALCUTTA in the Typa to the captain, or to TOWNSEND, Jr.

Macao, Oct. 15th 1841.

N. B.—Sails made to order.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D SWORD AND CO

JOHN D SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

A Piano with all its furniture.

Two cases of *bourgeois* ranges and one *stature*; two do. of *long primer* ranges, and one *stature*, one case pica, ron. & italic *stature*, one case of round *black letter*, flowers &c Apply at the *Canton Register Office*.

NOTICE.—P. J. Marcal begs to intimate to the Public that between the 22nd and 26th Instant (of which due notice will be given) he will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to Captain Charles Elliot, at his late Residence "Campo de San Francisco"

Macao, 11th October, 1841

FOR SALE.—P. I. Company Bills on Bengal at 60 days sight, Bills on Baring Brothers & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to

4th October, 1841 WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

NOTICE Tea and other colonial Merchandise received on credit, stored Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates Apply to

Hongkong, 6th Sept, 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-45-44-40 feet long also Russian Cordage Fore Lead in Sheets, Cables and Anchors of large size. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 16th September, 1841

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 33-30 30 and 70 feet long also an Invoice of Choice sparkling Champagne Mousseline English Cutlery and English and Manila Cordage. Apply to

Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of sizes, from 1½ to 8 inches also Serving Stuff 1 and 1 inch. Apply to

Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building

Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 30 to 37 inches.
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
Quantal Wood.—Hongkong

Macao, 20th August, 1841

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lemon" at Hongkong

Apply on board to captain

July 16th, 1841. A. M. Paves

NOTICE.

Estate of James Innes, Esquire deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe James MATHESON, Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of James Innes Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs Innes, Fletcher & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Macao, 19th August, 1841

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or as valet to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex. "Mermaid."

1,500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Cases with 200 cases extra fine dark red port French Brandy in cases of one ounce, 300 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lacrar Rice, Europe Paints of white green and black colours Paint oil Turpentine English and Russian Canvas, 10 dozen Gloucester Fowls, Long Cloth Plaids for Winter Clothing Robin Gloves a few rough coat Pieces &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841 A. A. de MELLO

PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS EVENING, THE 19TH INSTANT

JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public that he will sell on his premises to the highest bidder on Invoice at Noon Particulars are published in Catalogues

Macao, 14th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON FRIDAY THE 22ND INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH will put up, and sell to the highest bidder (to close an account) 500 barrels of fresh imported Prime Beef, and 450 barrels of Pork, a large quantity of Brandy, in wood and Bottle, Whisky, a wood of fine Vinegar, American Crackers, assorted Sweets, Brandy Fruits; Rose Nuts, Singapore Planks &c. &c. Particulars will be published in Auction Hand Bills.

Macao, 15th October, 1841

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THIS DAY THE 20TH INSTANT

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public that he will sell on his Premises, by Public Auction, a moderate collection of Portuguese and English goods consisting of —Ladies' Cotton Stockings, Work Boxes Shawls, Lace Patterns and Lace Veils, Boys Caps, Elastic Braces, Organs, Perfumery in bottles Gum Oil, Brandy Fruits, Preserved Almonds Pickles, Sardines, Vermouth and Marcoal, a case of Hats, &c. &c.

Particulars will appear in Auction Hand Bills and the whole will be exposed for inspection on the 20th instant, in the Auction Room, adjoining the Albion Hotel.

Macao, 15th October, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by

JNO SMITH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, JOHN SMITH has again the extreme pleasure of intimating to the public, (particularly to those in want of fit vessels for the East and West Coasts), that he will bring to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder on his premises, at 12 o'clock precisely, the following remarkably strong and fast sailing vessels: The Brigantine "WAVE," of about 185 (O. M.) and 163 (N. M.) tons, or thereabouts, built in Bermuda; and The Brig "SPY," of about 157 or 116 tons, or thereabouts, built in Moulmein. Particulars will be published hereafter in Auction Handbills.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The tons, when knocked down, will from that moment be at the risk and expense of the purchaser; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest payable within ten days after the sale.

Macao, 11th October, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Small Breakfast and Dinner sets
Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel
Table Cutlery. Rose Nails. Brass Locks.
Superior Sherry Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Sangaree, Rough Brown and Plushes
Small assortment of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Wafers and Raisins
Spermaceti Candles
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.
A few Cases of Cole Rop and Grape Shot.
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY IN WOOD, apply to at Goanhoa to R. DE LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:
PAYNE & Co's Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Chili Chutney
" Essence of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tamp's sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Bengal Soup, in ½ lb and 1 lb canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs
Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters packed tin lagged
&c. &c. &c.
Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ON SALE.—Sugar in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by Rustin & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT
Macao, 29th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Boston Series Series, of 30 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT
Macao, 1st May, 1841

PENANG.

TRADE WITH AMERICA DIRECT.—It is many years since, we believe, that vessels have taken with circuitous produce bound direct for America, as they have for some time preferred taking in their pepper cargoes on the W. C. of Sumatra, where the article is obtained apparently at rates cheaper than the prevailing prices here; but when risks of loss detention of the ships on an intricate & unhealthy coast, sickness of the officers and crews, the uncertainty and hazard of communicating at all times with the shore, the proverbial treachery of the natives and other circumstances are considered, they will doubtless be perceive no serious drawbacks in comparison with the advantages and facilities which this port affords where at the distance of only about two hundred yards from the shore vessels may receive cargo at all hours of the day. The American ship Dromus has just left our harbour direct for Boston with the undermentioned produce cargo, which we trust will accord with the expectations of her owners and induce not only them but their friends to sent hither for similar purposes in future. Black pepper 5,100 piculs, Rattans 405, Cutch 123, Tin 93, and Coffee 18 piculs.—Pinang Gazette, Aug. 26.

PER CHARLES BAPTIST.

TUNE—"The Old English Gentleman."

I sing you a good old song,
Made by an ancient pen
Of a fine old English gentleman,
Who had a great estate.
&c. &c. &c.

I sing you a new song,
Of a gallant deed of late,
Of a true blue British commodore,
Who has won ship, fort, gate,
Who loves the flag of England

In all its ancient state,
And rewarded England's enemies
With a knock upon the pate—
Like a true blue British commodore,
All of the olden time.

This gallant British sailor,
When his work was to be done,
Cared not for calm or tempest,
Nor frost or tropic sun;
Up went his canny pennant,
And thunder red out he gun
And he blazed away, through night and day,
Until the fight was won—
Like a true blue British commodore,
All of the olden time.

When Jonathan would play his tricks,
"Oh, oh," says our commodore,
"Up anchor lads! we must run down
By Monsieur Louis's shore"
Our shot and shell so thickly fell,
The Yankees soon gave over;
So he tapped Louis over with British shown,
Till he growled and snapped no more—
Like a true blue British commodore,
All of the olden time.

When Jean Crapaud would make a show,
And stump the coast to France
"Twould grieve me," said our commodore,
"To give them room a chance.
"Boat ship, hulks blue jack to row,
And hold marines, advance."
On Sidon's shore the commodore
Soon taught the foe to dance—
Like a true blue British commodore,
All of the olden time.

For Acre, then, our gallant chief
Commended us to store:
"We'll fire a feu de joie" said he,
"That all the world shall hear;
What care we for their bitterness?
We cannot lie too near."
Within three hours the fort was ours,
So hurrah for Charles Napier—
Like a true blue British commodore,
All of the olden time.

Old England has her merry men,
Who live at home at ease,
Old England has her merry men
For battle and the breeze
What care she for the world in arms,
With such bold boys on shore?
And still her name the world shall tame,
"Britannia, rule the main!"
So—a health to her true blue commodore,
Like one of the olden time!

Britannia April 24 X.

—The Bombay United Service Gazette, July 23.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

Canton 19th 1841

LATEST DATES

England	5th July	Singapore	17th Sept.
U. States	19th June	Java	31st Aug.
Calcutta	18th Aug.	Manila	4th Sept.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Austral-Asia	19th May

Out.	ARRIVED	From
12.	INDIANA, (Port.) Carvalho, Java.	
12.	LEE, (Port.) Jesus, Java.	
12.	CLEVELAND, Morley, Calcutta and Sing.	
12.	DESPATCH, Elliott, Madras and Singapore.	
13.	GENERAL KYD, Jones, do. do.	
14.	DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Scott, do.	
14.	SAMUEL WINTER, Joyce, Calcutta.	
15.	VANSITTART, Lemon, Madras and Sing.	
15.	LA BELLE ALLIANCE, (Port.) Prece, London.	
16.	SEAPORT, ——, ——.	
16.	LEVONIA, (U. S.) Barker, Sing. and Bombay.	
16.	PATRIOTA, (Sp.) Ruiz, Manila.	

PASSENGERS—Per General Kyd, captain Willingham, h. m. 26th: Per Vansittart, J. A. Mercer, esq. mrs. Lemon and family.

Out.	SAILED	Per
11.	INDIA, Eaton, Sing. and Madras.	
14.	VAPPARAISO, (U. S.) Lockwood, New York	
14.	GUSTAV, (Hamb.) Jessen, Manila	
14.	DEWI, (Port.) Gerlin, Macao.	
15.	CHARINDA, Godby, Austra.-Asia.	
16.	NEPTUNE, Perrin, London.	
16.	CHARMER, Martyn, Singapore and Bombay.	
17.	HELEN, Hooker, Singapore & Bombay.	
—.	CALHOUN, (U. S.) Lawrence, New York	
—.	MARGARET, Brown, Hutchinson Calcutta.	

19. H. M. S. MALCOLM, E. Bourchier, esq. captain, sails to day for Hongkong. H. M. Brig Royalist is in the Macao roads.

PASSENGERS—Per Neptune, mr and mrs L. Campbell, and family, mrs. Johnston, miss and master Freeman, mr Harrington. Per Charmer, Charles Stewart, esq.

Quoted last week. Passenger. Per Penn, Stephen Pender, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Per London.—City of Derry, Fortescue.
Per Liverpool.—Blakely, Penang, her tug sails on the 20th inst 5 p. m.
Per Sing. and Col.—Sea Queen, Courajee Pandy, Rob Roy, Red Rover.
Per Bombay.—Charles Grant, Gunthacoma.
Per Manila.—Transfiga (Port.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parmatta, Sneaton, Louisa Baillie Earl of Hardwicke trnpt., Tartar, trnpt., Carnatic, trnp., Royal Exchange.
From do. via Singapore.—Potentate.
From Liverpool.—German, Young Queen, Grim, W. S. Hamilton, Regular, Arethusa.
From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, Ann Bridge.
From Calcutta.—Falcon, H. C. Steamers Enterprise and Proserpine, Euphrates, Indus, Moulmein, Wanderer
From Bombay.—Lady Grant, Bomanjee Hormanjee, Gunnachen, Ardaseer, or H. Compton, Sophia, Island Queen.
From Singapore.—John Cree, Carleton.
From Java &c.—Genoveva (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Astrea, (Port.) Usano, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.

1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH	
*Caledonia	710	Bore [gov]	P. & O.
*Charlotte	601	Lindschwa-	
*Earl Balcarres	1484	Baker	J. Coutts and J. Ryan
*Gondolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Lotherland	336	Freeman	
*Stork		Scott	
*Thomas King	346	Rennie	P. & O.
Ann	789	Griffith	
Anne		Spain	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Bencoolen		Caldbeck	
Earl Grey		Mollison	
Good Success	545	Fraser	
Parkfield	406	Whiteside	P. & O.
Tweed	447	Lawson	
Wave		Moore	
Cleveland		Morley	
General Kyd		Jones	
Arun	349	Kellett	Dent & Co.
Ellen	440	Hodger	"
Meadon	347	Dare	"
Mauritius		Howlett	"
Samuel Winter		Joyce	"
Charles Grant	1211	Gibson	Macvicar & Co
Elephanta	810	Ross	"
George 4th		Browlees	"
Nimrod	469	Manning	"
Penang	347	Cumming	"
*Fatima [mayor	373	Fethers	Lindsay & Co.
*Pustanjee Bo-	505	Hall	"
Seaotra	464	Rose	"
Defiance [berland		Watt	"
D. of Northum-		——	"
*Eliza Stewart	444	Miller	Gribble, Hughesdo
*Prathamoon	330	Milner	[Co.
Abet Rahman	750	Logrin	Dir M Rustomjee &
Franjee Courajee	950	Fraser	" [Co.
*Anne Jane	379	Rugby	Fox, Rawson & Co
Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	"
*Blakely		——	Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bibby		Sapse	"
Mermaid		Grosvenor	A. A. de Melo
City of Derry [to	413	Roberts	Jamieson & Haw.
Princess Charlot-	515	Nash	B. H. & Co.
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
Fusan	411	Greig	Dallas & Co [Co
*John Tomkinson	380	Hutchinson	A. & D. Fordon &
Portarlington		McCarthy	F. Leighton & Co
*Hyzem	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Commodore	600	Ryan	H. Rustomjee & Co
Vansittart		Lemon	"
		AMERICAN.	
Cynthia		Johnson	Russell & Co.
*Delhi		Crocker	"
*Lotus		Endicott	"
Nimrod		Hepburn	"
Venice		Perit	"
Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co
Lucania		Barker	"
		DITTO.	
Middleburg	380	Sandenberg	Beyeermann & Co
		PORTUGUESE.	
Lucano		Chyal	J. A. Mercer
G. Washington		Manning	Russell & Co.

P. & O. S. S. Co. Up. For Freight to Bombay. Charter, Freight for London.

At Whampoa.

On the 15th and 16th inst., we received the *Madras Examiner* of 5, 9th, and the *Penang Gazette* of 21st, 28th of August; and late yesterday Calcutta papers of July 31, the *Bombay U. S. Gazette* from 6th to the 17th of August; the *Delhi Gazette* of July 21, the *Malta* Times of June 15th and the *London* Colonial Gazette of the 9th and 30th of June, reached us; but we have not had time to look through the last-received papers.

DEFIANCE'S LETTER BAG.

We consider the public proceedings of the Hongkong government, with reference to this *Defiance's* letter bag, as a case of unprofitered hardship to the British merchants resident in Macao. That a ship's letter bag should be landed in Macao, and the *chief* clerk in h. m.'s superintendent's office not have authority to open it, but must send it, whenever an opportunity may offer, over to Hongkong, a distance of 40 miles, to the N.E. of Macao, appears to us to be supremely ridiculous, unaccountably absurd.

On the subject of the immediate delivery of merchant's letters, we would very respectfully draw the attention of the deputy-governor of Hongkong, to the following passage in h. m.'s plenipotentiary's notification of the 12th of August.

"Sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions *with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes and to promote the prosperity and well being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all h. m's. subjects, and other foreigners* (as far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings) *at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the Europe of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions submitted to him.*"

We certainly are of opinion, that if sir Henry were in Macao, he would order such arrangement to be forthwith adopted as should remove the complaints of the merchants, of what almost looks like wanton delays in the delivery of their letters.

We have not heard any intelligence of importance from Canton since our last publication. Some of the new teas have arrived, been purchased, and shipped.

It has been reported some days that official despatches have been received in Canton of the fall of Ningpo to the British arms.

The edicts which inform us of the disgrace of officers for neglect of duty, and of the banishment of *Lin* and *Tung* to *Eli*, are not altogether undeserving of serious attention; the report of the effects of the typhoon of the 21st of July is not very far from the truth; and we long ago observed that the Chinese would attribute such a visitation to a particular interposition of providence in their favour.

AMOY.—Our news from Amoy is as recent as the 7th inst.; every thing and every body were quiet except the ladrones; supplies of all kinds were abundant and moderate in price; the troops and crews were in excellent health; only one Chinese officer had returned, who had taken up his station close to *Amoy*, but he said he would not have any thing to do either with his own countrymen or the English. Several of the principal merchants had waited on captain Smith, of h. m.'s ship Druid, to invite him to live among them on shore, to protect them from the ladrones, and to establish a police force; and the supplicants, that as now they have not any mandarins, let captain Smith come and rule over us.

On sunday, the 3rd inst., the pinnace of the Druid had rather a doubtful affair. About 7 a. m. four large ladrone boats were seen firing at a junk under sail, two or three miles distant; the pinnace, commanded by mr Need, mate, was immediately sent in shore; h. m.'s brig Algerine also got under weight; after the pinnace had chased for a considerable distance and was gaining on the ladrones the latter ran into a small creek in one of the six islands which are between Chapel island and the anchorage; the pinnace followed, but on entering the creek grounded on a rock, and while in the act of getting off, the ladrones came out in three boats with large guns on board; the pinnace immediately opened and kept up a well-directed fire, which obliged the ladrones to retreat; they then ran two of their boats on the beach, and one stuck on a rock; after they had had many killed, they took to the water; some were drowned, and those who did escape fell into the hands of the natives who were waiting on the beach with bamboos, *and they licked them!* those who they did not kill lost their tails:—a great many were left dead on the beach, and the two boats were destroyed. Mr. Need then proceeded to the boat on the rock, for the purpose of getting the large guns; he was in the act of stepping into her when she at once blew up in three places, and every one in the pinnace was hurt except mr. Need, four most dangerously and six very severely. Mr. Need and one man got the boat under sail, and managed to get off to the Algerine, which vessel could not get near them on account of the rocks.

On the 5th inst. some more ladrone boats were seen, and the Druid's boats were sent after them; they captured one boat, which had been run on shore; one Chinese was killed; but the people, when the ladrones landed, got hold of three of them, and took them to the Druid. The next day they were put into a Chinese boat, and towed to the town of Amoy, where they were publicly flogged and their tails docked; when they were turned adrift, their own countrymen stowed them into the water, and it is supposed they were all killed.

Lieut Mason, late of the Algerine, arrived in Macao on the 12th inst.; he has invalided, and lieut. Bynan, first of the Druid, gets the command of the Algerine.

The ladrones are not deserving of the least pity, for they commit unheard of and unutterable cruelties on their own countrymen, when they succeed in capturing their trading or fishing vessels.

As the editor of the Canton Press has repeated his question—probably feeling like the Irishman, that he's never at peace but when he's at war—'*are we or are we not at war with the Chinese*'—we will venture to answer it ourselves, in the following words: *England is at war with China*: but in the manner which we shall explain our answer, we think our explanation will be to every body's satisfaction, is more than doubtful.

The provincial city of Canton, and its immediate dependencies, if not the whole province, should be considered as the captives of our bow and spear; this is not now the time to remark on the terms granted on the 27th of May, those terms have been guaranteed by h. m.'s plenipotentiary; and with reference to the ratification—or whatever it may be termed—by the emperor of the terms of the 27 of May, and the repairing of old forts and building new ones, &c., we beg to refer the editor of the *Canton Press* to his own *extra* of July 7th; and further, on the same subject and on the reopening of the British trade, we beg to refer him to our translation of *Yihshan's proclamation*, dated July 16, and published in the C. R. of August 3rd.

Without laying too much stress on these documents, we do not understand why the C.P., having them before his eyes, should aver that the "*port of Canton remains open to neutrals to the great disadvantage of the British merchants.*"

What does the C.P. mean, and what would he have? does he mean to imply that the port of Canton is shut against British merchants? or would he have the port closed against neutrals for the advantage of British merchants? for he talks so vaguely that either question may be asked.

For ourselves, we have never contended that British merchants *are not 'under great disadvantages:'* on this subject we beg to refer our readers to the supplement to the Register of September 7: in which paper we said—"we repeat our opinion that the English merchants may reside with perfect safety from any violence to life and property in Canton, although comfortless and unprofitable enough such a residence may be."

Neither do we see any inconsistency in pointing to the list of ships at Whampoa, and to the residence of four five English gentlemen in Canton, as a proof that British merchants can and do conduct their trade in Canton at the present time; and as to the '*British merchants, no longer deeming themselves safe in Canton, left it*,'—when captain Nias's squadron entered the river what does that fact prove but that those British merchants, like others, have exclaimed *sauve qui peut*: it was *their* departure that *alarmed the Chinese* and induced them to recommence their emigrations; for when *they* saw the British merchants leave, they concluded they must have been in possession of the intentions of h. m.'s officers; and that those intentions were *hostile to the city of Canton*; and as to the safety of neutrals, in the very improbable event at present of an attack by the Chinese government—but what and whom are they to attack, the river being clear of h. m.'s ships,—the merchantmen and merchants?—to this question we confidently reply,—*never!*—what safety would they, neutrals, find?—Were neutrals safe in Canton on the 21st of May? was not the U. S.'s merchantship Morrison's boat attacked by the military, with her flag flying and a writing in the Chinese language, setting forth who she was, what they were, exposed to public view? were not two U. S.'s merchants obliged to *bribe* their way out, to escape at the eleventh hour? and did not another surrender himself to the hongmerchants for protection? away then, with such nonsense, that British merchants cannot, if they please, conduct their business in Canton: and as to the *disadvantages* of such trade conducted under such circumstances, we presume to think that the *advantages* will always accompany capital and credit. Would the editor of the C. P. have the port strictly blockaded? why dont he speak out, and advise the measure, supposed, as he is so well able to support it by such conclusive arguments and his fragile reasoning as are peculiarly his own.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed on the manner in which sir Gordon Bremer's blockade was enforced last year, we presume that the officers now in charge of the honour and interests of their country are the best judges when and where a blockade of a Chinese port or ports is to be established.

Would a blockade be beneficial to the greatest, the most prominent British mercantile and shipping interests now represented in China?—we think not; and if the editor of the C. P. cannot satisfactorily answer this question, he is guilty of a dereliction of duty, as the editor of an English paper, in advocating measures tending to deteriorate those interests.

The editor of the C P has a most singular way of reasoning; we will venture to say that no one will accuse us of inconsistency in what we said last week about his list of ships but himself: he sets out with a position that "British merchants cannot without great risk, transact their business in Canton";—and although 12 ships belonging to different agents are now at Whampoa, and 4 or 5 Englishmen in Canton—these facts, he says, do not invalidate his position; now we think they not only weaken, but entirely disprove his position. We do not suppose the British merchants retire from Canton through fear; it is more probable that they hold off by reason of the stagnant state of the Canton market; but as English constituents at home and elsewhere, continue to consign ships and cargoes to China, despite the advice of lord Palmerston, it is clearly the duty of the resident agents to do the best they can—though bad may be that best—for their constituents; and the editor forgets that neutrals were warned by us

m.'s plenipotentiary, as well as the British merchants, not to put themselves in the power of the Chinese.

In the event of hostilities, to be begun by the British—which we do not think at all likely to happen in this province—time will show—the merchant-ships would have timely warning to leave the river.

The wanderings of the rest of the leader in the C. P. of saturday last are too vague and vestigious to be trac-able; yet he allows the English merchants have not been personally annoyed: not even threatened: that they "have been able peaceably to carry on their trade:" on what circumstances, then, are all his reverses founded.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir—To "*Mere's nose*" generally, may be applied the Spanish proverb "*peor es nada*."

I should not, therefore have again troubled you about mr. Coolidge, had he confined himself to a plain denial of having been engaged, directly or indirectly, in supplying the Chinese with arms, which, however, he has not thought fit to do; his assertion and accompanying certificates, concerning Mingqua, whose name I never mentioned!

I did not pretend to have made any "discovery"; but in reference to mr. Matheson's vicarious defence of mr. Coolidge, I thought it proper to repeat exactly what captain Graham had stated. It seems that mr. Coolidge and Mingqua deny the truth of the "story"; indeed captain Graham is left in a sad minority, for in addition to the direct evidence of the two parties themselves in their own favor, we have the collateral testimony of mr. Matheson, who has asked one, and mr. Morss who has been at the trouble of questioning the other; and like Dogberry's witnesses; "forsooth, they are both in a tale."

If all this evidence be inconclusive to sceptical minds, it should at any rate be remembered that one of the parties has recently had solid reasons for estimating at a high standard the value of his own state ments in his own favor.

Meanwhile, however, as captain Graham had no apparent reason for inventing so very singular a scandal, and as the longer-tailed are not usually such wags as to indulge in the amusement of "hoaxing," the affair seems likely, in the absence of Graham, to remain a mystery, or as mr. Coolidge more classically describes it "a mere's nest."

I do not profess myself to know more of either of the three individuals named, mr. Coolidge, mr. Mingqua, or mr. Graham, than every one else on the spot; and have no wish to offer any opinion of my own as to the credit which, from experience, the public may think fit to place on their several statements.

Y m's obedient'y,

Macao, 17th Oct. 1841. George T. Braine.

Mr. Braine's second letter requires no remark from us.

Translations.—*Peking Gazette.*

Yen Pikkeou, governor general of Fuhkien and Chekiang kneeling reports and begs for the imperial [illegible]

I having p[illegible]nted the Chekeang general, *Ye Poeyun*, to inquire into and to explain respecting the [illegible] of Seaughan been district in the *fou* of Ning[illegible] at the time the barbarian ships were cruising here; and also with reference to the state of affairs of the important entrances of *Shikfoo* and *Chenshan*, which the military guard ought to be increased. I have examined and found that the commandant of *Tarchow*, in the past year collected 200 district troops, and sent them forward to protect *Shikfoo*; afterward they were recalled. It is now right to order 200 troops and sent them to protect these places.

Now the newly appointed *footsung*, of *Tarchow*, *Kingtsun*, says the said troops do not exceed the usual complement of a *hai'e's* command, and to distribute them among and protect all the military stations &c to provide for the protection of *Shikfoo* and *Chenshan*, is difficult: these facts have been submitted to me in a petition from the *futuh*, *Poeyun*. Now the district troops amount to upwards of 7 hundred; this is comparatively a large number; and although they are detached to guard the several military stations, how is it that all contingencies cannot provided for!—it all arises from the said officer (Kingtsun) desiring to guard the boundaries, & listening to the hasty talk of other men; he has mis-employed the troops destined for the most important services, and has dared to disobey the regulations of the army—which certainly evinces great laxity and deception, and the consequences are not trifling.

Further, *Lee Pingheng* on the retiring *tsungpoo* officer *Yuising* was deputed to all the military stations [illegible] water near the shore. But the said officer's disposition is dissipated and he is addicted to idleness and at no time did he ever make a tour of personal inspection, but whenever he made official reports he selected and he sent colonel *Ching Peenh* to examine, and he was likewise dilatory. Now the said *footsung* has petitioned that these officers be suspended, as they have glossed over their reports and management, in the hope that they would escape their deserts.

These circumstances having come before me, the governor, I consider that at this time we are engaged in attacking and exterminating the rebellious foreigners; and that our complete dependence is on our valiant and pinched soldiers venturing their lives—then, instead, I should report their meritorious deeds. The said officers, indulging in idleness, public affairs must surely have been impeded by their conduct. It is, therefore, right that I should request the imperial will, that *Kingtsun*, and *Lee Pingheng* be deprived of their rank, that the articles of war may be held in dread.—A respectful report.

The imperial will has been received:—it is *recorded*. 5 moon, 16 day (July 4).

Lin,

The ex-Viceroy and Governor General.

The following imperial edict has been received.

Our dynasty—or government—established the army that it might be diligently exercised in tactics and our military strength ready, prepared, and forewarned against all unexpected emergencies. The governors-general of provinces are especially invested with the office of general control, and most sincerely should acknowledge the truth at all times in heading and controlling the troops, and in devoting increased attention to constantly exercising them; and thus teach and cause the courageous to know their duty to their country; and then, should the outer seas suddenly become disturbed, how will they not be able to repulse and to break down the strength of their enemies, and forthwith report victories!

In the 12th year of Taookwang (1832) *Le* was the governor of the two Kwang provinces, and *Lew*, the *futuh* (general) &c on account of their management of the affairs of the army, the troops at that time became weak & inefficient, & not the slightest care was taken in guarding (against danger): they have already been sent to defend the frontier (i. e.—they have been banished).

Formerly, *Tang Tingching* was appointed to the office of governor-general of the two Kwang provinces; and he held the trust for many years; but he was careless and indolent, and carried away by the stream of circumstances, and did not exert himself to guarding against danger; and he caused a useless expenditure of money in the way he exercised the troops: none of it was honestly disbursed; thus the troops of the provincial city became *effeminate* and timorous, and utterly incompetent for their duty, and all were sunk into a race of cowardly blackguards.

After the affair of the *tiger's gate*, the barbarian banditti were allowed to trade;—thinking on I consider it deserving of extreme indignation.

Lin, was sent to aid the governor, and I had expectally appointed him imperial commissioner, and then invested him with the government of the two *Kiang* provinces to control, protect guard, and manage the affairs of the province of Canton, and I afterwards confirmed him in the office of governor, and to assume the control of the whole provincial army; and as he was already well acquainted with the deeply-dyed bad habits of the soldiery, it was particularly his duty to instruct and direct them in all instances, and with increased diligence to have constantly exercised them.

As to the affairs of the English barbarians, he also should have combined benevolence, and dignified majesty and severity, and to obtain his end, he should have selected and managed them; but in managing affairs, he has proved himself to be without ability in perfectly managing well, and he has utterly failed in the special duty entrusted to him.

Tang Tingcheng has been already deprived of his official rank; I order that *Lin Tsehsu* be degraded to and hold an office to the 4th rank; and as a heaven punishment, that Leeh be sent to *Eli*, that to exert their lives to atone for their crimes by meritorious deeds.

Forward immediately all the reports from Canton to Pe-king and all the instances of laxity and error given in to commanders of the military affairs—as a warning to others. *Respect this.* 5 moon, 10 day (July 4).

The following imperial edict has been received.

Yikshan and his colleagues have reported concerning the provincial city of Canton province, and the manifestations of the favour of the gods, and that votive tablets be offered—(as a thanksgiving).

It is authenticated in the report that at that time the English barbarians were causing disturbances, and had approached near the city walls, and had opened their fire on Tweeve hill; when the goddess *Kwanyin* manifested her divine power in the sight of all the people, by extinguishing the rockets; a storm of thunder and rain immediately followed, darting down and exterminating very many native traitors and barbarian banditti; the barbarians were in the greatest fear.

At present the disturbances on the ocean being ended the city has resumed its quiet, the country being guarded and the people protected—by the influence of the goddess *Kwanyin*.

I, the emperor, looking up each for the favour of the gods, and am moved by the most respectful gratitude. I order that votive tablets, inscribed by my own hand, be sent to and respectfully received by *Yikshan* and his colleagues, and be reverently sent to the temples, & be there suspended with the profoundest reverence, in answering gratitude for the protection of the goddess. *Respect this.*—6 moon, 10 day, (July 27th.)

The Typhoons.

The following imperial edict has been received.

Yikshan and his colleagues have reported that the ocean has been agitated by typhoons, and the public offices and landing places of the English barbarians entirely destroyed, and one ship wrecked.

By the report it is authenticated that on the 8th day of 6th moon (July 21) between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. a typhoon commenced which forced the waves to run mountains high, and at the same time torrents of rain descended. The large and small barbarian vessels anchored in *Tseenshahe* (the Typa) were sunk by the waves, and the great and small flower-boats belonging to native traitors, were either entirely destroyed, or driven out to sea; of those that have escaped, large and small, the number exceeds forty. The masts of all the ships were carried away, and of the barbarian banditti and native traitors the number drowned exceeds calculation; all the tents and mat-sheds were blown away by the wind, none were saved. The new brick landing places were swept clean away, and nothing left but an empty space, and the sea was covered with floating corpses. Such is the report.

I, the emperor having turned over & looked at the rest, feel most grateful for heaven's favours; but while thus rejoicing in happiness, I should also entertain a wholesome dread of heaven's awful majesty—(*rejoice with trembling*). The cup of the iniquities of the said barbarians is full; their disorderly and illegal conduct has destroyed the people; long and much have they travelled in unrighteous paths; but at last they must bow their heads to heaven's extermination. All this has been recorded by secret silent, influences the intelligent gods and and protect in silence. The murderous influences are swept clean away, and the boundaries of ocean are established in quiet. It is proper that we should with sincerity burn incense, to offer up our righteous thoughts. I order *Yikshan* and his colleagues to go in person to all the temples and reverently announce my thanksgivings, and on the 20th day of the moon to fast and sleep within the city; and on the 30th day to perform all the ceremonies in the different temples. I further order the *Tsoosangling*, to reverently attend to all the preparations. *Respect this.* 7th moon—5th day (August 21)—*By J. R. ap C. R.*

MARRIED.—On Monday the 16th [illegible] at the Rectory of A. A. Hayle, Esq., by the Revd. [illegible] Bingham, John Hopkins, Esq. of Abbey H[illegible] Cambridge, England, to Miss Susan Matilda [illegible] daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Ph[illegible] plus U. S. A.

Edited Printed and Published by J[illegible] at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 14. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1841. NO. 43.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Rose, has a considerable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. Gonsalves commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Captain Gonsalves. A. A. de MELLO
Macao, 25th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON

Direct from Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A 1 406 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE well known Clipper RED ROVER, Captain Webster, to sail the end of October. For freight &c apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Tarson, will have an early despatch. For freight apply to HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND

THE Fine Fast Sailing Ship NIMROD, Captain Manning now in Macao Roads &c. ready to receive cargo. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA

THE Clipper COWASJEE FAMILY, Captain Lorman, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "ROBROY," Captain Aon, will sail early in November. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 11th October, 1841

FOR LONDON.

THE "QUEEN STEWART" captain MILLAR now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to GRIMBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, can receive goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per ton per month, and no Sunday included in delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, can receive goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per ton per month and no Sunday included in delivery.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR BOMBAY

THE CALEDONIA, captain Smith, will take freight. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jr. Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 366 tons, J. A. Benson, commander. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark "SARA QUEEN," captain C. R. SMITH, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 13th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to BELL & Co.
Macao, 6th Sept. 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship COROMANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch; for passage apply to Captain RYAN on board at Whampoa or to H. LUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A 1 fast sailing new built JOHN TOMKINSON, can go to Havannah. Apply to A. & D. FORDRUNJEE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office will be held at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the ensuing 26th of Nov. ber at the Office of JARDINE MATHESON & Co. The General Agents.
Macao, 25th October, 1841

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese language: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery.
This work contains 13,000 different characters and can be made use of in a method to learn the Chinese characters as well as dictionaries.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price, $ 6 a copy.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st, contains an Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1842—on a Single Sheet price per Sheet 1 Sp. Dos. Apply to the Canton Register Office.

BENTEEN & SIMMONDS, have on hand and for sale a choice selection of opera viz. Lisbon wine in 1/2 cases, Vinho Tinto 1/2 do. Madeira in 1/2 do. Champagne in 3 dozen cases, Porter V. gar, Jams and Jellies, Pickles, Bottled Fruits, Sauces, Preserved Meats, Soups, Curry Powder, Splitted Salt Beef in 1/2 Barrels, Do do. do in 1/2 do. Tongues in 1/2 do. Herrings, Filberts, Almonds, Raisins, Mustard, Water Crackers, Cakes Biscuit in tins, Champagne Cider, Sauce of Hermage, Kiss of Tongues and Soup's, Do of Salmon Do of Mackerel, Smoked Ham &c

BENTEEN & SIMMONDS have also on hand a quantity of Perfumery just landed from the retail house of Rigge and Hoe SQUARE of Bond Street. Bottles of Lavender, Bottles of Roses, Rose Pomatum, Essence of Jasmin, Do. of Rosemarie, Do. of Marshale, Do. of Concentrated Lavender, Russia Oil, Rose's Grease, Perfumed Cards, Bath Hats, Cutlery, Brushes, Razors, Perfumes, Silver plated razors of various kinds. Corporal's razors &c.
Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

FOR SALE.—Sperm, Oil, and Wax. Sperm of all Sizes, Blocks of Sperm, Hooks and Tiers, Anchors of Sperm from one to twelve hundred weight, Chain Cables, Rigging Chains, Boat Chains, Rope, Wires, Assorted Gin Champagne, Pickles, Sauces &c. Wines and Pilot Bread Vinegar, Bitter Flower, Best Pale Grocers and English Cotton Twine, Hamburgh Line, Brooms, Soap and other provisions &c.
Apply on board the bark CALCUTTA or the Tyro to the captain or to TOWNSEND, Jr.
Macao, Oct. 25th 1841.
N. B.—Sails made to order.

NOTICE.—The under signed have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of Jones D Sword & Co.
JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN S. TROTT.
May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Press with all its furniture

Two cases of Sampan cotton, and one dollar, two do of long primer roman and an italics, one case pica roman, and an italics, one case of round black half inch flowers &c Apply at the Canton Register Office

NOTICE.—P. J. Marqual begs to intimate to the Public that between the 22nd and 29th Instant (of which due notice will be given) he will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. at his late residence "Campo de Sta. Francisco"
N. B. The sale is postponed until further notice.
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—E. I. Company Bills on Bengal, at 60 days sight, Bills on Banco Destinos & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to
6th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements to the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the copy of the advertisement.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise has received in double wainted Godowns, 69 Queen's Road, on direct rates. Apply to
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also an assortment of Chinese sparkling Champagne, Marsachian, English Cotton, and English and Welsh Cordage. Apply to
Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—Newton Cordial Company & Co's. Fine Old London Particular Madeira in Wood and Bottle, just received per "Fame" Apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of assorted, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches also Bamboo Spars 6 and 4 inch. Apply to
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.
Also
Spars 27 to 30 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" 50 to 60 " 11 to 20 "
Daily cup and tiffin Wheels. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
Gun-al Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao 29th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lucas" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 10th, 1841. A. M. Peters.

NOTICE.

Persons to James Innes, Esquire, executor of William Jardine, Esq., late of Portugal, James Matheson, Esq. and Alexander Matheson, Esq., late of Canton, have been appointed Executors in the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Innes, Fletcher & Co., in China, on behalf of the executors.
ALEXANDER MATHESON.
Macao, 10th August, 1841

WANTED a Gentleman to a vessel. Apply man on board or on shore to go to England.—Inquire in the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1,000 Bns: very superior Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavoured pale French Brandy, in every of every dozen, fifty years old, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lemon Bitter, Epsom Pilots of white glass and black coloured Pedal 18, Turpentine English and Russian Caviar, 60 dozen Champagne, Rhenish, Lunar Claret, Pineapple wine Gooseberry, Berlin Gloves a few rough most Pieces &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY THE 28TH INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public that he will sell on his Premises, by Public Auction, a beautiful collection of Parisian and English goods, consisting of:—Ladies' Cotton Stockings Work Boxes, Shawls, Lace Patterns and Lace Veils, Simple Caps, Elastic Braces, Organs; Perfumery, in bottles and Mixed Pipes, Vin Fleurs and St Julien, Champagne Olive Oil, Brandy Fruits; Preserved Almonds, Pickles, Sardines Vermicelli and Macaroni; a case of Hats &c. &c.

Purchasers will appear in Auction Hong Hills, and the whole will be exposed for inspection on the 27th instant, in the Auction Room, adjoining the Albion Hotel.

Macao, 15th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

JOHN SMITH respectfully begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, FURNITURE and EFFECTS of Jean Hibbertson Esq. about to leave China, and at the same will be put up and sold without reserve, a great desirable quantity of OILMAN'S STORES and FRESH PROVISIONS, ex "Albion" and other late arrivals.

Macao, 25th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OILMAN'S STORES, just landed EX "FOAM"

Macao, 25th October, 1841.

PAINT OIL, and TURPENTINE for sale by JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Sheeting and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry Port Gin, Brandy, Champagne Beer
Strongest Rough Brooms and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Wheats and Raisins.
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.
At the Cutlery of Cole Rope and Grape Shot.
Friends of the above &c JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Brandy 10 years Apply to at Gambon to B. DE LEMOS.

FOR SALE.—Sherry in Hhds and quarter casks—Imported by ROBERTS & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT

Macao, 29th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Bees and Pease in Barrels Rough Prince Spring, of 20 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st Nov. 1841.

CHINA.

Second report of the Medical Missionary Society in China from the Chinese Repository, August 1841.

Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Canton in 1839–40. By W. Lockhart

(Concluded from the No 41, page 163.)

During the north city campaign, and especially at its commencement, a great rush of people collected in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, in spite of the rain that prevailed for a good deal, rendering destruction of life uncertain that taken place, and in a few hours, one or both eyes were lost; still where the disease was recent, although very severe, it was in most cases speedily relieved. The plan of treatment adopted was that which is most generally followed; namely, using the strong solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to an ounce of water). This was dropped into the eye, thirteen times applied to the conjunctiva, and entire perspiration administered. The strong solution was applied daily for three or four days, and then changed for one of 5 grains and upwards. Fresh blisters were applied after the first two or three. The success of this practice was up to the opinion of everything, and in no case that can be recommended, did loss of the eye, or damage of sighting ability occur, when the case had been fairly under treatment. And it should appear, as the result of the report, that at Canton, the delay on the part of patients was much more beneficial in preserving the eyes, than that from which have been earlier the more unfavourable. Consider this great fall in a great or small, and on the population being a concentration of the complaint, or other circumstances. This state of circumstances of the population, contrasted in contrast of some natural peculiarities, particularly have spoken of, but still more frequently, as in no instance was opening of the natural lens seen. In these not appear that patients affected with granular lids, when have completely lifted, but constant pain and lachrymation are produced and the sight materially injured by the degree of opacity of the cornea which almost constantly accompanies this affection. The application of nitrate of silver, or sulphate of copper, and other remedies were useful in retarding the irritation of the organ, and in making them or lost of the opacity of the cornea.

In case such as of those in question here, that of all the Chinese who came to the hospital (and they were not few) and of others seen in various parts of the island, not one among them had lost of the natural eye. Some were that so much compromised as others, but the question of numbering the first during the growth, is universal at Canton, while at Canton and Macao many women have their feet completely free, and of natural size. Though several females came to the hospital affected with inflammatory diseases, and with ulcers of the leg only, in one or two instances that there were one which or other diseases apparently caused by the compression of the feet, and the forced distortion of the tissues. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty, how far this practice is injurious to health; but it would appear from the observations of numerous instances among different classes of society, both in children and adults that it does not cause as much injury as might be expected from the severe treatment which the feet are subjected to infancy. They frequently have walking to the same country, among healthy women, though having their feet very small, were seen walking about with confidence & not apparently suffering from any pain in the feet whatever. others also have walked several miles to the hospital, and have had to return home the same day, or but have also to be no disease presented.

It is ever interesting to observe the effect on health, which are caused by the habits and customs of a people, and this is one not unknowing of some attention, to more intimate acquaintance with the Chinese individual. And tortuous to this treatment of the feet would appear to be, and naughty as one in consequence, it is perhaps on the whole not much injurious to health and comfort. There are the practices followed by fashion on the female sex to procure natives.

The list of diseases is not entirely without interest in its relation to social state. It shows that intermittent fever prevails to a considerable extent among the natives of Canton and the neighboring districts, also that some of the diseases of the eye are very frequently met with; but it is at the same time evident, that the hospital was not open to the admission of patients for a sufficient length of time, to afford any certain data, on which fully to rely; neither to the amount of the population in these districts, no account is ascertained as to show the relative amount in that and other localities in China. However, as other openings occur and fresh stations of the variety and best-adapted more interesting facts regarding the exact state of health among the people may be secured, especially if longer sojourns at any place be afforded than was the case at Tinghai. And, though the trial of the society's operations at Canton, was short and imperfect, there can be little doubt, that the step which was taken, in a setting one of the six opens there, was well advised, and shows the advantage of at once occupying every new station that may be practicable; since by endeavoring to adumbrate on the point, and to remove the diseases to which they are exposed, much can be done among the people for their individual benefit, a better insight obtained into their manners and customs, and a more kind influence obtained over their minds.

We do respectfully the register of cases appended to the above report, from September 23d, 1840, to February 20th, 1841, as it cannot be of much interest to the general reader; the total number of patients, between the above dates, was 2002.

Notes on the U. S. of North America, during a phrenological visit in 1839–40–41. By George Combe. 3 vols.

Amongst illustrative of American deference to the people are some remarks headed

HOW TO MANAGE THE PEOPLE.

The American people may be led by persuasion or good reason, and not but they will not be driven. In 1812, previously to the declaration of war against England, the crew of Philadelphia seized the rudder of a British ship lying at the wharf, to prevent her from sailing, there being at that time no legal authority for detaining her. Mr. ——, a highly respectable and well known citizen, met them passing the rudder through the streets in triumph; he joined them, and heard the rope and shouted with the rest. They proceeded to go and break the rudder of the British vessel. He went with them; and when they came opposite to the house, he addressed them, as of the last never heard a the proposal to break the rudder, and said, "Now, my brave lads, let us give them three cheers, to show that we are not afraid of the British, and be off." He shouted manfully, and they all joined. At the close of the last cheer, he got the rudder, "Off to the first house" and said to the mob in the street as roughly that no old, had time to suggest or do any thing else. Arrived at the first house, he said, "Let us give three cheers for Ann Jane, up the hill to the third house." "Ann Jane for ever!" "Hurrah! hurrah!" The key of the rudder was obtained, and the house taken up. Three cheers were given for Ann Jane, "Hurrah!" and were shouted, and a bed put by has without injury, and all dispersed in a moment. As the whole proceeding had been filled, Mr. —— dined quietly in the city, and desired the engineer to send me to the Steamboat for the ship in his night. Behold me, gentlemen, and when the next time, he has made the Steamboat on the voyage to England.

Another member of the same gentlemen is equally characteristic of the "way to manage the people." Between Walnut and Spruce Streets lay a piece of ground named the Parson's Field, on which place the strangers, Intermingle to it had long been predominant; but it contained some graves and monuments contained by railings. There were some houses in it, and in of every, distributed city in the city, there were, and contained, and in the heart of the city; but every proposal to old inquire the was resented by the public sentiment, although no living person could be found who was interested in any of them. Mr. —— suggested to a mobbie rather to carry off the monuments quietly and by show doctors, at dead of night. In the course of two years, they all disappeared mysteriously, nobody knew how. The mob followed, Nobody mentioned; the mob entered the change so it it was remarked. He inquired more quietly of mobbie to find the parsons over the graves. There was remarked, in less than three years without any authority whatever, a change which the collected and questions had in vain solicited permission to accomplish. The overall being reduced to a mode, the over corporation without any hesitation voted money to enclose it with a handsome rail, to plant it, and to furnish it with gravel walks. In a near Washington Square; one of the greatest ornaments, and a great benefit to the city.

We had marked many passages for extract but find we have already indulged too much. The effect of the work is to inspire faith in the permanence and beneficial influence of the free states institutions of the Union; a faith which seems to have grown up also publicly in the author's mind, distinguishing the mighty apprehensions prepared by the short-sighted about atmosphere of Edinburgh. And not to pass on such a number, we repeat that our Cousin's Notes will be found beyond all question the best general work that has yet been published on the United States.—London Colonial Gazette, June 16.

SINGAPORE.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—In our number of 24th July last, we published an official statement of the revenue and expenditure of Singapore for the year 1840–41, and we are now enabled to lay before our readers an abstract statement of the same nature, including the whole three stations in the straits, and in which the revenue and charges appertaining to each are stated separately. The abstract winds up with a very startling item in the shape of a deficit amounting to within a trifle of 3 lakhs of rupees, but this, it will be observed, is effected by debiting the establishments with the entire charges both for the troops and marine, with not which the revenue would be adequate to meet all the charges of the civil administration within a very few thousand rupees, as will be seen from the following analysis of the statement; namely:

REVENUE.

Penang,	Rs	177 390
Singapore,	"	346 146
Malacca,	"	60 817
Total Co's Rs		576 386

EXPENDITURE.

		Civil Estab.	Troops	Contrib.
Penang	Co Rs	232 347	87 816	98 499
Singapore,	"	315 794	171 260	55 097
Malacca,	"	149 815	135 196	11 955
Total Co Rs		697 956	[illegible]	95 161

It thus appears that the combined charges for the troops and contribs amount to Co's Rs 779,874, or about 20 000 Co's Rs short of the alleged deficit, computing according to the statement, to Co's Rs 799 973 and that the revenue only falls about the same sum short of the total annual disbursement for the civil establishment, forming the item under the head of local charges in the figured statement below, and which includes all the charges attendant upon the judicial establishments at the three places, the expenses of the steamer Diana &c.

The convict force amounting to 1 1000 on the 30th April 1841, was distributed in the following manner, namely:—

Penang	593
Singapore	1153
Malacca	168
Total	1910 Convicts

The amount of revenue set down in the abstract, the sum of rupees thirty lakhs, the government share and Tolls collected at each of the three stations, and deduct the charges for the expenditure of the police force, the expenditure of supply &c. of which is contained in Act 13 of 1839 respecting statements are published annually.—Singapore Free Press, Oct. 14.

LONDON.

Modern dress, as it affects the morals and the means of the community.

Few persons seem to consider how much dress affects the morals of the community. The dup of the subject is commonly by ministers not instructed by the dress of being discussed superior to their flocks. This desire is one not only prompted by vanity but a wish to mingle in certain persons, stamps, unless a respectable, they would not obtain admission. What results the mingling in this large one of common one and [illegible] Does her or young lad her to self-consider? We see the job out of the liberty of the subject of the rights of [illegible] the entire legislature attempt, though our Constitution and local constitutions upon dress to work well, and some portion of them to be modified or revised, we dare not [illegible] or hour, upon where rulings are [illegible] Edward 11th reign to the

[illegible] "The [illegible] Lords of [illegible] Sultan, and their [illegible] commands." There is evidence in this Ten [illegible] their protection influence by decorating their [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The only papers we have received during the week are the *Madras Examiner* of the 16th and 19th of August with the Overland mail of July 5.

Our last dates from Whampoa, 23d inst., state that all is quiet, and teas are being regularly shipped.

Captain Chine, h. m's 28th or Cameronians, chief magistrate, has been very active in seizing and imprisoning the gamblers in the bazar, some of whom, it is said are not Chinese. It is reported that his worship is determined to quash all the low gambling dens; which, we fear, may be found a tiresome, difficult task.

Our readers will be amused at the suggestions of a London paper on the dress of gentlemen; one or two of the suggestions are favorable enough: the wearing of dressed buckskin or lower garments and patent leather boots.

A story goes that a very expensive ordered several pair of boots of the celebrated Hoby; when they were sent home, he forthwith caused his lags to fit that pair which most took his fancy; but a long walk to the city on a rainy day soon destroyed the hopes of the "well-booted Greek:" He went the next in a great rage to Hoby, and complained of having been imposed upon. 'Where and how did you wear these boots?' asked the most celebrated man in St. James' street. 'I walked in them to the city yesterday.' '*Walked in them*,' screamed Hoby, with a look of *stony horror*; 'why, sir, these boots are your *carriole boots*.

We have heard that the *Nemesis*, when seeking for fuel, had several rencontres with some outposts and encampments in Fokien; she is at present, we are told, stationed off Buffalo's nose.

The Phlegethon has severely chastised the people of the district near *Kotow* point, who treacherously murdered *six*, Wainwright, chief-mate, and one lascar of the brig *Lyra*; but it appears there must have been great want of caution in the party venturing on shore unarmed *in an enemy's country*.

It is reported that the emperor of China is dead. Should the report be justified by the event, *Tawkwang* will have been gathered to his fathers after a disturbed, unhappy, and unprosperous reign of nearly 33 years and in the 60th of his age.

There are, we think, two sons by the late emperor, you'ns now about 18 years old. There can be no dispute as to the succession, for the reigning emperor always nominates his successor, in or out of his own family pro bonum, and the name is deposited in a casket, which is afterwards sealed up and kept in a crypt.

It is probable there will be a regency: but if Tawkwang be really dead, may not the Manchow dynasty be considered as ended?

The personal character of the present emperor is much better than that of his father, but the lofty title which he chose for his reign, *Tawkwang*, "the glory of reason," has hardly been supported. The most disgraceful act of his administration was the murder, in large, of the Mahometan Tartar prince, Ishmaelite, who had surrendered himself in reliance on the faith of promises. It is supposed, indeed that the orders of these tyrant towards Cashgar all cost to the end of the Mongol Tartars that intervene, was marked by more than the usual share of Chinese treachery and craft. This was also a source of serious anxiety and expense to the emperor, whose troops has been infected by a continued succession of public calamities, and by more recent and unfortunate than have been on record since the time of the first emperor of the Manchow dynasty. Subsequent to the termination of the troubles with the indep ndent mahometan northwest of Cashgar, which has been so related to another chapter, a very singular paper was written by a Chinese, stating the calamities of the country to be a mere imposition on the emperor by his officers, and a public disgrace. He said that the imperial commissioners had expended 800,000 taels of silver for a chain suspender, and the appearance of luxury, and wondered at their audacity, in receiving 8 thousands of pounds of brilliants, and other marks of favour. The money was represented to have been thrown away, for the commissioners had confirmed the authority of those who usurped it, and considered as independent states.

There must be a good deal of truth in this, or a Chinese would hardly have exposed himself to the risk of being the author, and it is a singular picture of the existing state of empire. Many have been led by this account of the usual power to conclude that the end of the Tartar dynasty in China is at hand, but considering and contemplating is certainly a fact and much to be wondered at, (when the disposition of the emperors to the people and to foreigners) about the British dominions in India; and the Mongol tribes were driven out by the Chinese after a much shorter possession than the Manchows have actually enjoyed. They have had the prudence and wisdom to leave the Chinese in peace within of their own forms and institutions of civil and religious and in social chain of the Tartars to them; but the Manchows rather adopted and still maintained to power the usual [illegible]

[illegible] of the chapter in the province at to the extent of their own communications coming to pass, by one of which, the Tried Ti-ship, has for the known object the expulsion of the Mahometans.

An insurrection broke out in the island of Formosa, in which the chief of 1862 accompanied by the death of a best portion [illegible] and of the greater number of mandarins on the spot and the origin of it was evident, of to the oppression of the emperor's government. A Tartar general after the lapse of a few months, was despatched to all hands from Pekung, with power to take troops from the different provinces at his need, and in a short time it was heard that the insurrection was over, and the troops countermanded. The sudden restoration of tranquillity was hardly less surprising, after violence had proceeded to such lengths, than the speedy subjugation of the mandarinate, but it was never clearly ascertained whether it was effected by force, or by the decisions of the mandarins; or whether money had been used, as in the case of the commissioners, to supply the place of arms.

The last emperor, Kia king, showed a very determined aversion and hostility to the Roman Catholic religion, and numerous persecutions took place in his reign. The present monarch, by all appearances, inherited the same disposition from his father. He had not succeeded many weeks to the throne, when out of his high office he criminal his mind by an accusation against certain Chinese who had be n detected in the practice of what is called the "religion of the western ocean." A still more unequivocal proof exists in the expulsion from Pekung of the very last of those European missionaries, who for their astronomical knowledge had been attached in succession, for about 200 years, to that tribunal or board, whose business it is to observe the motions of the heavenly bodies, and to construct the imperial calendar. It is probable that the present Chinese astronomers have acquired still less power of knowledge for the rough calculation of eclipses, and other rudiments of the same kind, but in the course of time another generation may perhaps require a fresh importation of aspirants from Europe and it will then be the protestant missionaries to imitate the learning and enterprise of these Catholic predecessors,—but to avoid their want of moderation and their disputes with each other about trifles. (*Davis*)

It appears that we have satisfied the doubts of the Canton Press as to whether England is at war with China.

The editor of that paper indulges in his last publication in some opinions founded on our translation of the imperial edict relating to the typhoon of July 21; and his assertions and argument are, as is not unfrequently the case with him, self-contradictory.

In the first place, he lifts his imperial majesty when he says—"his imperial majesty, singularly enough, in thanking the goddess of mercy for having destroyed his enemies, also rejoices at the destruction of a great number of his own subjects;"—the latter part of this sentence is a perfectly gratuitous falsehood, utterly unsupported by any part of our translation, in no part of which is the emperor represented "as rejoicing at the destruction of a great number of his own subjects." In the two instances in which the emperor speaks of the destruction of Chinese boats and of the loss of Chinese lives—the boats are distinguished as being the property of *native traitors*, and the Chinese drowned, as *native traitors*: the edict refers solely to the destructive effects of the typhoon in Hongkong bay, on the island, and in the waters of Macao, no allusion is made to the loyal and unfortunate victims to its fury in other parts of this or the other maritime provinces: therefore how unaccountable is the singular perversion of the editor of the C P.

But there is some more fun yet: some more contradictory nonsense.

"Although," the editor proceeds, the lower orders of Chinese have, we believe, very little notion of any system of religion, yet they are in the strictest sense polytheists and excessively superstitious:" Now is not polytheism a system of religion, and a most elaborate system! but further:—there are three acknowledged religious sects or systems in China, the *Joss*, or *Confucian*; the *shih*, or *buddhists*, and the *Taou* or *rationalists*.

These three sects have their different gods, goddesses, and spirits, which are worshipped at stated times.

Of the first—the divinities acknowledged by the government in its official capacity, are:—*Tien ti*—the *heavens* and the earth, which they worship on the first and fifteenth of each month.

Shay Tsuh—the gods of the land and of the grain.

Spirits of the hills, rivers, &c. *Lang*-

During the second and eighth months they sacrifice to Confucius.

Tawhow—the queen of heaven, &c. †

Of the second,—or buddhists, the numbers of *divinities* are numbered by thousands, of which *Kwang yin, the goddess who is heedful of prayers*, is one of the principal.

Of the third it is unnecessary to enumerate the divinities further than to observe that it is in the temple of *Pih ti*, the northern emperor, one of the divinities of this sect, that the officers of government &c. burn incense, fire crackers &c. at 12 p. m. on the last day of the year.

Of the *Jooheanism*—or Confucius sect, the emperor is the chief priest.

But apart from all this: had *Confucius* and *Lacuhcum* never been born: had the worship of *Fo* never been introduced into China, still the whole empire would pass as a religious system in the veneration and worship of the spirits of departed ancestors; neglect of those duties, of the performance of the prescribed rites in the hall of ancestors, and at the family tombs, on the 5th of April, is punishable by the laws.

As official rank and employment arise out of the reward of success in the literary examinations:—

"All real rank of consequence being determined by talent, the test of this is afforded at the public examinations. These are open to the poorest persons; and only some classes, as menial servants, comedians, and the lowest agents of the police, are excluded."

"The priests of the Chinese state religion, subordinate to the emperor himself as *pontifex maximus* are the kings, nobles, statesmen, and the crowd of civil and military officers. The *joo-heanism*, or philosophic sect, monopolize both the civil and sacred functions. At the grand state-worship of nature, neither priests nor women are admitted; and it is only when the sacrificial sacrifice to the patroness of *silk* takes place, that the empress herself, & the several grades of female rank at Pekung, may take a part." (*Davis*)

Now, as a son's merit is not only reflected on the father, but may not often draw procure for the latter posthumous honours and promotions; and as the veneration of departed spirits is anti-Confucian and immoral, with what propriety can it be said that "the lower orders of Chinese have very little notion of any system of religion, and yet are excessively superstitious."—Yet even religion may exist merely as system of superstitious terrors:—but this contradictory nonsense of the editor of the C P. is capped by his concluding observations: after saying, they have little notion of any system of religion, he continues, "Their religious rites (non religious rites exists without a system!) enter into almost all their every day affairs. It would be considered ominous (irreligious?) to omit lighting scented joss-sticks in the morning, and placing them in a conspicuous part of the dwelling."

"Rise early in the morning, and kindle a coal of incense, to pay respect to deity."

(Morrison's Grammar.)

Again—"No journey or voyage is ever undertaken without first offering sacrifice to the deity," (a sense of the deity and yet no system of religion!) But enough and more than enough of this.

When the editor of the C. P. proceeds to inform the world of the motives of the emperor of China and of the fears of the common Chinese—what is the extent of his acquaintance with the exclusives?—he treads upon delicate ground: and instead of giving vent to his own conceptions, he would far more correctly inform his readers by at once quoting from some well informed and well known author—*Davis*, for example.

† Pih Canton Repository, vol. 8 p. 48.

Edited, Printed and Published by James [illegible]

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do do in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do do in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do do in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in do.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per annum $ 5.

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Register, to { Subscribers ..... 50 cents. Non-Subscribers ..... 50 do.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

To the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1 00
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months 9 9

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions be noted on the face of the advertisement.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1841. NO. 44.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES GRANT, Captain Pitcairn, now ready to receive cargo in the Reads, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to
Mac. on, 1st Nov. 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. Cavet, Burthen 416 Tons.
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig POPPY, Capt. Cole, will sail positively on the 10th November next, for the above ports. For freight Apply to PEREIRA & Co.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Rose, has a consid rable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "MERMAID," 577 Tons, A. W. Greenwood, commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Captain Greenwood.
A. A. de MELLO.
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

From Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1 496 Tons, old having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE well known Clipper, RED ROVER, Captain Wilson, to sail the end of October. For freight &c apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lemon, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to
MERWJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "COWASJEE FAMILY," Captain Duncan, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "ROB ROY," Captain Ann, will sail early in November. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 11th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART," captain MILLAR now lying at WHAMPOA, will have quick dispatch; the greater part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
GRISDALE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 17th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. Reeves, commander. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark "SEA QUEEN," Captain C. H. Smith, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 12th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCES CHARLOTTE, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship COROMANDEL, captain Ryan, will have quick despatch; for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to
H. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A. 1. fast sailing new bark JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson.
Apply to A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE HITHERTO CHARGED IN INDIA.—G. MUIR, Bookseller and Stationer, MALTA undertakes to supply, and forward this valuable DAILY paper to the latest date, by the Mail via Marseilles at £ 5.10 per Annum, or £3 for 6 months including every charge to Bombay. Orders to be accompanied with a draft upon Malta, Paris or London. This paper, besides giving extracts from all the leading English Journals, will convey to India, four days later Continental Intelligence than London daily papers in the latest date, by the Mail via Marseilles, supplied at the 5d. per week, including postage to Bombay, and likewise weekly papers at an additional charge of two-pence on the publishing price.
Malta, 15th July, 1841.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday next the 3rd instant at 7 p. m. P. J. Mangas begs to inform the Public that he will sell (at the old Shop Campo de San Francisco.) The COLLECTION OF BOOKS that were left unsold at the Auction of the 30th also.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chinese worthy superior, Pale, Amontillado Gold and Brown Sherry in 2 dozen cases a Sp. Dro. 12 per dozen, also 50 casks 32 gallons Port a Sp. Dro 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons a Sp. Dro 18 each 10 casks of Madeira in half a quarter Pipes a Sp. Dro 75 per the 1 Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Dro. 1 per gallon, 10 casks Sam Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Brandy 20 baskets of Champagne a Sp. Dro 12. Persons at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.
Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chatsoon in Boxes in 2 or 1 dozen cases; Manila Cigars &c. superior, Cognac; Orange Water and Nuts; Heaven Covers and Duck, Hamburgh Pork and Beef. Apply to
JOAM BARETTO.
Macao, 25th October, 1841.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office will be held at 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon the 2d of November, at the Office of
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
The General Agents.
Macao, 21st October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY OF A PROVINCIAL DIALECT OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery.
This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st, 1842, a Simple Chinese Introductory Reader, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Dro per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS, have on hand and for sale a choice selection of wines viz. Lisbon wine in ½ casks. Vinho Tinto ½ do. Madeira in ½ do. Champagne in 3 dozen cases. Sarepta Vinegar. Jams and Jellies. Pickles Bottled Fruits Sauces Preserved Meats, Soup Curry Powder. Spiced Salt Beef in ½ Barrels. Do. do. do. in ½ do. Tongues in ½ do. Butter. Filberts. Almonds, Raisins, Mustard Water Crackers. Cabin Biscuit in tins. Champagne Cider. Roes of Herrings. Kids of Tongues and Sounds. Do. of Salmon Do. of Mackerel. Smoked Ried.

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS have also on hand a quantity of Perfumery just landed from the noted house of Rigge and Bourkmann of Bond Street. Spirit of Lavender. Bouquet of Roses. Rose Pomatum. Essence of Jasmin. Do. of Rosada. Do. of Marrubah. Do of Concentrated Lavender. Russia Oil. Bear's Grease. Packs of Cards Silk Hats. Cutlery. Scissors. Razors. Penknives. Silver pencil cases of various kinds. Carpenter's rules &c.
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

FOR SALE.—Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope of all Sizes, Blocks of Sizes, Hooks and Thimbles, Anchors of Sizes from one to twelve hundred weight, Chain Cables, Rigging Chains, Boat Chains, Beer, Wines, Arrack, Gin, Champagne, Pickles, Sauces &c., Navy and Pilot Bread Vinegar, Butter, Flower Bread, Pork, German and English Canvas, Twine, Hamburgh Line, Brandy, Soups, and other preserved meats &c.
Apply on board the bark CALCUTTA, in the Tyne to the captain, or to F. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Macao, Oct. 16th 1841.
N. B.—Sails made to order.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.
May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Press with all its furniture
Two cases of bourgeois roman, and one italics; two do. of long primer roman and one italics; one case pica roman, and one italics, one case of round black letters; flowers &c. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—E. I. COMPANY BILLS on BENGAL at 60 days sight, BILLS on BARING BROTHERS & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to
4th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-66-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 73-69-56 and 70 feet long, also an Invoice of Choice sparkling Champagne, Marcobrune, English Canvas, and English and Manila Cordage. Apply to
Macao, 7th September, 1841. A. A. de MELLO

FOR SALE.—Newton, Cooper, Cumany & Co's. Fine Old London Pale ale Madeira, to Wood and Bottle, just receive ex "Fawn." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 25th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches also Baling Rope 3 and 1 inch. Apply to
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841. 15 b. AS. FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also
Spars 25 to 28 feet by 20 to 22 inches,
and 30 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
Godown, Wood — Hongkong.
Macao, 25th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on consignment on moderate terms, up board the British brig "Lance" at Whampoa.

Apply on board to captain

July 10th, 1841. A. H. Niven.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Innes, Deceased, late Canton.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Irwin, Flowers & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Canton, 10th August, 1841.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire in the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1,000 Dos: very superior Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale French Brandy, in cases of one dozen, 200 cases Gin, a few cases of Sherry, Table and Lager Bier, Europe Paints of white green and black colours, Paint oil, Turpentine, English and Russian Canvas, 40 dozen Grummet Twine, Long Cloths, Plaids for Winter Clothing, Berlin Gloves a few rough mat Pierce &c. &c.

Apply on board the Ship "Mermaid," or at the godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OIL MAN'S STORES, just landed EX "FOAM"

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins and Huckaby Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Wafers Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy Champagne & Beer
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot.

For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Brandy in wood apply to or Gordon to R. de LEMOS.

O SALE.—Sherry in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by Rocha & Co. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 28th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Bass and Pease in Bonds Russian Sewing Twine, of 20 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 5th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and especially sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

Payne & Co's Choice assorted double 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Chutney bottles
" Kitchen of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Bengal sauces, for wild game, dolphins, fish
" Bath pickle
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Mulligatawny
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Best Soup in ½ & and 1 lb canisters
" Best Sauce do do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Bohemian pickled ox tongues in kegs of 2 dozen and 1 dozen each
" Dr. Pick Sauce, in kegs
" Do Spiced Sauce, best, in the canisters packed for England.

&c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOGGES & LANE, Macao

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

LONDON.

Leadenhall Mart, August 4.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 24 August, with advices to the following dates:—

Singapore	May 18.	Madras	June 10.
Calcutta	June 9.	Ceylon	June 4.
		Bombay	June 19.

The steamer Great Liverpool arrived at Southampton on the 6th July.

The steamer Great Liverpool with the London Mail of the 31st of July left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 3rd of August.

It is very generally believed that sir James Graham will be appointed governor-general of India on a change of ministry.

Colonel Caulfield has announced himself a candidate for the east India direction.

H m's. ship Cornwallis, 72, took her final departure from Plymouth for China on the 3d July. There are no less than 50 officers in the gun-room mess, including supernumeraries.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten has been chosen by the Court of directors governor of Bombay. Sir R. Jenkins was also a candidate. Sir William's appointment will, no doubt, be confirmed by the board of Control.

According to mr. Stikemen's comparative statement of the number of British ships with tonnage, &c., which have entered inwards and cleared outwards for and to places within the limits of the East India company's charter from the quarter ending 30th June, 1841, it appears that the total number of ships entered inwards was 402, with 155 288 tonnage, and 9249 men, showing, as compared with the same period in 1840, an increase of 88 ships, 20,139 tonnage, and 1604 men. The clearances outwards comprised a total of 400 ships, 194,791 tonnage, and 9083 men, which, as compared with the same period of 1840, gives an increase of 75 ships, 40,147 tonnage, and 1418 men. The ships which have left for China, double in number those which left for the same situation last year, and there is a great increase in the number bound for Singapore and Penang, which goes far to show that there is expected to be an increased spirit in the trade with those coasts at no very distant period.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

18th.—Capt. Moyle is on leave. Lieutenant Bentley commands the depot. Recruiting for this regiment is carried on in Ireland.

28th.—Lieut. Stuff died on board the Edinburgh, on the 17th of July. Lieut. Brother of the 19th regt. commands the depot, no officer being present. Recruits joining rapidly.

49th—Captain Farley commands the depot.

55th—Lieut. Magrath has arrived.

PARIS, July 6.—The quarterly account of the revenue has been published. As compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, it exhibits a decrease of 3,661 l. But, taking the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of 148,699 l. In the customs there is a decrease of 289,346 l., in the stamps a decrease of 46,640 l; while in the excise there is an increase of 86,360 l., in the taxes 342,999 l., and in the post-office 19,000 l. The year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of 324,649 l.; but, taking the ordinary revenue, only a decrease of 237,467 l. The decrease on the year's revenue is, in the customs 356,091 l., in the post-office 545,000 l.; while the increase in the excise is 431,939 l., in the stamps 31,054 l., and in the taxes 649,471 l. The decrease in the post-office for the year is easily accounted for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of the year ended 5th July, 1840.

July 7.—The Earl of Cardigan was balloted for as a member of the junior united service club on the 6th July. There were 28 black and 166 white balls: in all, 194 balloted. The noble earl was therefore rejected, and the consequence of the rejection is, that he cannot be again proposed as a member for ten years. It so happens that the other fourteen candidates, and among them the stars of the eighteenth hussars, were all admitted.

July 10th.—Mr. G. H. M. Dyer has been removed from the commission of the peace for Middlesex, for purposing upon Medhurst, under sentence of imprisonment for manslaughter, to obtain his release, through the interest of lord Normanby, for 3,000 l.

An address of condolence from the president and council of the royal academy has been transmitted to the brother and sister of the late sir David Wilkie.—In connexion with the failure of messrs. Whitmore, Wells, and Co., bankers, there have been two other stoppages, one of the bank of messrs. Dainty, Ryle, and Co., of Manchester, and the other of messrs. Dunstry and Ryle's bank, of Macclesfield. Both these banks drew upon the London house, and had done so for many years.—The highly respectable firm of messrs. Ladbrooke and Co., bankers, have determined to wind up their affairs, not from any embarrassment, but merely from a desire of retiring from business.

July 15.—There was married yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover square, viscount Villiers, m. p., eldest son of the earl and countess of Jersey, to miss Peel, eldest daughter of the right honorable sir Robert Peel, m. p., and lady Peel. The lord Bishop of Oxford officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle. Their royal highnesses prince George and princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by baron Knesebeck and lady Augusta Stopford, were present at the solemnization. At the conclusion of the ceremony, at the family residence of the right honorable baronet in Whitehall-gardens, a sumptuous entertainment was given to a highly distinguished assemblage, comprising their royal highnesses prince George and princess Augusta of Cambridge. The lady's dowry was 150,000 l.

July 19—The subscription for the widows and orphans of those who perished when the Fairy surveying vessel was lost has been closed, and the proceeds amount to 2,262. 13s. 4d. 1,716l. 13s 1d. have been placed in various savings' banks, under proper trustees, for weekly payment to certain of the widows, and payment of a sum to each of their children generally, at a future period, when of a proper age to receive it. 450l. 4s. 11d. were paid to several of the most necessitous, throughout the winter, in weekly payments.

July 21—The bank of messrs. Wise, Farwell, Baker, and Bentall, of Newton Abbot, has suspended payment, which will have a fearful effect all through south Devon

July 22d—Intelligence has been received of the failure of the eminent banking-house of Geymuller & Co. of Vienna.

At Minto house, on the 20th ulto., lord John Russell, m. p. secretary of state for the colonial department, was married by special license to lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the earl and countess of Minto. The rev. Gilbert Elliot officiated at the ceremony in the presence of a select circle of relatives, comprising the earl and countess of Minto, lord and lady Dunfermline, lord Edward Russell, lord Melgund, lady Elizabeth Elliot, hon. admiral George Elliot, captain Elliot, &c. The earl of Minto gave the bride away, and misses Richardson were the bridesmaids on the happy occasion. The noble lord and lady started about six o'clock for Bowhill, the seat of the duke of Buccleuch near Selkirk, where they purpose residing until the second week in the ensuing month. A grand ball was given by the earl and countess of Minto to the family tenantry, to which nearly 300 had been invited. A sumptuous fête was also to be given on the lawn, for which great preparations were made. There were two bands engaged, and the piper was considered one of the first in Scotland.

July 7—The first examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine, at the university of London, has taken place Out of the eighty candidates who presented themselves, twenty-six of the first division and twenty-four of the second succeeded in passing. University college furnished twenty-seven of those successful candidates; the rest were from ten other institutions.

The following is extract from an Albany paper of May 5th, 1841:—"Notice: the subscriber would inform the citizens of Schenectady and Montgomery that he has dogs for the purpose of hunting and hatching runaway negroes. He serves one five dollars a day for hunting—if he catches the negro, twenty dollars. Any person wishing

his services may find him at mr. John H. Sherrod's, near Livingston, Sumter county, Alabama. —Jas. W. Bell."

July 29—The Tiburon and Hector bilibs have suspended payment.

July 31—Letters have been received from ship Butterfield, of her majesty's ship Pantomo, bearing date May 1, 1841, lat. 1.46 S., long. 8.40 W., giving details of the capture of the Sarsfiblue, the fastest brigantine out of Havanah, with 250 slaves on board, after a severe chase of 24 hours, going over 257 miles of ground, and carrying a press-of-sail that placed every spar in jeopardy. The chase appears to have tested the sailing qualities of the Pantomo, and to have placed her as one of the fastest of her class in the service. The prize had been chased by her majesty's ships Wolverine, Bonetta, Cygnet, and Lyra, all of which she escaped by her superiority of sailing.

August 2—The 29th, 54th, and 65th regiments have arrived from India. Sir Hussey Vivian is to be created lord Truro.

The great iron steamer at Bristol will probably combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in one enterprise of the entire magnitude and importance. The vessel herself—her enormous magnitude—her material (plate iron)—her engines, nearly 1,200-horse power—her cylinders, 120 inches in diameter!—no piston rods!—no beams!—the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow casting playing through a stuffing-box in the top of the piston, to give play to the said connecting rod—an unlimited application of the expansive principle—and, to crown all, no paddle-wheels! —no paddle-boxes projecting from her sides! —no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under her quarters, and enabling her to "walk the waters like a thing of life."

PARLIAMENT.

The elections are now over, and the result has disappointed reformers and given an augmentation to the conservative strength in parliament, which the conservative leaders could not have anticipated. That a large number of English counties would pass from liberal hands, was of course to be expected; but it was never imagined that lords Morpeth and Milton would be rejected in West Yorkshire, lord Howick in north Northumberland, Mr J. E. Stanley in north Cheshire, Mr Tremayne in east Cornwall, Mr. Neal in Buckinghamshire; and scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Handley was to be defeated in south Lincolnshire, or Mr. Alston in Hertfordshire. In Ireland, too, reformers have been deceived: for instead of recruiting their ranks, as they expected, they have sustained a loss of ten seats which were considered quite secure—two in the county Dublin, where the conservative strength has undoubtedly increased—one in the county Wicklow, where Mr Grattan attributes defeat to the conduct of lord Fitzwilliam's agents—two in Carlow county, where the shcriff is accused of unfair conduct, with some appearance of probability—two in Dublin city, where O'Connell and Hutton had a considerable majority, which, however, was diminished by the answer, in consequence of the word "pressure" appearing in the certificate of registry, a decision which seems, to say the least of it, the jurisdiction of the house of commons—two in Waterford city, and one in Athlone, under precisely similar circumstances, so that the result of the general election, entering the double return for Thetford on both sides, stands thus:—

	Reformers.	Tories.
English Boroughs	176	162
English Counties	98	137
Scotland	35	20
Ireland	46	43
Total	354	362

From this it will be seen that the conservative majority in the new house will be at least 77.

In the face of such a majority as this it would be quite impossible for the present ministry to retain office. Their resignation has been determined upon, but it will take place under circumstances which show their determination to pursue a line of bold and determined policy, as may be collected from—

Lord John Russell's Manifesto to the Electors of the City of London.

Gentlemen,—I request you to accept my thanks and hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me one of your representatives in the commons' house of parliament.

I should have made this acknowledgement at an earlier period, had I not been desirous of explaining to you the manner which the general state of the country will make it my duty to pursue.

In order to do this the more clearly I must refer to some past events.

In the early part of last year, while a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the government was brought forward, I distinctly announced the intention of proposing such closed votes to meet the increased expenditure of the country.

In the present year, no sooner do the estimates had been considered, and the probable amount of the revenue could be calculated, her majesty's ministers took it into their serious consideration the disparity which still existed between the income of the country and the cost of its establishments.

We found that the new taxes were not sufficient to supply the deficiency.

We were of opinion that we could not, with due regard to the honour and safety of the nation, reduce the naval and military force.

But, upon a careful view of our commercial imports, we came to the conclusion that by removing prohibitions, and lowering restrictions, it was possible to replenish the treasury, and at the same time to secure to the working classes a greater command of the necessaries of life at steady and moderate prices.

The first measure brought forward on this subject was intended to give increased freedom of trade to our colonies. But in defending this measure in a debate before Easter, I stated that the ministers were resolved to apply the same principle to our whole commercial policy, and had prepared propositions to carry their views into effect.

In the face of this declaration it has been asserted that our corn rent and financial plans were brought forward only because we had been defeated upon a clause in the Irish coercion bill.

It was difficult to refute our arguments; it was easy to misrepresent our motives; and those who were incapable of discovering reasons, have not been unequal to the labour of inventing facts.

Others have said that, with a precarious majority in the house of commons, we ought not to have announced measures of such vast importance.

But had we rash and with a dishonest overture, and without pointing out the means of improving it, the same persons would, with far more justice have accused us of being afraid to meet the difficulties we had caused, and of imposing upon our successors an impossible or impracticable task.

It appeared to us, on the contrary, that it was our duty to lay before the house of commons plans which we deemed beneficial; when defeated there, we advised her majesty to appeal to the people at large.

As soon as the new parliament meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clear and decided judgment upon the policy we have proposed.

The result of such an appeal may now be easily foreseen. In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favour. In the Scotch cities & boroughs, a very decisive majority the same way. In the Irish boroughs and counties there is also a majority in favour of the policy of the present ministers. In the Scotch counties the majority will be the other way; and in the English counties that majority will be overwhelming.

To those who recollect lord Stanley's description of our English county representation, or who have observed the effect of the Chandos clause of the reform act, this result will not be at all surprising. It should be added, however, that the manufacturing districts have not as might have been expected, tended to restore the balance. As no ministers of the crown can stand without the confidence of the house of commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy. In this altered position it would be inconsistent with my notions of public duty to harass the government of the day by vexatious opposition; still less to delay to the crown the means of maintaining the reputation of the country abroad and internal quiet at home.

But where the great principles of religious, civil and commercial liberty could rate questions, these principles must be firmly and fearlessly supported. Whatever party may be in power they are so inseparably connected with the progress of society, that—although the country may doubt may pause, may ponder—it will examine, discuss, and finally adopt them.

I am encouraged to this resolution by former victories.

Out of power, we obliged our opponents to abolish those tests by which political office was made exclusive and a religious movement produced.

Out of power, we forced our adversaries themselves to free the Roman Catholics from those disabilities which they had declared indispensable for the maintenance of the constitution and the safety of the church.

In power, we obliged those who had refused to allow representatives of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to sit in the house of commons, to submit to a much larger and more sweeping measure of reform.

In power, we abolished the monopoly of parliament to the abolition of slavery in our colonies.

In power, we have destroyed the monopoly of privileges in our municipal corporations.

In power, we have carried into practical effect the principles of equality of civil privileges between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and have thereby secured to the crown the affectionate loyalty of the people of Ireland.

Some of these measures received the hearty assent of the main body of our opponents: to several they opposed a violent and persevering resistance. But truth triumphed over them, and will again. Returned to office they may adopt our measures, and submit to the influence of reason, or, if they refuse to do so, they will be obliged to relinquish power, and the monopoly of trade will share the fate of religious intolerance and political exclusion.

But for the attainment of this object it is necessary to be vigilant and united, to oppose zeal to zeal, to watch adverse details as well as to maintain great principles: to cheer, to cancel, for a great and salutary end, the time endearing entirely which has been exhausted in a more questionable cause.

As we do not distrust that justice of the measures we have proposed, let our adversary follow their own precedence.

I am well aware, indeed, that in the city of London and in some other places, great exertions have been made, and large sacrifices incurred in behalf of this cause. Nor can I doubt it without again expressing my great sense of the support I have received in the late unexpected, and in many respects, unexampled contest.

Please the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful servant,

Windsor, July 19, 1841. J. RUSSELL.

It was generally expected that sir Robert would develope his views at the Tamworth festival on the 20th July, but to this his own friends and the public were disappointed, for in his speech he restricted himself to some generalities, important nevertheless, that even the Times, which had been strongly suspicious the paper had hitherto opposed the conduct of the Standard, had not an honest word to say in its favour. In the words of lord Morpeth, whose determination to retire for the present from public life is matter of universal regret, "The great events of Tamworth has indeed made spoken, but no intimation of the future has issued from the station" for Robert says, "in reference, the political principles which I announced to you when I sought for the honour of your suffrage, I intend to uphold. I think it can hardly be necessary, after the active part I have taken in public affairs—after having been called upon not only to vote, but to deliver an opinion, upon almost every public question which has been submitted to parliament for many years past—it can hardly be necessary for me to state to you what are my political principles, and what are my views of the great questions which are likely to occupy public attention. When I was called to office by the favour of my sovereign, I did convey to the electors of Tamworth my general views with respect to the principles on which public affairs ought to be conducted. At a more recent period in the last year when a resolution was proposed implying a want of confidence in the present administration, I did also state what were my views with respect not only to the general principles on which the administration of affairs should be conducted, but with respect to almost every public measure to which attention was then directed. And on a review of the declarations which I made in 1835, and on a review of the opinions which I expressed with regard to parliamentary reform in 1830, I have nothing now to retract. I entertain the opinions which I then professed, and it is my intention, whether in a private or in an official capacity to act upon those declarations. I shall not presume whether may be the expectations as to the majority which the conservative party may exhibit on the meeting of parliament—I shall not presume in what manner her majesty may think fit to exercise her prerogative. I retain my opinion that an government in this country ought to continue in the administration of public affairs, unless it forfeits the confidence of parliament. That while I respect that constitutional principle, I hold in equal respect the prerogative of the crown and it is not for any individual to presume in what manner that prerogative may be exercised. I am constantly asked what it is I mean to propose, supposing I am called to the administration of affairs. Gentlemen, I will answer that question when I am placed in that position. My advice for the present is—Ministers there who are now in office. They have not the confidence—they had not the confidence of parliament, and they have not the confidence of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Though parliament does not meet till the 19th, we have had various hints put forward of names likely to fill the great offices of state, of which we give a few, with the offices to which they are assigned. First lord of the treasury, sir R Peel, lord Aberdeen—chancellor of the exchequer, sir R Peel, Mr Goulburn—lord chancellor, lord Lyndhurst, sir E. Sugden, sir W. Follett—president of the council Duke of Wellington—home department, sir R Peel, mr Goulburn—colonies, lord Stanley, sir J. Graham—foreign, lords Aberdeen & Stanley—admiralty, Duke of Buckingham, sir J. Graham—privy seal, lord Wharncliffe—postmaster general, lord Jersey, Duke of Lancaster, lord Eaden—Woods and Forests, lord G. Somerset, lord Glengall Board of control, lord Fitzhardinge—secretary at war, sir H Hardinge—Board of trade, lord Mahon—vice do mr. Gladstone—secretary ordnance, mr E Tennant, hon. C. Forrester—under secretary, foreign, mr Maclean—Attorney general, sir F. Pollock, sir W. Follett—Solicitor general, mr Thesiger—lord Chancellorship Duke of Beaufort, lord Jersey—lord steward, lord Liverpool—master of horse, lord Jersey lord Chancellorship—lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord Worcester, lord Hardinge—Attorney general, mr. Blackburn—Solicitor general, serg. Jackson—lord Chancellor, sir E. Sugden—chief secretary, lord G. Somerset, sir H. Hardinge—under secretary, mr. C. Ross.

On the one hand it is alleged that neither the duke of Wellington nor sir R. Peel desire to oppose the re-election of mr. S Lefevre, while on the other, it is confidently affirmed that either sir E. Wilmot, mr. Wynn, or mr. Shaw-Stewart, will be the new speaker.

Ambassador at Paris lord Lyndhurst, duke of Beaufort—Sir Vivian sir S. Canning—governor general of India, sir J. Graham.

Scotland.—Mr. Macaulay having been applied to by the town council of Edinburgh for a subscription towards the support of the roads of that city, says: "I am willing to contribute that little that I can spare to your most useful public charities. But even that I do not consider as matter of contract, nor should I think it proper that the town council should call on me to contribute even to a hospital or a school. But the call which has now made is so objectionable that I must plainly say I would rather take the Chiltern Hundreds than comply with it."

There have been some very extensive failures at Paisley, where 13 houses are said to have stopped payment, for an amount collectively of about 200,000 l.

IRELAND.—The earl of Portsmouth, lord lieut. of Ireland, was united to Lady Somerville, at the viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park Dublin, on the 30th July, by the lord Bishop of Cashell.

The right hon. Richard baron Castlemaine has been chosen to be the peer to sit in the house of lords of the united kingdom, in the room of Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, deceased.

Lord Dufferin expired suddenly, on board the Reindeer steamer, on her passage from Liverpool to Belfast. It appears that he complained of indisposition on leaving Liverpool, and ordered the steward of the steamer to bring him a dose of morphine, which he swallowed on going to bed. During the night he breathed heavily in his sleep, and at nine, a. m., he was found dead in his sleeping berth! His sister, the hon. mrs. Ward, was on board. This is the third death of persons holding the title of baron Dufferin and Clanboye within less than five years, and there are now alive three baronetcies of that name; two of them are generally residents of the north of Ireland; the third (now dowager and widow of the last deceased) is at present in Italy. The late lord Dufferin was born on the 6th May, 1764, and on the 4th July, 1825, he married Selina, one of the three beautiful and accomplished daughters of Thomas Sheridan, esq., and consequently grand-daughter of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and sister to the hon. mrs. Norton and to Lady Seymour, the "queen of beauty." There is issue one son, Frederick, aged about 15 years, heir to the title and large estates of Dufferin and Clanboye. This young nobleman is now at Eton.

FRANCE.—The South of France has been seriously troubled in consequence of the fiscal measures of the France minister. Toulouse was barricaded, and the perfect feared to employ the national guards in taking them down. He employed the troops of the line, and subsequently the national guards, who however fraternized with the populace, and the perfect was obliged to fly. Active measures have been taken and tranquillity is comparatively restored; but both at Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Montauban, much dissatisfaction prevails.

The three days were celebrated at Toulouse even without exciting a tumult. The extraordinary commissary had suspended the national guard of the town from its duties; and the national guard of Martres, which had openly evinced sympathy with the revolters of Toulouse, had been dissolved.

SPAIN.—In the sitting of the senate on the 9th July the president of the council brought in a bill to the effect that the government be authorised to cede to gret Britain the islands of Fernando Po and Annabon, in consideration of a sum of 60,000£ sterling offered by great Britain conformable to a special convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by her catholic majesty and her Britannic majesty, to be submitted to the cortes after being ratified. The president then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee.

TURKEY.—On the 13th July there was signed, in London, by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia Russia and Turkey, the convention about the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus which has long been agreed on and initiated but the signature of which had been delayed till it should be known that Mehemet Ali had accepted the firman of the sultan. The signature of this convention puts an end to that schism between France and the four powers which had arisen out of the different views which France and these four powers had taken as to the practical measures best adapted to carry into effect the general principles which France and the four powers equally maintained in theory; and thus an additional security has been obtained for the continuance of that state of peace which every European power is so deeply interested in preserving. The ratifications of the convention will be exchanged as soon as they can be received from the respective courts. The object of the convention is to render general to all the five powers the engagement which subsists between great Britain and Turkey by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1809, and by which the sultan declares his intention of closing the two straits against ships of war of all nations as long as Turkey is at peace.

AMERICA.—The anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated on the 5th July, the 4th falling on a Sunday.

Major-general Scott had been nominated by the president as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, vice major-general Alexander Macomb, deceased. The senate had confirmed the president's nomination.

The remains of general Harrison have been removed, under the superintendence of committees of both houses of the legislature, from the congress burying-ground, and sent, under a military escort, to the late president's residence, at North Bend.

The president, mr. Tyler, is said to be very much worn down by the cares of state.

The widow of general Harrison is to have a sum equal to the salary of president for one year.

CANADA.—Mr. Baldwin, solicitor-general for Upper Canada, had resigned because he did not conceive that the government of which he was a member was framed in accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed in the returns which had been received.

Mr. Cauthier was elected speaker of the house of assembly. The address adopted by the house was an echo of the speech with which lord Sydenham opened the session, with the exception of an amendment to the effect "that should experience prove to the house that the union act is defective, it should be amended."

The house of assembly had been unable to proceed with business, owing to the impossibility of finding a sufficient number of members to complete the election committees. In this dilemma, it had been agreed to order a call of the house, and all members known to be in Kingston, and who did not appear, were to be arrested by the sergeants-at-arms.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS. War-Office July 13 18th capt. sir H. Darell, bart., from 47th Foot, to be capt., v. Mitford, whose pro. on 9th April, 1841, has been can.; En. W. P. Cockburn, to be lieut. by p., v. sir H. Darell, pro. in 47th Foot; M. J. Haynes, gent., to be En by p., v. Cockburn.

July 22. 28th—Lieut. P. Duff, from 77th foot, to be lieut., v. O'Brien, who ex.

Ships from China arrived in England, July 8, Chieftain, Portland, 10, Tomatin, Portsmouth.

Ships from Manila arrived in England, July 12, Caleb Angus, Cork, 23, Hope, Downs, 26, Hebe, Downs, Meteor, Cork.

Ships sailed for China, July 4, Royal Exchange, Rees, Downs, 14 Louisa Baillie, Scanlan, Downs, 14, John O'Gaunt, Robertson, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Silk. At the public sale the quantity offered was about 1580 bales Bengal, 580 bales China, and 270 bales Canton; a very large proportion was sold at fully previous prices. Bengal current quality of good and even realising an advance of 3 to 5 per cent, and in some instances 10 to 12½ per cent. In consequence of the large stock of lower quality several parcels were taken in. Since public sales very little business has been done, but prices generally remain firm.

In Turkey and Persian silk fair business has been done at about previous prices.

State of the Warehouses, 2nd August.

	Total Stock.	Unsold Stock.	Delivered in July.
China Bengal	10	—	1
Persian China raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bengal filat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sugar.—Owing to the great fall in the price of this article, the consumption is very considerably increased, and there is good ground to anticipate that it will continue for the remainder of the year; more especially if the weather should prove favourable for the ripening of the fruit. This impulse has given considerable confidence to the trade, and large sales have been effected at advanced prices, viz. 3s to 5s on west India and Mauritius, and 6s to 8s on fine yellow and white Bengal. The stock, however, is still large; but it must be observed, that of [illegible] tons Bengal, one third is Khaur, and other inferior sorts, which can only be used for pickling purposes.

Tea.—The market still continues brisk. Company's Congous 2s. 7½d. per lb. money.

Hemp and Jute.—Have advanced about 20s. per ton, but very few transactions have taken place in consequence of the small supply in first hands.

Spices.—Cinnamon has gone lower at the public sales on the 20th ult., from 2d to 6d per lb.

Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves steady at quotations; and Pepper in moderate demand at a decline of ½; and Pimento Liguea has given way 5s. to 10s. per cwt., but in heavy demand at the decline.

Cassia.—100 chests o ld to-day, middling quality, 60s. to 60s. 6d

Sapan Wood.—137 tons, about ½ sold; small good fresh 11l 10s. to 12l; mid. large 10l. to 10l. 5s; stained. 1st pil-. 10l. 2nd 8l 10s to 9l.

Terra Japonica.—600 blankets, Gambier only offered and sold at 14s 6d to 14s. There has also been a little business in the market at 15s. and at present few selling.

Terra Japonica.—657 blankets, sold chiefly taken in at 14s. to 15s.

THE TEA MARKET.

London, 3d August.

The public sales of tea since our report on the 21 July have been confined to three, viz:

That of the 13th ang.	12,000 packages of which	6,500	sold
" 20th	15,000	6,500	
" 27th	17,000	5,500	
	44,000	24,000	

There was a good demand in the early part of the month after the arrival of the overland mail, principally by the dealers, at gradually improving rates

On the 13th—12,000 packages were offered by public sale, of which two thirds found buyers at a further advance of 1d. to 1½d per lb. on Congou, and 1d. per lb. on Twankay. Great spirit for purchase on the part of the trade having been manifested at the commencement, though much less evident towards the close.

These improved rates caused several parcels to be brought into the market for sale the next day, the desire of many being to take immediate advantage of the rise, and this impatience on the part of sellers, coupled with the knowledge of sales being already declared for the following week produced a reaction to fully the extent of the recent advance.

On the 20th—15 000 packages were put up to sale, and nearly half sold, at rates on a par with those of the previous market—thus establishing the decline which had taken place since the sales of the 13th—viz to the extent of 1d. to 1½d on Congou, and ½d. to 1d. on Twankay.

Subsequently the market presented a dull appearance, but prices were maintained until the sales

On the 27th—when 17,000 packages were brought to auction.—Of the quantity there were not less than 5,500 packages Junk tea from Singapore—nearly the whole of which were sold at prices about 2d. per lb. under the last public sale.—Of Congou there were only 4000 chests, and the portion sold went off readily at an advance of nearly 1d. per lb.—On the 30th the second edition of the Times appeared conveying intelligence, that the overland mail had arrived at Marseilles, but that there was not any information from China.—Company's congous opened early in the morning at 2s. 3½d money, the price of the previous day rose to 2s 4d at which considerable transactions took place and closed on change at 2s 4½d money In free trade tea the business was limited, and about ½d. to 1d. per lb. advance was obtained.—On the 31st, free trade rose ½ per lb.—(there being a brisk demand on the part of the trade) and company's to 2s. 5d. each. Yesterday the letters by the overland mail were delivered, the dates from China were only two days later than those last received, but tended strongly to confirm the former reports regarding the emperor's hostile views towards the British—an immediate advance took place, considerable transactions occurred

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1841.

in free trade tea and company's—prices rose gradually 1½d. for free trade and 2½d. for company's—viz. to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6½d for blackish leaf congou, and to 2s. 7½d. money for company's congou—the latter however, closing on change at 2s. 7d. per lb. cash. To-day the demand has not been so brisk, but prices are fully supported, and company's congous have recovered the slight depression of yesterday afternoon, and now rule at 2s. 7½d. per lb. cash.

Comparing the annexed quotations with those of the 2d July we find there is an advance upon congou of ½d. per lb. and upon Twankay of 9d. per lb.

In co's. congous there have been (as is usually the case) repeated fluctuations—on the 2d ultimo they ruled at 2s 2d. cash—gradually rose to 2s. 4½d. by the 13th—became depressed and receded by the 16th to 2s. 2d.—but rose shortly to 2s 4½d., and declined again to 2s. 3½ d., which was the ruling price prior to the arrival of the "express,"—and then progressively advanced to the manner we have stated above to 2s. 5d. per lb. above the rates of the 2d ultimo. The deliveries during the past month have been only 174 chests; the stock on the 31st ultimo was 17,555 chests. The next sales are declared for the 16th August,—and at present there are only 7000 packages advertised, but larger quantity may be expected.

We estimate the stock in the United Kingdom at 32 million lbs. (From *W. J. Thompson's* report.)—Bombay Times, September 8

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. James Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane as Hotel & Shop keeper and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to acquaint the public that he will sell on Wednesday, the 3rd November, to the highest bidder in the godowns of J. C. Cassiano Fco. 60 Bales of Damaged COTTON ex INEZ also a large quantity of American BEEF and PORK.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to inform the public, that he will sell (of which due notice will be given) on account of whom it may concern; about 1200 packages of BLACK TEA, particulars will appear hereafter.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

November 2nd 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	5th Aug.	Singapore	6th Oct.
U. States	12th July	Java	18th Sept.
Calcutta	6th Sept	Manila	19th Oct.
Bombay	8th Sept.	Austral-Asia	2d Sept.

ARRIVED

Out.		From
28.	BRILLIAN, Crawford, Manila.	
—,	FRANCESCA, Mitchell, do.	
—,	ISLAND QUEEN, Kelly, Bombay and [illegible]	
—,	LADY GRANT, McGregor, do. do.	
—,	ALLIANCE, Clark, Amoy.	
—,	DUKE, (Dut.) —, Manila.	
—,	CARLTON, Calpenpyer, Singapore.	
31,	RAMA, Ferguson, Hobart Town and Manila.	
—,	PIZARO, (Hon.) Sturge, Manila.	
—,	ADA, (Portn) Rosario, Lima and Manila.	

PASSENGER—For Island Queen, G. T. Lay, esq.

SAILED

Out.		For
28.	BRAVO, (Sp.) San Juan, Manila.	
28.	DOS AMIGOS, (Sp.) Mutto, Manila.	
28.	DUKE, (Du.) —, Manila.	
Nov.		
1.	SEA QUEEN, Smith, Singapore and Calcutta.	
—,	THEMIS, (Port.) Marques, Manila.	

PASSENGERS—For Sea Queen, J. Elliot, esq. Madras C. S. lady and family.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Parkshire, Elphinstone.
For Liverpool.—Bickely.
For Sing. and Cal.—Covington Family, Red Rover, Mermaid, Poppy 10th inst.
For Bombay.—Charles Grant, Caledonia 2d inst.
For do. and Manila.—Charlotte 2d inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappho, Louisa Baillie, Earl of Hardwicke, trspt., Tartar, trspt. Carnatic, trsp., Royal Exchange.
From Clyde via Singapore.—Paramatta. (Sbd.)
From Liverpool.—Gemsee, Young Queen, Ocelta, W. S. Hamilton, Regulus, Arethusa, John O' Gaunt.
From do. via Singapore.—Mary Ann Webb, Ann Birdseye.
From Calcutta.—Falcon, H. C. Steamers Enterprize and Proserpine, Euphrates, Indus, Moolmein, Wanderer, Ann, Euphrates, Cowjee, Thomas, Mary Ann.
From Bombay.—Bomanjee Hormusjee, Gulnachan, Arbuthnot, sir H. Compton, Sophia.
From Singapore.—John Cree, Carleton.
From Java &c.—Genoveva (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Earl Balcarres	1498	Baker	J. Coolidge and J. Shaw.
*Gondolier	843	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Litherland	8'8	Freeman	
*Stork		Scott	
*Thomas King	346	Rounce	
*General Kyd	1316	Jones	
Ann	780	Griffith	
Anne		Spain	
Bencoolen		Caldbeck	
Caledonia	710	Burn [gue	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Charlotte	691	Lechebure-	
Earl Grey	871	Mollison	
Parkfield	495	Whitcombe	
Tweed	447	Lawson	
D. of Northumber-	541	Scott	
Cleveland [land	998	Marley	
Rajah	354	Ferguson	
Frankfield	750	Mitchell	
Arun	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Ellen	440	Indger	"
Maidon	947	Dare	"
Mauritius		Howlett	"
*Samuel Winter		Joyce	"
Island Queen		Bells	"
Charles Grant	1311	Pitmire	Mavrogordato & Co.
Elephanta	810	Ross	" F. B.
George 4th		Brownlow	"
*Nimrod	480	Manning	"
Penang	347	Cumming	"
*Patuna (manjee	37'4	Fathers	Lindsay & Co.
*Pratanjee Ba-	565	Hall	"
Resistance	494	Rose	"
Defiance		Evett	"
*Eliza Stewart	444	Miller	Gribble, Hughands
*Prabhumee	399	Milner	Co.
Aluet Rahman	750	Lagrin	Dadabhoy &
Franjee Cowasjee	980	Fraser	Co.
Albatross		Jack	"
*Anne Jane	300	Angley	Fox, Bowman & Co
Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	"
*Blakely			Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bibby		Sharp	"
Mermaid [to		Grosvenor	A A de Melo, r. a.c.
Francesca Sorlei	515	Nash	B. R. & Co. r.c.
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
Penn	410	Greig	Dallas & Co. r.c.
*John Tomkinson	280	Hutchinson	A.A.D. Pereira
Portsmouth		McCarthy	F. Leighton & Co.
*Hygeia	377	Woodbury	G. Nye, Jr.
Commander	499	Ryan	M. Bonnajee r.c.
Venetian	1312	Lewis	" "
Bentinck		Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
Carleton			
		AMERICAN.	
Cynthia		Johnson	Russell & Co.
*Delhi		Crocker	"
*Lewis		Dickson	"
Rosalie		Hopkins	"
Venice		Pratt	"
Henry Pratt		Rogers	J.D. Sword & Co.
*Lexington		Barber	W. A. Lawrence.
		SPAN.	
Middlebrug	900	Rocksbrig	Reyneveaals Co.
Duke			Meeviar & Co.
		PORTUG.	
London		Cayet	A. A. Heras. c.
		SARDINIAN.	
Paradise		Zybrand	Wetmore & Co
Pizzo		Hoogs	
		PERUVIAN.	
Ann		Rosales	Russell & Co.

P. S. S. C. S. C. S. S. S. S. Up For Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

* At Whampoa.

By the *Island Queen* we received part of our Bombay September and English August papers in the forenoon of friday last; on sunday a few more dropped in, and on monday forenoon we received our last instalment of private letters and papers by the same vessel, forwarded from h. m's. post office at Hongkong.

There is nothing whatever of public interest in the overland mail of August the 4th except the returns of members to parliament, which exhibit a majority of 77 in favour of the conservative.

It is said sir R. Peel has communicated to mr. Shaw Lefevre, his intentions to support that gentleman, as speaker of the new house of commons. Now the speaker of the house of commons represents the majority, consequently he represents the government. It would be high presumption in any man to criticise the conduct of such an experienced political tactician as sir R. Peel; but we cannot but think if he allows a whig speaker to represent the conservative majority in the house of commons he will make a great, if not a fatal "mistake."—The "no mistake" of the duke of Wellington on the east Retford question should, in our humble opinion, be the policy of the *present*, we may now say, premier of England.

Mr O'Connell lost his election for Dublin & Mr. Hume for Leeds; the private affairs of this gentleman are said to be in a very deranged state. He is invited to stand for Bath in the place of mr. Roebuck, who retires in consequence of ill-health.

Lord John Russell has issued a manifesto to the electors of the city of London; home politics is not our province; but we think, this said manifesto discovers several weak points.

Calcutta Star Price Current, Sept 6. 1841.

Bahar	755 a 80	Stock	3600
Ghazeepore	735 a 40		500—400

The drug is expected to rise after the *Doorga-pooja* holidays.

The sale of books by mr. P. J. Marçal, will be held on thursday the 4th inst., at 11 a. m. instead of wednesday the 3rd, at 7 p. m., as advertised in our Sept page.

The *Bat Bay* is taken up by the government authorities to convey winter clothing to the northward.

TINGHAE, CHUSAN, CHINHAE, AND NINGPO.

The French national corvette, *La Danaide*, arrived in these roads yesterday, from Chusan the [illegible] ulto.

Several private letters have been received by her, and from some kind communications from our friends, we are enabled to lay the following items of intelligence be-

telligence concerning the movements of the eastern expeditionary force.

Tinghae, the capital of the island of *Chusan*, was retaken on the 1st of October; the Chinese are reported to have fought hard, and to have lost 1500 men; the loss on our side was one *assign* and 5 men. Sir Hugh Gough led the attack in person. The whole island of *Chusan* was afterward taken under British rule.

The *Chaboo* of *Tinghae* escaped with the government treasure chests. *Chinhae*, the port of *Ningpo*, fell to h. m.'s arms on the 10th of October; here, as at *Tinghae*, the Chinese fought well, and lost a number of men; it is said their troops in this town and fortifications numbered 14000 men; great numbers of officers were killed, many committed suicide, and the survivors fled. After the capture of *Chinhae*, the Chinese lost all heart, and the large city of *Ningpo*, the capital of a *foo* district, containing 300,000 inhabitants, surrendered at discretion on October 13th, requesting to be received under British protection. The people wrote over their doors 順民 *Shunmin*.—'*obedient*' or '*submissive people*,' that they might not be suspected of still being connected with the officers of government. No authorized person had come forward to treat, up to the 25th of October.

About a lac of dollars, in specie and goods, was in found in Ningpo; the granaries were stored with two year's supplies of rice for the province.

On the 20th and 21st of October the steamers Phlegethon and Nemesis went 40 miles up Ningpo river, without encountering any opposition or hindrance, as far as *Yuyao*, mentioned under the name of *Loochung* in the 2nd vol. of Staunton's account of lord Macartney's embassy: describing the route from *Hangchowfoo*, the capital of the province of *Chekiang*, to Chusan, Staunton, quoting from captain Mackintosh, of the Hindostan, states,—"nothing could be more pleasing or romantic than the scenes that offered as they passed from Loochung to Ningpo, on a river of the breadth of the Thames between London and Woolwich, meandering through the most fertile vallies bounded by hills of various forms and heights and by some stupendous mountains."

The parties in the steamers found the scenery on the Ningpo river worthy indeed of all this praise.—*Yuyao* is the first town after passing the frontier of *Ningpofoo*, the native country of what is called in Canton *Shoshing* wine; the pleasant taste and exhilirating effects of which delightful beverage used in the good old times to elevate the foreign guests of the hong merchants at their chopstick dinners. Abundance of this wine, or rather spirit—for it is distilled—is made at *Yuyao* as well as soy; cotton is also a plentiful natural product, and the country abounds in cattle and sheep.

Captain Anstruther is in his old *prison*—now his *head-quarters*,' where he is surrounded by his mounted howitzers H. M.'s ship Blonde, captain Boschier, is left in command in Ningpo river. It is, we understand, intended to keep possession of this *foo* district. The shops were not opened at the date of the last departure—about October [illegible] people being afraid of being plundered, or of spies. But it was ascertained that in some of the shops work was going on within doors, and supplies were abundant at Ningpo and Chusan: the interpreters,—who are much wanted—were then distributed: the revd. Charles Gutzlaff was stationed at Ningpo, mr. Thom at Chinhae, mr. Medhurst of Chusan, and the chief interpreter, mr. Robert Morrison, accompanies the h. m.'s plenipotentiary in his movements.

It is said a party from *Li Dunnide* landed to buy provisions at *Kite* point, the scene of captain Blond's murder which they found, but no one to buy them from; they the appearance of *Le Dunnide* impressed them with a wholesome fear & remembrance of the Pustanjee Bannanjee and Phlegethon.

Admiral sir W. Parker is hourly expected to arrive from the northward, as well as h. m.'s ships Larne, Colombine, and Cruiser.

It is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary winters at Amoy.

After the capture of *Chinhae*, the English had the painful assurance that the comprador, who was kidnapped from Chusan last year, had been put to death; his head having been found on joss-house hill, *Chinhae*.

HONGKONG.—The new buildings on Hongkong, both permanent and temporary, public and private, are so scattered, as to render the task of describing them and their situations succinctly and comprehensively rather difficult; but we shall make the attempt, in order to convey to distant readers some notion of the rapid progress of the new settlement.

To begin with the population; exclusive of the members of the civil government and the detachments of the Cameronians, Bengal Volunteers and 37th M. N. I. with their camp followers, there are on the island about 15,000 Chinese, who earn their livelihood in government and private employ, and in supplying the bazaar &c.

The troops are thus distributed:

On the western end of the island the Bengal volunteers live in temporary barracks; and close to them a commissariat store, of large dimensions and built of granite, will soon be finished. A little farther on is the Chinese bazaar, which is being rapidly and greatly improved; on the range of heights immediately above the bazaar are the following buildings: the jail, built of granite,—completed; the court-house, a large building, nearly finished; a very pretty, private cottage, very tastefully ornamented in the Chinese style, with a good plot of garden ground, through which a hill-stream of water has been turned. Several private individuals are building substantial houses on the same ridge. Further on are the deputy governor's and land agent's private houses, and on the same range barracks for 60 European soldiers, with officer's quarters, &c., and a post-office, are in progress. A fine stream of fresh water separates this from the substantial & magnificent range of buildings belonging to messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., which are now completed, and are we believe, full of stores, as well as immense godowns, strongly matted, lately full of cotton, &c., but now lent to the commissariat.

Two admirable wells have been sunk on their premises, the water of which is much preferred by the sepoys to that of the running streams; and the native attribute the great celebrity of the troops latterly to the use of this well-water in lieu of that of the mountain brooks formerly drunk: this is a most important discovery.

A carriage and pair, coachman, &c., have just arrived from Manila to show off on the new road at Hongkong.

Sunt quæ curriculis pulverem Olympicum, &c.

On the hill to the eastward of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. buildings, is the barrack at present occupied by the sappers and miners, who are engaged in forming a strong granite foundation for a large barrack.

In the bay, near the *Wongnaichung* valley, are large double-masted godowns belonging to different parties under the charge of mr. Gillespie, who has built on it brick house; other persons are building houses in the same neighbourhood. The road now extends several miles, and is sufficiently wide in many places for carriages particularly those parts of it which traverse the most thickly populated districts; in those places it is almost equal to an English Macadamized road, and reflects great credit on the local authorities who planned and executed a work so useful and important.

A party of 37th Madras N. I. has gone over to the south side of the island, to barracks, built for them by the civil gers; and it is said about 300 of the Coloroomans are Chinese, is most notable and wonderful, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Hongkong police.

So the "report of an attack having been made by some Chinese upon some [illegible] of the garrison at Hongkong,"—as *heard* by the editor of the C. P on the 23rd ulto. is proved to have been a mere fabrication; although the editor, "as he had not been able to learn particulars," put so much faith in the '*report of an attack*' as "*to suppose it to have been some chance medley!*" i. e. *manslaughter!*

The only sickness now on the island is confined to those who have been previously affected, and no epidemic has, as yet, made its appearance. The shipping are nearly free from every sort of sickness, except occasional attacks of ague, which are particularly prevalent in China at this season of the year. The supplies of provisions are abundant; beef, pork, poultry, fish of all sorts, vegetables in profusion, &c., and all are at reasonable prices; labour is cheap, plenty of men are readily obtained, and there is no lack of building materials.

We learn from credible authority that the governor of this province has engaged five reckless individuals to act as incendiaries in sitting fire to premises and property on Hongkong. We trust the deputy-governor, and other functionaries at the new British settlement will be on their guard against such diabolical attempts.

AMOY.—On the 29th ulto. the transport *Allakrie*, captain Clark, arrived in Hongkong bay from Amoy, with the loss of her mizzenmast and severe injuries to some of her spars and rigging. She had been despatched by captain Smith, of h. m's. ship Druid, to proceed to assist the *Nerbudda*, transport, whose perilous situation was noticed in the C. R. of Oct. 12th.—It is said h. m's. ship Nimrod, captain Pearse, saw the Nerbudda, and then went to Amoy for some vessel to go to the wreck. The Nimrod was immediately ordered back to the Nerbudda, and the Allakrie followed as soon as she was ready, but encountering a gale of wind immediately she cleared the land, in which she received the damages stated above, she was obliged to bear up for Hongkong bay.

There is some confusion in this story: for we think it impossible that captain Pearse could have sighted the Nerbudda without communicating with her. From the *report* that the *Nimrod sighted* the *Nerbudda*, and *the fact* that the *Allakrie* was despatched to her assistance, the almost necessary conclusion is, that the *Nerbudda* must have struck on the *Pescadores* bearing about SE from Amoy, instead of the south end of Formosa. Every occurrence connected with the *Nerbudda* appears to have been accompanied by misfortune. At present we have no intelligence of the fate of her unfortunate crew: and her loss must form matter for a court of enquiry. It is said that when the only boat left the vessel with the captain and all the Europeans on board, the gunner, a Manila man, hailed her, and declared that as he was now the commanding officer, if the boat did not put back and receive him, he would fire into and sink her. The boat did put back and receive this determined mutinous hatch.

All was quiet at Amoy, and the aspect of all its were every appearance of peace and future tranquillity.

Several of our local readers will remember the late lord Dufferin and Clanboye who captain the hon. Peter Blackwood, commanding h. m.'s ship Imogen in China in 1841, and who in company with h. m.'s ship Andromache, captain Chads, forced the passage of the *Bogue* on the 7th of September in that year; but fewer will be able to carry back their recollection of that gallant officer to years longer gone by, when he [illegible] h. m.'s brig Cuckoo, on the Chinese station. This vessel was sent

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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Vessels for Freight &c. $3
Advertisements, each insertion 1.00
do. repetition, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 5, in room.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... $8.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements to the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the contrary of the required insertions shall be sent in the form of fresh advertisements.

Shareholders delinquent to pay the usual advertisements.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1841. NO. 45.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine fast sailing ship "CHARLES GRANT," 1200 tons, captain Pye commander, will be dispatched positively for Singapore Passage the 1st December next. For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 6th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
From Wampoa to London.

THE A 1 Ship "POSTHUMUS," 800 Tons, Captain Mercer, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE Portuguese LUSIAN, Capt. J. B. Cayo, burthen 400 Tons. Apply to

JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig PEGGY, Capt. Cole, will sail positively on the 10th November inst. for the above place. For Freight Apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE BERPHAWA, Capt. Jones, has a considerable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig [illegible], 537 Tons, A. 1. Quadrant, commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Captain Greenwood.

B. A. de MELLO

Macao, 26th October 1841.

FOR LONDON.
Vessel Positively to Sail Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque SARKFIELD, A 1. 400 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE [illegible] Brig, RED RO[illegible], Capt. [illegible] commander. For freight [illegible]

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lance, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to

HERREJERSHOV BURNSIDE.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "COMPANIE FAMILY," Captain Dowsan with most quick dispatch. For freight apply to

B. & M. BURNSIDE & Co.

Macao, 14th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper "ROB ROY," Captain Ayre, will sail early in November. For freight apply to

B. & M. BURNSIDE & Co.

Macao, 12th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART," captain MILLAR, now laying at WHAMPOA, will have quick dispatch; the greater part of her cargo being engaged; for freight apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.

Macao, 13th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on deposit, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per ton at per month, and the freight on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on deposit, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per ton per month, and on the freight on delivery.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 366 tons, J. B. Benson, commander. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 400 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CORONANDEL, captain [illegible], will have quick dispatch, for passage apply to Captain Ryan on board at Hongkong or to

H. MOHO OJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE A 1 fast sailing new built JOHN WOODHOUSE, captain Hewitson. Apply to

A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Name of Reigate) 4 [illegible]
do. of Barrels [illegible]
For [illegible] on Jamaica Rum 4 Barrels [illegible]
do. do. do. do. Sherry [illegible]
apply to

JOHN B. COWPERTHWAITE.

Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several quarters from 60 to 70 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an assortment of very superior Champagne, Marcobrun, English and Russian Cordials, Cordials and Health Cordials, Manila Cigars and [illegible] Cheroots & Nails. Apply to

Macao, 8th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] half pipes Brandy, 50 barrels Peppermint and Cinnamon Cordials, 20 dozen Old Monongahela Whisky, 10 dozen Sarsaparilla, 20 dozen Swan's Pancers, 15 bottles Bologna Sausages, 7 barrels pure white wine Vinegar, 10 Dozen of Adhesive Plaster. Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late Mr. Joseph Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane are hereby notified that the Partnership between the late Mr. Joseph Hooker and Mr. Lane was dissolved on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane, Hong Kong Shop, for per and Accounts, and hopes that the friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give entire satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Old long varnished port, Pale, Amontillado, Gold and Brown Sherry in 2 dozen cases of Sp. Doz. 10 pipe dozen, old 10 cases 24 gallons Port of Sp. Doz. 10 each, 40 cases Sherry 14 gallons of Sp. Doz. 10 each, 10 quarter Madeira by half & quarter Pipes of Sp. Doz. 12 for the 1 Pipe, 10 Dozen of Brandy 24 gallons each of Sp. Doz. 1 per gallon, 10 cases fine Champagne of Sp. Doz. 12. Dozens of a distinct cast have to be specially sent on application to

JOSEPH A. MERCER, Macao.

Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chances in Boxes of 1 or 1 dozen of Manila Cigars &c. superior, Cognac; Sherry Wines and Hock; Russian Cordials and Bonds; Hamburgh Pork and Beef. Apply to

JOSEPH BARETTO.

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary in a Portuguese version of THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery, [illegible]

This work contains 18,000 different characters, and can be made use of on a method to learn the Chinese characters, to call on a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal quarto. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st, 1842, a Chinese Almanac for the Canton Register 1842—on a Broadsheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Dr. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS, have on hand and for sale a choice selection of wines viz. Lisbon white in ½ casks, Vinho Tinto ½ do. Madeira in ½ do. Champagne [illegible] Bordeaux wines, Sherry Vinegar, Jamaica and Jellies, Bottled Fruits, Sauces, Shrewsbury Cakes, Soap, Curry Powder, Spiced Salt Beef in ½ Barrels, Do. do. do. in ½ do. Tongues in ½ do. Butter, Filberts, Almonds, Raisins, Mustard, Water Cracker, Cabin Biscuit in tins, Champagne Cider, Scots of Herrings, Kids of Tongues and Sounds, Do. of Salmon Do. of Mackerel, Smoked Beef.

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS, have also on hand a quantity of Perfumery just landed from the extensive house of Hoppe and Bonteinsen of Bond Street, Spirits of Lavender, Bitters of Roses, Rose [illegible], Essence of Jasmine, Do. of Roses, Do. of [illegible], Do. of Concentrated Lavender, Rosalia Oil, Bent's Genuine Pa-ho-ri Cards, Silk Hose, Gaiters, Balmoral, Kerseymere, Silver pencil cases of various kinds. Other articles &c.

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of Jose D Amaral & Co.

JOHN D SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—B. I. Company Bills on Bengal at 60 days sight, Bills on Barnett Dorrinne & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to

6th October, 1841. WITMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—Two and other valuable Merchandise received in double metal Gun-case, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rate. Apply to

Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71, 62, 64, 60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Pitch, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large size. Apply to

J. V. JOSOS.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Hennessy, Tessier, Comery & Co's. Fine Old London Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Butts, just re-ceived on "Paris." Apply to

INNES, FRENCH & Co.

Macao, 8th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Hennessy Brandy of many years, from 1½ to 3 years old, also Hennessy Brandy 1 and 1 years. Apply to

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841. INNES, FRENCH & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Plank fit for Ship and House building.

Spars 20 to 30 feet to 20 to 27 inches, [illegible] and 10 to 20 [illegible] 11 to 20

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain HYNDMAN.
Central Wharf.—Hong Kong.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on consignment on the [illegible] of the British brig "Lucas," at Whampoa.
Apply on board to Captain.
July 26th, 1841. A. H. Parsons.

NOTICE.
Whereas Samuel Dixon, Thomas Jones, William Jenkins, Esq., now in Hongkong, Samuel Dixon, Esq., and Nathaniel Hammond, Esq., now in China, having been appointed Executors of the late William Hammond, Esq., late of Jamaica, Esq., deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make their claims known, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in China, on behalf of the respective executors.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1841.

WANTED a Steward, by a Middle Aged man, either or direct to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register Office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHN SMITH will sell by Auction, this day, with the Officer's Stores and Stationery advertised, a quantity of American BEEF and PORK.
Macao, 5th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHN SMITH will sell by Auction, this afternoon, to the public, that he will (if satisfactorily offered) dispose of the remnant of where he now exhibits 1000 packages of BLACK TEA, particulars will appear hereafter.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
On the 20th day hereof, 7th, which day which will be sold, JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OIL MAN'S STORES, purchased EX "FOME."
Macao, 20th October, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE, [illegible] JOHN SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns and Fancies.
Table Linen, Napkins and Fashing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Lace Neckties, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Old Madeira, [illegible]
Magnesia Rough Brass and Plaids.
Small jewelled of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Butter.
Fashionable Claret.
Superior white Adelaide Pale Ale.
A few Cells of Cab Rope and Grape Shot.
For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Sherry in wood, apply to [illegible] Gordon to [illegible] & Co. LONGE.

ON SALE.—Sherry in Hide and quarter, just shipped by Rogers & Co. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 29th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Recent Fresh Beef, of 2 feet and other, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A fine selection of Delicacies for the Table; embracing the whole varied line of PAYNE & Co.'s Delicacies, and separately most on by them, for the use of their Provisioning Branch, viz:
Payne & Co.'s Cheese assorted sizes, 1 dozen each.
" Bread & Butter Biscuit.
" Sauces of Chillies.
" Curry paste.
" Curry powder.
" Tapioca sauce for [illegible]
" Mild pickle.
" Lime juice.
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade.
" Tea, Bright & green.
" Plum cordial, in quarts.
" Best Soap, in 4 & 8 lb cakes.
" Yard Brush.
" Shaving do.
" Hand brushes.
" Delicious pickles on tapioca in kegs of 3 dozen and 4 dozen each.
" The Pick Salmon, in kegs.
" [illegible]
Apply to HOMERSHAM LAMB.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Sherry Hogsheads, the [illegible]
A Lady and 1 Young Gentleman by Dr. J. A. Gardner, of the College of St. Joseph, Macao. Price per set £20. [illegible] per pair; [illegible] per pair.

HER MAJESTY'S 19th (ROYAL IRISH) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

We present extracts from the monthly list, exhibiting the rank, standing, and various services of every regimental officer in the army serving on full pay; distinguishing those who have served in the peninsular, the West, at Waterloo, who have received medals and other distinctions, and who have been wounded and in what actions; with the period of service both in full and half-pay; giving also the date of every officer's commission, and distinguishing those obtained by purchase.—By H. G. Hart, Lieut. 19th regiment.—The services of the four regiments now serving in China, beginning towards the end of the [illegible] served in the [illegible] of France [illegible] in actions of the 26th [illegible] of Irish Guards, 1815. Each officer gets [illegible] years additional service.

The Roman is and r. distinguish officers employed in the staff or [illegible] regiment service. The Italic p. before the date, indicates that the commission was purchased.

We trust these extracts of the services of the regiment officers of the 18th, 38th, 44th and 49th, will be read with interest by all our readers.

The records of the campaigns in chief [illegible] military forces in China, have good, Sir Hugh Gough, [illegible] more to follow:

Ens. 7 Aug. 94; Lieut. 11 Oct. 94; [illegible] 25 June, 96; major 1 Aug. 03; Lieut.-col. 25 July, 05; col. 14 Aug. 10; major-gen. 22 July, 30; col. 49th regiment of foot (Royal Irish Fusiliers) 15 Mar. 41. Knighted, —41.

Sir Hugh Gough served in the campaigns of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch Army in Saldanha bay, 1796. Serving subsequently in the West Indies, including the siege of Martinique, the Brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of Demerara. Proceeded to the peninsular in 1809, and commanded the 87th regiment at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vitoria, and Nivelle, for which he has received a cross. Sir Hugh Gough [illegible] 28th July and up the 28th at Talavera he was severely wounded in the side by a splinter of a shell; he also received a slight wound in the head at Tarifa.

Commanding Expeditions.

Rank (Royal Irish) Regimental Foot. Rank for Foreign Service, 1841.

On the three corners of the second Colour, the Lion of Nassau, "Victoria, Nassau-Saxe-Coburg" "The Sphinx, with the word, "EGYPT."

Colonel.

Year' Rank	Rank		
44	0	P. Matthews, Lord Aylmer, G. C. B. Ens. 19 Oct. 97; Lieut. 09 Oct. 01; Capt. 4 Aug. 04; Major p 9 Oct. 09; Lieut.-Col. 25 March, 01; Col. 25 July, 10; Major-Gen. 4 June, 23; Lieut.-Gen. 27 May, 35; Gen. 19th Regt. 28 July, 32; Lieut.-Colonel.—George [illegible] Ens 4 Feb 97; Lieut. p 9 May, 97; Capt. 18 Aug. 05; Major p 30 April 07; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. 4 June, 13; Regt.-Lieut.-Col. 2 Col. in the Army, 22 July, 30.	
15	4	Henry William Adams, Ens. 22 July, 23; Lieut. p 21 Dec 25; Capt. p. 10 June, 36; Major p. 16 Jan. 38; Lieut.-Col. p 13 Mar. 40.	
26	1	Major.—Robert Hammill, Ens. 8 Dec. 06; Lieut. 22 Jan. 06; Capt. 20 July, 11; Regt.-Maj. 22 July, 30; Regt.-Major. 22 Oct. 30.	
29	0	Rushden Ralph Tomlinson, Ens. p 26 Mar., 31; Lieut. p 21 July, 36; Capt. p. 6 Feb 33; Major. p. 13 Mar. 40.	

		Captains	Lieutenants	Lieut.	Ensigns	Ens.	Brev.-Maj.
36	0	Jeremiah Coppinger	24 Nov. 05	25 Dec. 06	4 Sept. 23	26 June 34	
36	0	Francis William Dillon	5 Dec. 05	9 Mar. 07	7 April 25	28 June 34	
30	4	P. Tho'mas Moore	30 Oct. 07	9 Mar. 10	10 Feb. 26		
28	1½	John Brown	9 July 08	4 Sept. 28	6 Mar. 30		
29	2½	John J. Gregory	30 Oct. 09	13 Oct. 10	13 May 30		
15	0	Francis Wigston	16 Mar 26	p 1 June 27	p 24 Jan. 30		
14	0	Chas. J. B. and Collinson	25 May 26	p 4 June 28	p 12 July 30		
14	0	Wm. Aug. Thomas, Paymaster	26 May 26	p 2 June 28	p 30 Sept 30		
19	0½	Thomas Myers	6 July 28	26 Nov. 31	29 Oct 34		
12	0½	Jameson Al'n Edwards	11 June 29	p 26 Nov. 34	p 13 Mar. 40		
		Lieutenants.					
10	0	John Philip Milford	p 4 June 29	p 16 May 34	p 3 Lord Aylmer served in the expedition to St. Domingo in 1796 and 1794, was present in the first and second attacks upon Tilsonburg, at the opening of Fort de Fleurus, near Lorient (Vendée), at the siege of Toulon, and commanded a Regiment under Charles Stuart, at the reduction of Fort de Pilier, Bryant at the drawing over Toulon in May 1793; remained in France for six months. Joined in 1795 at the Siege of the Helder, in the south on the British have entered 29 Sept., battles of 19th Sept. and 2nd Oct. 1799. Mentioned in the Gallantry Records in the North of Germany under Lord Cathcart, in 1806. Served at the Siege of Copenhagen. Served on the Staff of the Army, throughout the Peninsular war, in Portugal, and the pass during the battles, and commanding a Brigade. Was present at the passage of the Douro, and has received a cross and one clasp for the following actions:—Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Vitoria, and the Nive.	
9	0	Arthur Wilson	p 4 Jan. 33	26 June 34			
8	0	Hon. Ch. Wm. Bradford	2 Feb 33	p 18 Mar. 36			
7	0	Geo. Wm. [illegible]	p 18 May 34	30 July 36			
7	0	Scottish H. [illegible]	p 20 Nov. 34	p 19 Jan. 40			
6	0	Sir Wm. Montague, Bt	p 20 Mar 35	p 29 Mar 39			
6	0	Edward Judrell	p 4 June 35	p 12 July 39			
2	0	James Wm. Gwynne	24 Oct 36	31 May 38			
4	0	Geo. Prest Gill	p 7 Apr. 37	p 29 Sept 38			
15	0	Charles Dunbar	p 3 Aug 37	6 Nov. 38			
7	0	William Tyrrell Bruce	p 4 July 38	p 19 Apr. 39			
2	0	Charles Gordon	30 May 38	31 Mar. 39			
7	0	Christopher Vaughan Fane	29 Nov 38	p 11 May 39			
7	0	Wm. Augustus Gwynne	p 11 July 38	26 Oct. 39			
7	0	John Joseph Wood	10 Sept 38	do.			
6	0	George Hilliard	p 12 Feb. 39	do.			
6	0	Alexander Murray	p 24 Apr. 39	do.			
3	0	Francis Scobburne	29 July 39	24 Oct 39			
3	0	Thomas Burton	27 May 39	27 Oct. 39			
3	0	David Edwards	29 Nov. 39	8 May 40			
2	0	George Bernard	p 16 Jan. 40	p 7 Oct 40			
2	0	John Cockburn	p 12 Apr. 40	29 Oct. 40			
		Ensigns.					
2	0	Arch. W. H. F. Armstrong	p 21 June 40	8 July Regiment was at the capture of Guadeloupe in 1810. Served the campaign of 1812 in Upper Canada. 4 Major Bolton served in the expedition to St. Domingo in 1809.			
2	0	James Henry Shortt	p 12 July 40				
2	0	Wm. Peter Cockburn	p 24 June 40				
2	0	Wesley Duncan Burrell	24 Oct. 40	5 Captain Shortt served in the Peninsula war, from 1809 to 1813, and was engaged in the siege of Badajoz, Salamanca, and both sieges of Burgos. Brevetted Lieut.-Colonel for the storming of Burgos on the night of the 6th April 1812.			
2	0	Charles Wentworth	p 19 Mar. 40				
1	0	Ben'n Walker Kirk	8 May 40				
1	0	John Pole Mayo	7 Oct. 40				
1	0	Patrick Shannon	19 Feb 41				
13	21½	Paymaster.—George Isaac Coll, 7 Dec 26; Quart. p 4 March, 08; Lieut. 1 July, 24; Capt. 26 Dec. 11.					
12	0	Quarter-Master.—James Carroll, 4 June, 29					
20	7½	Surgeon.—P. Dun, M.D. 16 Oct. 06; A.-S. 8 Oct. 15; H.-S. 29 Sept. 15					
4	0	Assist.-Surgeon.—Chas. Cooper, 27 March, 34; Assistant Sur. [illegible]					
2	0	John Baker, 15 Feb. 38.					

Dead, September 1841 in Army.

Lectures.

[illegible]

The publication of the new kind of Sermons, in which [illegible] considerable commercial interest. The advertising over this channel [illegible] Bible Society [illegible] Bible [illegible] Bible [illegible] Bible

[illegible] trade city. The company has appointed a new resident [illegible] Mr. Mathieson, who has entered at Canton; he comes, it is supposed not to make work but to find out the truth concerning what has been done.

Siam.—At Siam, on board the American ship St. Paul, March 5th captain H. Lovey (late of the Spanish Navy, but in the Chinese Seas) having fallen over board and drowned.—Dr. Hudson Shepard Lee, May 18.

Magnetic Observations.—A series of observations have been lately made by Prof Bache of Philadelphia, and Prof Lloyd of Dublin, in the hope of determining the relative differences of longitude.—When, however, the two sets of observations were reduced and take down to convert, it was found that they were not in similarity; in other words that there was no correspondence whatever between the similar changes of the declination at Dublin and at Philadelphia. The determination of other sums of longitude, by means of the chronometer, is therefore, impracticable at such distances; but the attempt has revealed the important fact, that the irregular changes of declination which have exhibited so marked a correspondence at the most distant stations of which simultaneous observations have been heretofore, do not correspond on the American and European continents.—London Athenæum for Feb.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

November 9TH 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	9th Aug.	Singapore	10th Oct.
C. Town	12th July	Java	16th Sept.
Calcutta	17th Sept	Manila	19th Oct.
Bombay	8th Sept.	Austral-Asia	21 Sept.
Ceylon	Oct	Ningpo	23th Oct.
	Amoy 28th Oct.		

Nov.	ARRIVED	From
2.	Hannibal, (U. S.) Scott, Manila.	
3.	Orwell, Alves, Sydney.	
4.	Mary Ann Wade, Meadowcroft, Liverpool.	
5.	Cayuga, (U. S.) Russell, Manila.	
5.	Tartar, (Capt.) Young, London.	
5.	Emma, ———, Liverpool.	
6.	Waterloo, Owen, Cal. 11. Sept. Sing. 16. Oct.	
6.	Earl of Hardwicke, (Irish.) Yeo, London.	
6.	Cornwallis, (U. S.) Crowder, Boston 69. Inns.	
6.	Gunnerus, Berry, Singapore and Bombay.	
6.	W. G. Hamilton, Brown, Liverpool.	
7.	Young Queen, Reid, Liverpool 21. May.	

PASSENGERS—Per Tartar, major Hogarth, first Regt. Engrs de Montmorency and Turner, Asst. surgeon Bengal, and 128 men of h. m.'s 26th regiment. Genl. Wood, and 64 men of the 18th. capt. Grimes of the 55th. Per Fleet, (omitted last week) M.M. L. Bisbet.

H. M.'s ship Conway was in Batavia roads in September, destined for the Cape, Ascension, St. Helena and England.

The Tartar was several days in company with the John O'Gaunt from Liverpool, off the Natuna.

The Carleton was erroneously reported lost Sunday as having arrived from Singapore.

Nov.	SAILED	For
3.	Charlotte, Lockhauger, Manila & Bombay.	
4.	Pearmaine, Moorhouse, London.	
4.	H.M.Pr Corv Pandora, capt. Stewart, Manila.	
7.	Wisconsin, (Det.) Sanderbeck, Batavia.	
8.	Calcutta, Bors, Bombay.	

PASSENGERS—Per Charlotte, R. A. Barretto & M. B. Worms, esqr. Per Calcutta, J. M. Colley, esq., capt. Donnelly, D. J. M. de Romanos.

Passengers per Middleburg, Mr P. A. Sick, head of the Dutch factory in Japan. Messrs. T. Wolf, — Ulricks, E. Bicker, in the employ of the Java government, and Mr. Dorrepaal.

This ship was bound from Batavia to Japan; she left Batavia on the 9th and met with the typhoon on the 23 of July; and was obliged to run into Manoa roads, having lost all her mast and 5 feet water in the hold.

LOADING.

Per London.—Hughesia, Ann.
Per Liverpool.—Bishop.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Per Sing. and Cal.—Bob Roy, Red Rover, Puppy 16th inst. Ann, Georgina Family, Hannibal.
Per Bombay.—Charles Grant, Vanderbeck.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Pacuvius, Sophia, Louis Philip, Cornelia, ins. Royal Exchange.
From Clyde via Singapore.—Pacuvius. (Bd.)
From Liverpool.—Orwell, Orion, Sophia, Acadiana, John O'Gaunt.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Hudson.
From Calcutta.—Palmer, H. C. Steamer Enterprise and Pearmaine, Hughesia, Inns Shakespeare, Ann, Hughesia, Georgina, Wm. Mary Ann.
From Bombay.—Sumarpee, Hormanjee, Ardaseer, ship H. Compton, Sophia.
From Singapore.—John Cross, Carleton.
From Java & c.—Genevieve (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Amizo, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored at the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
		BRITISH.	
*Bat Schooner	1[illegible]	Baker	
*Sesostris	345	Oliver	
*John Barleyc		Burton	
*Litchfield	3[illegible]	Freeman	
*Bark		Hunt	
*Thomas King	3[illegible]	Benson	
*General Kyd	1[illegible]	Jones	
Adiff	7[illegible]	Griffith	
Anne		Spain	
Bencoolen		Chilbrook	
Earl Grey	871	Mellson	
Parkfield	[illegible]	Whitcombe	
Tweed	447	Lawson	
Duke Northumberland	541	Scott	
Cleveland [head	395	Morley	
Rajah	3[illegible]	Ferguson	
Mary Ann Wade	3[illegible]	Meadowcroft	
Avon	349	Kalisch	Dent & Co.
Eliza	449	Rodger	"
*Mauritius		Hewlett	"
*Samuel Winter		Joyce	"
Wanderer	[illegible]	Owen	"
Orwell		Hewe	"
Charles Grant	1311	Phoebe	Macintosh & Co.
Elephanta	310	Ross	"
George 4th		Brownlow	"
*Nimrod	[illegible]	Manning	"
W. S. Hamilton		Brown	"
*Potomac [mnjee	278	Pethers	Lindsay & Co.
*Pestonjee Bo-	565	Hall	"
Sesostris	49[illegible]	Rose	"
Defence		Evett	"
*Eliza Stewart	446	Miller	Griffiths, H & Co.
*Prathamasa	3[illegible]	Milner	"
Franjee Cowasjee	350	Fraser	Dd. M Rustomjee & Co.
Albiorix		Clark	
Thomas Sparks	457	Sparks	Fur. Rustomjee & Co.
*Blakely		———	Gibb, L. & Co.
John Bibby		Snape	"
Mermaid [ne		Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello, agent.
Princess Charlotte	535	Nash	B. H & Co.
*Alexr. Baring	503	Hale	Russell & Co.
Penn	416	Greig	Dallas & Co. [ton.
*John Tunkinson	3[illegible]	Hutchinson	Ath D. Portsmouth
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Cassandra	497	Ryan	H. Rustomjee & Co.
Vanittart	1[illegible]	Lemon	" "
Bellerophon		Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
Young [illegible]		Reed	Dixon & Co.
		AMERICAN.	
Cyrus		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Delhi		Crocker	Russell & Co.
*Lexa		Endicott	"
*Nimrod		Hopkins	"
Venice		Pratt	"
Cassandra		Scudder	"
Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. H. Sewall & Co.
*Lorenzo		Barker	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga		Russell	"
*Hannibal		[illegible]	Wetmore & Co.
		DUTCH.	
Dido			Hoeniger & Co.
		PORTUGUESE.	
Lessing		Cayll	J. A. Mower.
		SWEDISH.	
Paradise		Zybrant	Wetmore & Co.
*Penn		Hoop	"
		PRUSSIAN.	
Ann		Rosten	Russell & Co.

N. B. Ch. Ch. B. Ch. P. L. A. A. Up For Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

* At Whampoa.

Thanks to h. m.'s considerate post-office at Hongkong, the only papers that have reached us this week, are the London Colonial Gazette of June 22, the Singapore Free Press of September 23, and the Malacca Weekly Register of September 30.

To the Singapore paper we refer our local readers for captain Fraser's interesting but distressing account of his long captivity on Borneo. We sincerely hope admiral sir W. Parker will punish the treacherous and thieving rebels. The discovery of veins of coal in Borneo is of the utmost importance at the present time.

Her Majesty's Post Office, Hongkong.

On saturday evening the packets of the ship Wanderer, from Calcutta, were landed in Macao, & edged at the superintendent's office, which is in charge of the senior clerk, Sr. L. d'Almeida e Castro; but this gentleman has not authority to open any post-office packets. on sunday the 7 Heroes went to Hongkong, but the packets of the Wanderer were not sent by that vessel. In the meantime, the *Red Rover, Puppy,* and *Bob Roy* are under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta, tomorrow, the 10th, when the Wanderer's despatches will either be on their journey to or from Hongkong!

No recorded infliction on commerce, under the specious names of protection and promotion, has ever equalled that of h. m.'s superintendents in China and the deputy-government of the island of Hongkong.

That a post-office should be established at a *protempore* British settlement, under the protection of the British flag, none can understand; but when, without one exception, every British merchant is residing and conducting his business in Macao or Canton,—and when ships from all parts of the world are constantly arriving in Macao roads, and delivering their packets and masters at Macao, that the deputy-government of Hongkong should not be *represented* in Macao, by a comp tent authority, no man can understand. As far as the facts and consequences go, the deputy-government of Hongkong is wilfully throwing every possible obstacle and impediment in the way of the British merchants in China; and that government and the superintendent's office will only hereafter dwell in the remembrance of the British merchants in China as the causes of delay and obstruction to that commerce which they were appointed to protect: but never has protection been confided to more incompetent hands, and never has the public money been more shamefully, uselessly, and prodigately squandered than in the support of those establishments.

Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur.

Macao.

Gentlemen.—It has already become my painful duty to cause two British vessels in the Canton river to haul down pendants which they had presumed to wear.

As the *flags, ensigns,* or *pendants* are objects *equally* deserving of attention, and a negligence in one case may be presumed on, as under partiality;

I beg to direct the attention of the owners or consignees of vessels, frequenting this port, to the consequences to which they will, inevitably, become liable (under chap. 18. art. 19; 4 William IV) should any of the guard-boats, in obedience to this act, bring to on any such strangers; and to refer them to chap. 98. art. 24, 4 and 5 William IV, for the punishment to which I should become liable, by failing to forward this notice.

At all times alive to the mercantile interests of my countrymen, and their respectability; which is never lessened by a due obedience and respect to the laws,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Edward Belcher,
captain and senior officer.—Macao.

To the mercantile community.—Macao.

—Canton Press, Nov. 6.

Unless the second paragraph of captain Belcher's letter has some meaningless reference to the distinguishing flags continually

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

carried by the opium vessels, we do not understand its meaning.

In the Canton Register of the 28th of last January, there is an extract from 'Wilde's *voyage in the Mediterranean*,' which shows the protection given by the government of Gibraltar, to the boats smuggling English goods and tobacco into Spain, against the Spanish guarda-costas; and on that extract, we at the time remarked,—"that to give flags and to protect avowed smugglers is not a new proceeding of the government of a British fortress; and, but for the daring enterprise of these smugglers, Spain would lose her commerce and foreign supplies, for which it is evident an extensive demand exists: and the measure of the late and lamented lord John Churchill, in allowing the opium vessels to hoist distinguishing flags, will now, we think, be better understood."

With reference to the last paragraph of captain Belcher's letter, we presume that the mercantile interests and respectability of his countrymen are safe in their own keeping.

By the kindness of a friend, we are enabled to publish the following extracts of the acts of parliament referred to in captain Belcher's letter.

Extracts of Acts.

PENALTY £500.

4th William 4th Chap. 23.

Extract.—Be it therefore enacted, and declared; that from, and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any of his majesty subjects, whomsoever, to hoist, carry, or wear, in, or on board, any ship, or fishing boat, or any other vessel, or boat, whatever, whether merchant or otherwise, belonging to any of his majesty's subjects; *his majesty's jack*, commonly called the union *jack* or *any pendant*, or *any such colours* as are usually worn by his majesty ships, or *any flag, jack, pendant, or colours whatever made in imitation of or resembling* those of his majesty, or *any kind of pendant whatsoever, or any ensign or colours whatever other than those* prescribed by the said proclamation; and that if any person or persons shall nevertheless presume to hoist, carry or wear, in or on board any ship or vessel, fishing boat, or other vessel or boat whatever, belonging to any of his majesty's subjects, whether the same be merchant or otherwise, his majesty's jack, commonly called the union jack, or any pendant or colours such as are commonly worn by his majesty's ships, or any jack, flag, pendant or colours whatever, made in imitation of, or resembling those of his majesty, or any kind of pendant whatever, without such warrant, as *aforesaid, or any other ensign or colours, than the ensign or colours* prescribed by the said proclamation to be worn, then and in every such case, the master or other person *having charge* of such ship, vessel, or boat, or the *owner or owners* thereof being on board the same, and *every other person so offending*, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, to be recovered, with costs of suit, either in the high court of admiralty of England, or in any vice admiralty court in his majesty's colonies, or in any of his majesty's courts of King's Bench, or Exchequer at Westminster or Dublin, or the suit of his majesty's attorney general, or in the court of session or exchequer in Scotland respectively; and that it shall be lawful for any officer in his majesty's navy or mariner, belonging to any of his majesty's ships, or any officer of the customs or excise, to enter on board any ship, vessel or boat, so hoisting, wearing, or carrying any jack, flag, ensign, pendant or colours prohibited by the said proclamation, and by this act to be hoisted, worn, or carried, and to seize and take away the same, and the same shall thereupon become forfeited.

PENALTY £200.

4th & 5th William 4th, chap. 60.

Art. 23.—And whereas it is expedient to extend the powers of seizure given by the said last mentioned act. Be it therefore enacted, that all goods, and all ships, vessels and boats, and all carriages and cattle, liable to forfeiture under any act now in force, or hereafter to be made, relating to the trade of the British possessions abroad, or to any act relating to the customs, or to trade or navigation, shall and may be seized & secured by any officer of the customs or navy, or by any person employed for that purpose, by or with the concurrence of the commissioners of his majesty's customs; and every person who shall in any way hinder, oppose, molest or obstruct any such officer or person so employed as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

PENALTIES OF £500 & £200

4th & 5th William 4th, chap. 60.

Art. 24.—And be it further enacted, That if any officer or officers of customs, or any person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in any of the British possessions abroad; shall make any collusive seizure, or deliver up, or make any agreement to deliver up, or not to seize any vessel, boat, or goods liable to forfeiture under any law relating to the customs, or trade or navigation, in any of his majesty's possessions abroad;—or shall take any bribe, gratuity, recompense, or reward, for the neglect or misperformance of his duty,—every such officer or other person shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred pounds, & be rendered incapable of serving his majesty in any office whatever, civil or military. And every person who shall give, or offer, or promise to give, or procure to be given, any bribe, recompense, or reward to, or shall make any collusive agreement with any such officer or person as aforesaid, in any of his majesty's possessions abroad,—to induce him in any way to neglect his duty, or to do, conceal, or connive at any act whereby any of the provisions of any such act of parliament, relating to the customs, trade, or navigation abroad may be evaded, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,—Can you kindly inform me if merchant vessels are denied the right of hoisting private signals, or private flags of any sort, kind, or description, equally with that of hoisting a pendant or union jack without a white border. As no one will either see, who has been endeavored to raise nothing in future but h. b. m's ensign.

Yours, I mean.

We cannot give a better answer to I mean, than to refer him, firstly, to the extracts of the acts of parliament: and lastly, to the diametrically opposite proceedings, in the matter of hoisting flags, of the late captain lord John Churchill and captain Belcher; but if these proclamations and acts and orders are strictly enforced, that will be the sum of Harry-nott's signals!

Merchant ships are certainly not allowed to hoist pennants; and such presumption can only arise from the freaks of the master of his mates, of which the owners or consignees cannot know anything.

We are obliged to our correspondent for his account of the easy capture of the pirate; and we hope to be informed of many more such daring, decided, and swiftly-executed acts. The pirate was probably swayed in his irresolution and timeness by the near neighbourhood of the British shipping, and perhaps by some confidence in his smuggler's flag.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1841.

Capture of a Pirate.—On the 28th instant, captain Thomson, of the transport Pandy Bahan, having received private information, that a Chinese pirate boat, with a prize, had been seen in a small bay on the East hom side of Hongkong harbour, immediately proceeded, accompanied by lieutenant Miller and eleven Royal Marines of her majesty's 1 conveniences, to the same boat in search of her, and from the description of her position, given by a Chinaman, whom they took to point her out. Kept silence in shore, and on rounding the point of the bay, came suddenly in full sight of her, lying under the lee quarter of the sub junk, she had taken. Immediately she perceived the boat making towards her, she ran up an opium stripe, pirate's flag, and as the boat neared her, firing the swivel mounted on her to cut off the pirates, but the boat was put alongside, and boarded before they had time sufficiently to recover from their panic to do a clear, although they had twelve pounders, and two gingalls on deck, one of each loaded with grape; they had also a great variety of muskets in the double rounds, and dirks, and quantities of cartridges and grape made up. The large junk was then directly put under tough, the pirate taken in tow, all brought safe to Hongkong, and the prisoners lodged in jail. After part of the prisoners were put under hatches in the junk, four more were discovered, who had buried themselves at the end, making in all eighteen; one of the junk's people had fired shot in the effort of the pirate first taking her.

It is surprising [illegible] during enough to approach so near the fort, allowed themselves to be taking in so free as these, the pirate offer is and a boat's crew of lascars.

From the fact—for we think the Peking gazette is not in this matter to be doubted—that the commander, *Pwanpang*, has been sentenced to perpetual banishment at *Eli*, and perpetual servitude, as a slave to the army,—and not put to a slow and ignominious death, as asserted by the editor of the Canton Press on Oct. 30—we think the conclusion is allowable—notwithstanding the fulmen of the said editor—that *Keshen* will not suffer death; and such is, we believe, the general opinion among the Chinese of this district.

Translations.

Imperial Edict.

Peking Gazette, 7th moon, 25th day (September 10th). Received the following imperial edict.

In this cause *Pwanpang* (the commander) is the criminal, who in a confused, disorderly manner bought opium for others—he acted as a broker. And he intrigued with and bribed the linguists to get himself recommended to the barbarian ships; moreover, he accompanied *Keshen* to Canton.

Now, according to the evidence before the great officers of the royal kindred, it is proved he was united in friendly and confidential intercourse with the outside nations, the law is that he be beheaded. Therefore order that *Pwanpang* be sent to *Eli*, and be delivered over as a slave to the military: and even on days of general delivery, he is not to be released.

Chow Tseyang, the chieftain of *Wei hsien*, in the province of *Kwangtung*, said that he is intimately acquainted with *Pwanpang*, & yet, knowing that he did not root out the original conspiracy still he did not reflect on him dismissal, but still retained him in employment, and recommended him (to X chieftain) for a linguist: a fault of which he cannot refuse (the obligation).

* On the [illegible] publication of his 30th days, to the emperor [illegible] in his reign, and on other occasions [illegible] under [illegible] and [illegible]

I order Chaou Tseyang to be immediately deprived of his official rank, and it is not necessary again to refer him to the proper board for punishment: if the said dismissed officer has left any unfinished or undecided matters in his office, I order the Tsiyuen Ki Chinchee into self manage them.

To Fungpao the Tsungtuen of Shantung, having listened to the recommendation of Chaou Tseyang, that Pungpang should be appointed flagwint to the barbarian ships: this is also inexpressible! I order that he be delivered over to the proper board for punishment. *Respect this.*

By J. E., Ex. G. E.

In the Canton Press of the 6th inst. the editor again presumes to utter one trick for which he is every way unfitted; namely: criticising the proceedings of the British authorities and British merchants in China. What proof has the editor adduced, what proof can he adduce, that the local government of Canton could not find means to repair the old and build new forts, even were the port of Canton, or rather the *Bogue*, blockaded. What proof has he adduced or what proof can he adduce that the local government could not or would not effectually prevent a smuggling trade, or that it could not and would not connive at it, and consequently reap a proportionate profit by bribes, fees, and duties? And surely, if the British merchants choose to employ their ships & pay the Chinese duties,—which will eventually fall on the consumers of Chinese produce, in all parts of the world,—either on their constituent's accounts or their own, they must be allowed to be the best judges of their own proceedings: what is the motto of all commercial men? *Laissez nous faire!*

The truce has not been broken by the Chinese: that is, according to the terms granted by captain Elliot on May 27th: for *repairing* and *rebuilding* forts, is not *rearming*: and as to the communications received by sir H. Pottinger on his arrival, the editor of the Canton Press knows nothing about them; although it does appear, from captain Vian' proclamation to the Chinese soldiers and people, dated September 8th that the local authorities had engaged not to obstruct the river nor make any warlike preparations: yet sir H. Pottinger's notification, dated 12th August, two days after his arrival, emphatically declares that—"He has intimated to that government, that he is willing for the present,"—and this expression implies he could also disregard it at the present,—"to respect the *existing truce* (of course that declared to be in force, by public notice, by captain Elliot on June 5th), but but the slightest infringement of *its terms* will lead to an instant renewal of *active hostilities in the province* (no, to a blockade of the *Bogue*).

But the plain question at issue is this; whether would the commercial and even political interests of Great Britain be most benefited by a blockade of the *Bogue* or by allowing the port of Canton to remain open? if the evils of the present system are so severely, but not equally, felt by all foreign merchants; and if the remedy for these evils is so easy of application as the wisdom of the C. P. would have us believe, it is one a natural consequence of such a state of things that all merchants, British and foreign, would unite in their solicitations to h.m. officers to blockade the Bogue: and what a strange anomaly this proceeding would be in commerce and among commercial men! *asking for the blockade of a port which they can freely enter and trade in!* but until they do so, all must think that the task of advocating individual and not the general interests of British commerce, is imperatively imposed on the editor of the Canton Press.

The rest of his paper is filled up with a rigmarole of the *acceptance* since June 1840—the acts and movements of *Keshen*, the diplomacy of captain Elliot, the victories of the British arms: but how not these circumstances been already written in the book of the chronicles of the deeds in China,—we may say—*ages ago*? he talks about the *arrangements* of the Chinese: he knows nothing about them: but hear his self contradictions: in one place he says,—"The experience of the past year & present has taught us, that whatever obstacles the Chinese government may throw in the way of an outside trade, the people will manage to provide for the wants of their foreign customers, wherever it may suit the latter: see "Amoy also is now open to British influence, does for *Canton*:—"the determination of the emperor that one or the other of the contending parties shall be annihilated," and other threats, as contained in those vexatious and treat-worthy documents, when referring *to barbarians*,—the imperial edicts.—"That the sentiments of the Chinese continue hostile, receives further proof from the intelligence lately received from Amoy, of large bodies of troops again collecting there, and from the preparations now carrying on at Canton."—But it would be an endless task to note all his inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions: the latter end of his commentaries always forgets the beginning: do the two characters '*Shunmin* 順民'—borrowed, by the way, from us without acknowledgment—in his account under the head of "*the expedition*" is an ugly copy of our portraiture of the capture of Tinghae and Chinhae,—do they evince the hostility of the *people*?: or are they not an equal set-off against the *reported assemblage of troops at Amoy*, by the officers of government, acting of course under imperative orders from the emperor—as the Canton authorities are and have been acting?

He draws his conclusions in a most singular manner; not by inductive reasoning, *but from all that he has himself said*?—now as he has often said a great deal of contradictory nonsense, all may judge of the justness of his conclusions!

With reference the his assertion about the present prices of teas, we quote the following rates, which we obtained from a very respectable source sometime ago; and also refer our readers to the C. R. of May 4 for another scale of prices of exports.

Prices from 1 July, 1840, to opening of the Trade.

	In Canton.	In Macao.
	ay duty 9 tails.	
Congo very common	20 a 21	24 a 30
common	22 a 26	
middling	28 a 30	30 a 34
Pekoe Kind	32 a 34	
Twankay	23 a 26	none
Hyson very little purchased		
Y Hyson common		30 a 35
Gunpowder		35 a 50
Imperial		32 a 42

Canton Prices from 1st April, 1841.

Bohea	18 a 21
Congou common	23 a 30
bkf leaf	28 a 32
Pekoe kind	30 a 40
Souchong fine	50 a 52
Pekoe fine	40 a 48
Flowery	60 a 70
Orange Pekoe scented	36 a 44
Capes	24 a 26
Twankay common	25 a 27
good to fine	27 a 32
Hyson common	37 a 42
Fine	60 a 70
Hyson Skin	20 a 26
Young Hyson, Canton	30 a 36
Nankin	34 a 50
Gunpowder, Canton	29
Nankin common	37 a 45
Good to fine	48 a 62.

We are happy to observe that the reverend editor of the Chinese Repository is of the same opinion which we have lately so often expressed, & which he thus avows in his last interesting number:—"The Canton authorities seem anxious to preserve the peace in this province, they also seem desirous of making a show of defence. *If left alone they will doubtless refrain from hostile acts.*"

The observations of the respected editor of the above-named periodical, in his notes to the first article—*the translation of two papers relating to the present position of affairs between the English and Chinese.* Written by Chinese and translated by J. L. S.; and his observations, p. 569, scarcely, we think, exhibit the proceedings of the Chinese and English in an equal light.

To say that the Chinese are equal in courage to the English, is scarcely borne out by the fact that thousands of the "soldiers of righteousness" were kept at bay by a squadron of not more than 60 *Sipahis*. And as to "carrying the questions to the emperor in person"—how can admittance to his imperial presence be obtained without performing the *Kotow*? have we not already,

— have we not sought grace
At a gracious hand?

and has not the emperor exhibited himself to the world, he and his officers,—whom he instructed and deputed to Canton for the sole purpose of deceiving, humbugging, and hoodwinking the English authorities,—as the most mendacious of mortals? Yet we are told by the same respected authority that "*the spirit of the age*"—it is the age of brass—will not much longer tolerate the from disposition of this empire, nor of Japan: yet how is that disposition to be beat or broke in to either empire but by conquest? and when was conquest ever unaccompanied by secret and irresponsible measures; and how is it possible *to make war on a government and not upon*, but to spare the people? it is the old story.

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.
And for the king's offence, the people mourn.

and how does the *conquest* of Japan,—and what nation is to undertake it?—accord with the feelings of benevolence so often and so strongly advocated by the Repository?

We shall recur to some of the articles in this interesting number next week.

The *Maudee* has been chartered by the commissariat at Hongkong to take hospital stores, bread, and warm clothing to Chusan, instead of the clipper *Rob Roy*; but the reason why the Maudee with a captain inexperienced in China, has been preferred to the Rob Roy and her long experienced captain, is not, as the editor of the Canton Press says he believes, because she has an European and the Rob Roy a lascar crew, but because her charter is one or two thousand dollars less.—At Chusan, hospital stores, it is said, are much wanted; there is the fatal experience of last year as a warning and a guide: and yet, to save a few dollars, a ship is taken up to convey those required stores that will probably never reach her destination: heavy bets are already laid that the Maudee will be obliged to put back; the smart brig *Jane*, built for a man-of-war, could not beat up last year, and returned. The *Frankfield*—an other stranger in China—both ship and captain—is also, it is said, taken up by the commissariat to proceed to Chusan: it may well be questioned whether her majesty's service would not be better and more faithfully performed by strictly attending to the efficiency and well-found state of the ships chartered and the experience of their commanders in the eastern seas of China, than to the miserable penny-wise and pound-foolish system of saving a trifling sum in the charter-party.

DIED.—At the R. and Mrs. Gist, Macao, on the 26th ultimo, of dysentery, Isabella Jane Anna, late belonging to Her Majesty's ship Alligator.

Edited, Printed and Published by Jno. Slade, *at the Canton Register Office.*

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1841.

CHUSAN, CHEHEAN, NINGPO, AMOY.

The *Ariel* arrived in Hongkong bay this morning from the eastward; last from *Amoy*. We hasten to lay before our subscribers, in an *extra*, the intelligence she has brought.

It is reported that admiral sir William Parker does not return to this province, as was expected from the information brought by H. P. M.'s corvette *Dunaide*.

CHUSAN.—Latest date Oct. 25. Letters by the clipper *Ariel*, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when *Tinghae*, the capital of Chusan, again fell to h. m.'s arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles and in the same manner as *Amoy*; the principal battery mounted upwards of 100 guns. All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1500 men; a number of very well-made brass guns were captured, 24 pounders and two mortars, which were in the long fort.

On October 24 the Chinese made a most gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted; so determined was their resistance that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times; a soldier of the 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs.

The man—corporal or sergeant—to whom the keys of the city of *Tinghae* were delivered last winter, when the British abdicated the island, is now a prisoner on board the flag-ship.

CHEHEAN.—Latest date Oct. 18th *Chinhae*, has been already stated in the C. R. of November 24, was taken on the 10th ulto. The attack lasted about three hours; the troops employed amounted to about 1200. The Chinese stood well, but the excellent firing of h. m.'s ship Wellesley soon silenced the hill fort, every shot and shell telling, and knocking away some portions of the walls. It is supposed the Chinese lost about 1400 men. About 70 fine brass guns were captured; some of them of so large a calibre as to throw a 60 pounder shot: these guns, it is said, are so well made, that it is not easy to distinguish them from those of European manufacture. About 600 tons of copper were found in the arsenal. The Chinese authorities at *Ningpo*, it is supposed, while the English forces were employed at *Chinhae*, took the opportunity of conveying away the public treasure to a safer place, it is said that the removal of the treasure occupied three day's time; and if this report is true, when considering the activity and strength of the Chinese coolies, and the ingeniously combined efforts and speed with which they always 'do their work,' the amount of specie &c. must have been very great. The dollars found at Ningpo—the reports of the amount vary from $50000 to $78000,—were discovered by mere accident; some of the artillerymen had been sleeping upon logs of wood; and one of them, when awakening from his slumbers in the morning, and turning over his pillow, then several dollars jingled and fell out of it; it was immediately ascertained that the wooden logs had been hollowed and the dollars concealed within them. The Chinese removed the treasure from *Amoy* by the same ingenious contrivance.

NINGPO.—Latest date, October 20. *Ningpo* river is described as of surpassing beauty, with plenty of water for large vessels many miles above the city. The river is rather narrow; a transport moored off *Ningpo* in eleven fathoms has just room to swing clear; but vessels may lie alongside the banks of the river, which are very steep—and some, we trust, to be lined with English wharves. *Ningpo* is described to be about 8 li in circumference; and the country from *Chinhae* to the district capital a perfect garden.

Provisions were plentiful at *Ningpo* at the *Tinghae* prices; very good bread was obtained, and the artillery have got back their old *Chusan* baker; they are quartered in the hall of audience, where captain Anstruther used to be examined before the Chinese officers. Captain Anstruther has got possession of the cage into which he was crammed, and it is reported it will be sent on to Calcutta in h. m.'s ship *Lama*.

AMOY.—Latest date, Nov. 6. The Chinese authorities a short time since collected about 200 war-boats and many fire-rafts, preparatory to an attack on h. m.'s ship Druid; but with the kindest consideration they previously sent a friendly message to capt. Smith, requesting, advising, or ordering him to move h. m.'s ship out of the waters of *Amoy*; & if he reverentially obeyed the orders, they—the Chinese,—would, in their tender & compassionate consideration, allow h. m.'s ship to pass out unmolested; it is said that to this friendly message captain Smith returned as friendly an answer: to the effect, that he had no time to move h. m.'s ship; but that if they did not move and immediately disperse his imperial majesty's flotilla, he would forthwith undertake that task himself, to its utter destruction: the Chinese, with much more complaisance than captain Smith evinced, immediately followed that officer's friendly advice, and the flotilla has been no more heard of.

Beef, poultry &c. are plentiful and cheap at *Amoy*, there is a daily market on *Kolangsoo*, where every thing required can be obtained.

Nothing is known of the further intended operations of h. m.'s forces, or of the purpose of h. m.'s plenipotentiary; the *rebellion* of the *yellow river* may induce the emperor to endeavour to pacify the *foreign rebels*.

LUCAH.—The new commissioner, *Tiha* *chun pao* has left Canton for *Chekiang*; it is reported that an officer has been sent to h. m.'s plenipotentiary to ascertain his demands; that the emperor has promised to send to the governor of *Fokien* the three millions of taels which the latter has asked for; and that the Canton authorities have demanded one million of taels from the hong merchants, to help their emperor, that some of them have proffered $ 600,000, and others refused absolutely to subscribe to *any such benevolence*: the hoppo has, in consequence, refused to allow the merchants to ship off teas: in Canton parlance, he has stopped their chops.

The schooner *Anglesea* is just reported in from Amoy.

A medical committee, summoned by brigadier-general Burrell, on the arrival of the detachments of the regiments now in China, has declared the island of Hongkong to be a place utterly unfit for the residence of English troops.

In consequence of this declaration, some transports have been taken up by the brigadier-general, of which number the *Mermaid*, captain Grosvenor, is one as, we have been told.

H. M.'s ship *Larne*, captain P. J. Bluett, was to sail from Chusan on the 10th inst. with despatches for the governor-general of India.

The *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool, anchored in Macao roads on the night of the 11th inst.

The *Hope*, free trader, of Liverpool, encountered a severe gale in the chops of the *Formosa* channel, and hove up for the Bashees, and thence outside of Formosa to *Chusan*, where she arrived on the 30th day from her departure from the Typa.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SHAW, *at the Canton Register Office.*

JAMES MATHESON & Co

C. V. GILLESPIE.

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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do. For every line exceeding 7, 50 cents.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Subscribers to receive, in Twenty's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements on on the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are requested to pay for their advertisements.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1841. NO. 46.

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

MAY be recommended to the Ship GENERAL KYD 1000 tons, Capt. G. Justin, of the E. I. Co's. Service; will touch at Cape of Good Hope. To be dispatched about the 10th of December. For passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, captain Cass, Surgeon, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be dispatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British built ship, "POLA," A. 1. 310 tons, captain Gates now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 13th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine fast sailing ship "CHARLES GRANT," 1200 tons, captain Pitcairn, will be dispatched positively for the above Ports on the 1st December next. For freight &c. apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 6th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
From Whampoa to London

THE A 1 Ship "POSTHUMOUS," 380 Tons Captain Milne, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, A PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. Caron, Burthen 416 Tons. Apply to JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE LEPHANTA, captain Rose, has a valuable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "MERMAID," 577 Tons, A. W. Grayson, commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Captain Grayson. A. A. de MELLO.

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.
Place Touching at Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A 1 496 Tons, 400 tons measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lemon, will have no early despatch. For freight apply to MEHLHERHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 16th October, 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receiving goods on dismantling, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and to be charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receiving goods on dismantling, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and to be charged on delivery. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 300 tons, J. A. Norton, commander. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE

THE A. 1 fast sailing new built JOHN TOMKINSON, captain Hutchinson. Apply to A. & D. FOORDUNJEE.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, $5 per cent. returnable on the Premium.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London. Apply to FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 10th November, 1841.

LOST at Hongkong a few days ago, a Liver Coloured Spaniel pup, about 6 months old has a little white on its breast and spotted feet; any person giving information, or recovering the same, will receive reward on sending the pup to the Editor at Macao, or on board the Bolmany, Transport Hongkong.

10th November 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned,—

The schooner Phoenix, about 50 tons.
The cutter Hope, about 20 tons.
The schooner Wave.

These boats are all teak built, engaged, in good order, well armed and fast sailers, and will the attention of any persons requiring such vessels.

W. LANE.

Macao, 11th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE will sell on Thursday 18th inst., by Public Auction, Dutch Canton to, Grey and White Longcloths, Spanish Stripes, White and Coloured Cotton Drillings, Plate Glass, Beer in Bottle and Bottles, Gin, Arrack in cases, Bordeaux Wine and Tumbler Glasses, Lock and trace and cross Bands, for the Pantaloons now published in Auction Handbills.

Macao, 15th November 1841.

PROVISIONS and STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Negro" in boxes, "Wanerlo" in boxes, fine Vinegar in casks 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvas, Brown's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Coal Coal to order and in bulk, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 30 cents per gallon in cases of 6 & 12 and 9 dollars per dozen. Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Hochheimer Gin in glass and stone jars, sold in cases of five gallons each, Blue Enamelled Ware. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Plantation Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double secured Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Heads of Brightly) @ 30 per dozen.
4 do. of Marsala 60 do.
4 Quarter casks do. 30 do.
Fine sweet 2 dozen Madeira Hotel d Marsala 9.00
do. 2 do. do. Sherry 11.00

Apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.

Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spans from 40 to 70 feet long, for lower case top masts, yards &c. also an invoice of very superior Champagne, Marsala, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to Macao, 20th Nov 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—30 half pipes Brandy, 50 barrels Peppermint and Cinnamon Cordials, 50 doz. Old Monongahela Whisky, 10 doz. Sherry, 50 doz. Brown's Pimento, 10 boxes Bologna Sausages, 7 bottles pure white wine Vinegar, 10 Centners of Adhesive Plaster. Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. James Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane as Hotel & Shop keeper and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chilling worths superior, Pale, Amontillado Gold and Brown Sherry in 9 dozen cases a Sp. Drs. 12 per dozen, also 40 casks 34 gallons Port a Sp. Drs. 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 30 gallons a Sp. Drs. 20 each, 10 casks of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes a Sp. Drs. 75 for the ½ Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Drs. 1 per gallon, 50 casks fine Vinegar a 20 cents per gallon, Bordeaux 20 baskets of Champagne a Sp. Drs. 12. Parties at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to

JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chasseur in Bins in 2 or 1 dozen cases; Mild Cigars &c. cheap, Cognac, Schiedam Water and Hock, Russian Canvas and Duck, Hamburgh Pork and Beef. Apply to

JOAM BARETTO.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese language: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery.

This work contains 25,000 Chinese characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes Royal octavo. Price: 30 dollars copy.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on the ensuing January 1st precisely on Angelo Chinese Calendar 1842 on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—An excellent upright Piano by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

BONTWIN & SIMMONDS, have on hand and for sale a choice selection of cigars viz. Lisbon wine in 3 cases, Vinos Tinto & de Madeira in half & quarter in 3 dozen cases, Sherry Vinegar, Jams and Jellies, Pickles, Bottled Fruits, Sweets, Preserved Meats, Soup, Curry Powder, Salted Salt Beef in ½ Barrels, Do. do. do. in ½ do. Tongues in ½ do. Butter, Pilots, Alimonds, Bohlen, Mustard, Water Crackers, Cocoa, Biscuit in tins, Champagne Cider, Sauce of Herrings, Kids of Tongues and Sausage, Do. of Salmon, Do. of Mackerel, Bottled Beef.

BONTEIN & SIMMONS have also on hand a quantity of Portugal just landed from the extra house of Rosas and Rodrigues of Rua Direita, Island of Lorenzo. Balsamed Black Tea, Superior Madeira, Sherry of Jerezo, Bin of Sherry, Bin of Marsala, Bin of Conservated Lorenzo, Sherry Oil, Port Grape, Ports of Cards, Silk Hats, Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Pocket-knives, Silver pencil-cases of various kinds. Opera glasses, &c.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN P. TROTT.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—K. B. Company Bills on Bengal at 30 days sight. Bills on Bombay Bombay & Co. London at 6 months sight. Apply to

4th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-62-54-40 feet long, also Boston Cordage, Pitch, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. T. JONES.

Macao, 19th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Cooper, Comery & Co's. Fine Old London Porter, Medium, in Wood and Bottle, just receive on "Fear." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 10th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of sizes from 6 to 9 inches, also Sennet Sennet 3 and 1 inch. Apply to Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House Building. Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 40 to 60 " 14 to 20 "

Fully equal to Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.

Quarter Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on consignment on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lemon" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 10th, 1841. A. H. PAYNE.

NOTICE.

Whereas JAMES INNES, ESQUIRE, deceased, WILLIAM JARDINE Esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of JAMES INNES, Esq., late deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. INNES, FLETCHER & Co., in China, on behalf of the resident executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th Instant at 11 A. M. JNO. SMITH will sell at the Godown, a quantity of DAMAGED COTTON.

And on the 22nd Instant,

He will sell on his premises: American Beef and Pork; Gunner's stores; cordage; Hawsers; Equipment Cotton; Sennet 3 inch, Pantaloon Stuff, &c. &c.

Macao, 10th November, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Bedstead, London Made Beer and Fresh Goats, Wardrobes of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.

Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.

Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.

Bass Ale. Brin Leslie.

Superior Sherry, Port Gin, Brandy, Champagne and Claret.

Gloucester Rough Hams and Flitches.

Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter.

Walnuts and Raisins.

Spermaceti Candles.

Superior white American Cuddy Bread.

A few Cases of Coir Rope and Gunny Mat.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Ready to sail Lady to at Gambier to B. ROLLESON.

FOR SALE.—Sugar in Mats and gunny cases shipped by Rogers & Co. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 2nd September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels. Bengal Sugar in cases of 27 feet each, just shipped for Sale. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A new selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the sole agent firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

Payne & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Chutney
" Raw sauce of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tony's sauce for steaks made dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Pickle vinegar, for pickles
" Pickle vinegar, for sauces
" Bengal Rum in 1 & quart 1 & 2 gallons
" Port Wine do do
" Madeira do do
" Brandy do do
" Delicacies packed on tongues in tins of 6 dozen and 1 dozen each
" Fish Sauces, in large
" Dry Sandwiches over in the sunshine packed in hogsheads
&c. &c. &c.

Apply to ROGERS & LANE, Agents.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

CHINA EXPEDITION.

Roll (The Observation) Regiment of Foot. Rank, for Foreign Service, 1839.

The Spitfire, with the words, "EGYPT."—"CORUNNA."

Total Serv.			Colonel.			Lieut.-Colonels.		Majors.		Captains.		Lieut.-Col.	
47			P W John, Lord Seaton,[1] G. C. B. G. C. H., Ens. 10 July, 1794; Lieut. & Capt. 26; Capt. 20 Jan. 99; Major, 21 Jan. 00; Lieut.-Col. 2 Feb. 09; Col. 4 June, 14; Major-Gen. 27 May, 26; Lieut.-Gen. 28 June, 38; Col. of the Commissioners, 20 March, 38.									
Full Pay	Half Pay												
26	1 1/12	Wm. James,[2] Ens. p8 Dec. 02; Lieut. 23 Nov. 06; Capt. 5 Nov. 18; Major, 26 April, 28; Lieut.-Col. p25 Dec. 35.											
20	6 1/12	Armine Simon Henry Mountain, Ens. 20 July, 15; Lieut. p3 Dec. 19; Capt. p26 May, 25; Major, p29 Dec. 36; Lieut.-Col. 23 June, 40.											
27	1/12	Thos. Simon Pratt,[4] Ens. 2 Feb. 14; Lieut. p29 April, 20; Capt. p17 Sept. 26; Major, p25 Dec. 36.											
28	0	P William Johnstone,[5] Ens. 26 Feb. 09; Lieut. 30 Mar. 09; Capt. p29 April, 20; Brev.-Major, 10 Jan. 37; Regtl.-Major, 23 June, 40;											
		Captains.	Ensigns.		Lieut.		Captain		Brev.-Maj.				
22	1 1/12	Gustus Hogarth	p 22 May	17	p 13 Sept	21	p 12 Nov.	26	28 June	38			
25	1	Hon. Fra. Strange	23 May	15	7 April	23	p 29 June	26					
27	0	William Caine[7]	6 July	14	12 June	19	9 Dec.	27					
29	0	James Paterson	p 17 May	21	p 4 Dec.	22	p 5 April	31					
23	2 1/12	James Piggott	6 Apr.	18	9 Apr.	26	14 Feb.	34					
34	0	Duncan Young[8]	2 Dec.	07	1 Aug.	16	30 May	37					
17	0	George F. Mylius	17 Oct.	24	p 28 Jan.	26	p 30 Aug.	31					
18	0	John Ross	p 19 Aug.	24	3 Oct.	32	p 22 Feb.	36					
16	0	John Maple	9 Apr.	25	p 30 Aug.	36	30 Oct.	40					
24	0	Thomas Wrench	4 Dec.	17	26 April	28	31 Oct.	40					
		Lieutenants.											
22	0	Richard Thompson	p 1 Jan.	19	9 Nov.	27							
17	0	Wm. Brown[10]	4 Dec.	24	19 Mar.	27							
15	0	Edw. Regan Gregg	4 Apr.	26	28 Sept.	27							
15	0	Thomas Seccombe	p 9 July	26	31 Jan.	29							
17	0	E. W. Sibley[9]	27 Nov.	24	16 Oct.	36							
12	0	Alx. M'Donald	13 Mar.	29	12 Oct.	32							
8	0	Henry Edgar	p 27 Sept.	32	p 24 Nov.	35							
7	0	John M. Daniell[11]	14 Feb.	34	25 Dec.	35							
8	0	John Wm. Johnstone	p 31 May	33	25 Feb.	37							
7	0	Charles Cameron	16 May	36	1 July	37							
6	0	Hon. Wm. Gustel. Osborne	p 11 Sept.	36	p 6 Aug.	37							
4	0	John Redgate	p 31 Mar.	37	p 18 May	38							
5	0	George Sweeny	p 28 Nov.	36	p 28 June	38							
7	2 1/12	Alex. G. Moorhead	26 May	22	p 3 Dec.	28							
4	0	H. J. W. Fredericksmite	p 11 Aug.	37	p 5 April	39							
6	0	Walter Brisbane Park	28 Dec.	36	15 June	38							
6	0	Wm. Thomas Bates	24 Nov.	35	15 Nov.	39							
4	0	John Cumming	p 29 Sept.	37	p 9 May	41							
3	0	Rich. Palmer Sharp	p 19 May	38	p 16 May	40							
3	0	Henry B. Phipps	17 Aug.	38	31 Oct.	41							
5	0	Bartholomew O'Brien	p 15 April	36	p 12 July	38							
2	0	Albany French Walters	p 5 April	38	p 29 Dec.	40							
2	0	Alex. Miller	16 Mar.	39	6 Feb.	41							
		Ensigns.											
2	0	Rob. Colville Jones	p 2 Aug.	38									
2	0	Edw. G. Whitty	29 Nov.	38									
1	0	Henry Lawrence Byron	p 10 May	40									
1	0	Charles Horace Rhys	p 26 June	40									
1	0	Robert Sprage	p 20 Oct.	40									
1	0	R. El. De Montmorency	p 17 Nov.	40									
1	0	Charles Dupuyet	29 Dec.	40									
1	0	Wm. West Turner	19 Feb.	41									
24	0	Paymaster.—R. H. Strong, 1 June, 30; Ens. p 7 Aug. 27; Lieut. p 9 December, 31.											
12	0	Adjutant.—Alex. M'Donald, (Lieut.) 13 March, 38.											
13	0	Quarter-Master.—Joseph Gouldsbury,[12] 28 Feb. 38.											
20	2	Surgeon.—W. Bell, M. D. 15 March, 31; Assist.-Surg. 4 March, 13; Hosp.-Assist. 20 Aug. 12.											
	0	Assist.-Surg.—Chalky Finn, 2 Aug. 38.											
0	0	W. Godfrey Bass, M. D. 27 Dec. 38											
7	0												

Foreign Tailors.—Agent, Messrs. Cox & Co.

[1] Lord Seaton has received a silver and three clasps for Vimeiro, Alnaho, Corunna Badajoz, where he was severely wounded; Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse.

[2] Lieut. Staff sent on board the Edinburgh 17th July 1841.

[4] Lieut. Daniell died at Tinghai, June, Chusan, 1840.

He suffered, through want of information and hospitalities, to repeat the death of Capt. [illegible] Wilson, of the 49th regiment, of June, 1840 at Hongkong.

Macao.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Translated from the Pao Shi, No. 48.)

[illegible] the Chinese, [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] of

Arno	343	Kelloch	Dent & Co.
Eliza	446	Gadger	"
*Mauritius		Hewlett	"
*Samuel Wilson	818	Jones	"
Wanderer	350	Owen	"
Orwell		Howe	"
*Lowlin Grant	1241	Pearson	Heerlemann & Co.
Elephanta	310	Rose	"
George 4th		Brownhead	"
*Nereide	480	Manning	"
W. B. Hamilton	397	Brown	"
*Prestonjee Bo-	505	Hall	Lindsay & Co.
*Montrose Jamjee	48[illegible]	Row	"
D. Sance		Evett	"
*Jean Stewart	446	Miller	Gellatly, H & Co.
*Athenian	397	Milner	"
Pestonjee Cowasjee	950	Fraser	Dadabhoy & Jeejeebhoy
Atalanta	700	Clark	"
Thomas Sparks	487	Sparks	Pestonjee & Co.
John Bibby		Sharpe	Gibb, L. & Co.
Hormuzd	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello & Co.
Prince of Orange	515	Nash	B. H. & Co.
*Alice Boring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
Fleet	410	Greig	Dallas & Co.
*John Tomkinson	280	Hutchinson	A. & D. Pestonjee
*Hugh	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Vesuvius	1288	Lemon	H. Pestonjee & Co.
Bellevue		Crawford	J. Fletcher & Co.
Young Queen	298	Reid	Dixon & Co.
Gunechan	441	Epery	"
John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	Turner & Co.
		AMERICAN.	
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Delhi		Crocker	Russell & Co.
*Lama		Endicott	"
*Nimrod		Hepburn	"
Venice		Perit	"
Coromandel		Scudder	"
Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Lucania		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence
*Cayuga		Russell	"
*Cleonthal		Trent	Wetmore & Co.
India		Nott	"
		DUTCH.	
Duke			Meuleuar & Co.
		PORTUG.	
Louisa		Cayal	J. A. Mercer & Co.
		SWEDISH.	
Paradise		Zybrant	Wetmore & Co.
*Flora		Hoogo	"
		PERSIAN.	
Ann		Rioutra	Russell & Co.

F. B. G. C. P. C. P. L. G. S. Up Per Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

* At Whampoa.

The arrivals of the week from England have not brought us any intelligence of interest; we have not received any Hobart Town, Sydney, or New Zealand papers by the Orwell.

H. M.'s Larne, captain P. J. Bliss, anchored in Hongkong bay about 3 p. m. on saturday; captain Harry Byron, late commander of h. m.'s ship Modeste, was among her passengers, in charge of admiral sir Wm. Parker's despatches; and lieut. Gabbett, of the Madras artillery, aid-de-camp to sir Hugh Gough, also came down in her, in charge of the lieut. general's despatches for the supreme government of India.

The *Ariel* was chartered at Chusan for the sole purpose of conveying the lieut. general's despatches to Calcutta. She sailed this morning.

Neither h. m.'s plenipotentiary nor the admiral are expected down from the northward this winter; h. m.'s ship Cornwallis, daily expected, will join the admiral without delay.

From all that we have heard, and from the letters of the officers of the expedition that we have received and seen, *Amoy* is in the opinion of all, from h. m.'s plenipotentiary down rds. the most approved spot of the British conquests in China. Even the worst part of the population that remained after its capture are described as a being of a much more open and enterprising disposition than the Neutiens case of the Chusan archipelago; but they are, in plundering, equal to any of their countrymen. These gangs of marauders, numbering sometimes two or three hundred, have given much trouble to the British authorities, as well as having inflicted great misery on their own countrymen, both at Amoy and Ningpo.

It is said that $4,000,000 have been demanded by h. m.'s plenipotentiary for the ransom of Ningpo, & the same sum to ensure the safety of *Hangchowfoo*; but no answer had been returned to these demands by the Chinese officers.

From some Chinese public documents gained at *Chinhae*, it is proved that captain Stewart, of the Pestonjee Bomanjee, was not murdered on the spot where he was attacked and seized, but being wounded and overpowered, he was conveyed to *Chinhae*, *tried* and put to death there.

It is said that orders have arrived by the Larne from the admiral to seize all the trading junks except those coming from or going to British possessions; but we have heard that the orders are not very explicit; nothing is said of the trading vessels belonging to Canton province: and from this silence we infer that Canton will remain unmolested, and, therefore, that the present state of commercial affairs in this province is likely to last at least throughout the present season.

The following naval promotions have been made in the fleet.

Lieut. Watson, of the Blenheim, commander of the Modeste; lt. Morshead, of the Hyacinth, commander of the Columbine; come under Pearson, of the Nimrod, to the Cruiser; lieut. Tindal, of the Calliope, commander of the Pylades, and lieut. Maitland, of the Wellesley, commander of the Algerine.

A race course has been established by the officers of the garrison on the island of *Kolongoo*.

We republish in our present number the extra we issued on last friday night; and under the head of *Chusan &c.*, our readers will find a circumstantial account of the capture of the towns of *Tinghae* and *Chinhae*.

Ensign Jewell, of h. m.'s 55th regiment, was the officer who was killed in the action at *Tinghae*.

It is reported that expectations are entertained by the high English authorities that the Chinese government were about to make some overtures. Probably *Keshen* may be again deputed on the part of his imperial master to endeavour to cajole the British authorities once more. We have heard that a proclamation from h. m.'s plenipotentiary to h. m.'s subjects in China, was brought by h. m.'s ship Larne and the Ariel, and landed in Macao; but, being addressed to the deputy-governor of Hongkong it was despatched thither on saturday by h. m.'s hired armed vessel the Royalist; but yesterday morning the Royalist was still in sight from Macao roads.

We would very respectfully recommend, to the English community resident in Macao to address h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the subject of the mismanagement of h. m.'s post office at Hongkong.

H. m. s. Larne anchored in Macao roads on sunday, and sailed for Bombay at 6 p. m. yesterday.

H. M. S. Herald, anchored in Macao roads, from Hongkong, on monday.

H. M. S. Sulphur, sails for England on saturday, touching on her way at a certain port in Borneo, to make some scientific observations.

The fifteen thousand Chinese squatters at Hongkong are boasted of, we hope they are not allowed to carry some of any description.

We learn from the Calcutta papers, received by the Wanderer, that the Bombay government, immediately the supposed total loss of the steamer Atalanta was known at that presidency, gave directions that the steamer Zenobia should be forthwith prepared to supply the loss of the Atalanta. If this intention was really carried through, the Zenobia may be shortly expected with the september mail.

From the silence of the Peking and metropolitan provincial governments, the difficulty in procuring Peking gazettes, and their barren pages, when obtained, we are inclined to think that the emperor and his magnates are pondering whether they shall, at once, offer to compromise, or trust to the chance of war and pertinacious, and the chapter of accidents, to rescue them from their present dilemma; but after the course we have pursued since last January, we must *dictate* our own—or rather the world's, terms of peace and future commerce and commerce.

THE MACAO.

Since our last publication we have heard a very favorable report of the qualities of this vessel. She was built for the Levant, or Smyrna trade; the same trade as Falconer's ill fated Argo was employed in:

> Yes, at the dead of night, by Lesmo's strip,
> The unseen's cry was heard along the deep,

and we know that the *Levantes* can boast of every many fine vessels in their fleet.

She will proceed, outside of Formosa, to Chusan manned with a crew of twenty Europeans; and we fully trust that she will gain her destined port within a month of her departure from Hongkong.

It is reported that the French corvette, *Danaide*, goes from Manila to Calcutta, and thence to Pondicherry, the Seychelles, Bourbon, and home.

We have been informed by highly respectable authority that an officer of the Danaide expressed his warm admiration at the forbearing conduct of the British forces at the capture of *Chinhae*.

Chusan, Chinhae, Ningpo.

EXTRACTS.

On the 3rd September the ships with the exception of Druid, Pylades and Algerine and three transports for the protection of the river, weighed and made sail for Buffalo's anch. the first place of rendezvous, wind fresh, and continued so nearly the whole way; it was evident the N.E. monsoon had set in and it became a question if the transports would be able to beat up; the place of rendezvous was given, and every vessel made the best of her way up. We parted company and ran in shore, anchoring all night out of the heavy sea, taking advantage of the tides, thus we continued to pursue our course pleasantly. At one of our anchorages we landed and procured pigs, poultry, and vegetables; during the former part of the day we amused ourselves in strolling about the island when from the top of the hill we espied several bullocks; we immediately concealed ourselves, returned to the ship, & after dinner landed, and by stratagem procured three fine oxen, for which I paid $10., the owner of one only appearing. The following day we drove out under weigh, took a fisherman out of his boat and made him pilot us to a harbour, in which, from the hill, the captain had perceived a fortification; about 7 30 a. m. we entered an extremely narrow passage which was commanded by a battery of several guns, but the tide took us in so rapidly that in a few moments we passed their line of fire; we were as much surprised as the enemy, the weather being thick and misty, & in about 5 minutes obtained sight, or rather positive information of the presence of another fort;

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 20th NOVEMBER, 1841.

bang, bang went the guns from the shore, and bang, bang went the ship's barkers; the captain mounted his head and stare to the large junks, and then commenced in earnest, and in 10 minutes we drove them out of the fort with our destructive fire of grape and cannister, almost at pistol shot;—about 50 men were then landed, headed by their gallant captain, who planted the British union on the walls of the enemy's fort; three cheers were given, & three times reechoed from the goddess of revenge; 4 guns were spiked, two of which were brass, but too heavy to be removed, the men then returned, and commenced searching among the numerous junks for wood; of which we procured about 40 tons, which materially assisted us in getting to our place of destination. At 11 30 a.m. unmoored and steamed down the harbour, when we observed a large body of soldiers drawn out to attack us if we landed; the guns were loaded with grape and canister, but when within range a panic was evident among them; "sauve qui peut," and away they went helter skelter but not before they had received our two doses & a third in the shape of a 32 lb. shot. Returned, and burnt three large war-junks, mounting altogether 9 guns; [illegible] and went to dinner. After dinner weighed and steamed to our friend at the entrance of the harbour; but, after giving him a few shot, which were not returned, landed and took possession, the fort having been just deserted. Here I believe 14 guns were destroyed, beside several junks, and at 5 p. m. we left the harbour of Sheipoo, bending our course to the place of rendezvous, arriving at Buffalo's nose at noon on the 18th Sept., & found only the *Sesostris* at anchor. On the 19 the Cruizer & Rattonjee Cowasjee arrived; three days after several transports [illegible] and we were ordered to go on to Quinsan, where we found the Pilgrim, and [illegible] *Lyra*; the Pilgrim, supported by the crew of the two vessels, had been on shore and burnt the village in which poor captain Stead was murdered, and another, where a few days previously the chief mate and one of the crew of the *Lyra* were murdered while having [illegible]—several Chinese soldiers were killed. We have heard per Ariel, which vessel had just arrived from Shanghai, that the killed among the soldiers was 100, and among the mandarins 5, so it was a very creditable little affair for one vessel & a few men. About the 20th nearly all the vessels had arrived; & we moved up to *Just-in-the-way*, on the 23th reconnoitered Chusan; found it too much of fortifications, which fired several shot at us, but no accident. 30th were ordered up in company with Modeste & Columbine, opened fire on a gingall fort on the hill; it was a most ridiculous sight, to see our shot tell, almost every time, till at last both Modeste and Columbine ceased, and their commanders came on board us, paying the captain a great compliment by saying they had never seen such firing before, quite rifle shooting. We made an immense breach in the wall, exposing the several guns, and driving the soldiers over the hills. Captain — desired us to put a shot into a house where he had observed several soldiers take refuge, and the first shot entered. In the afternoon the ships arrived, and the following morning, the 1st, at daylight we were, with the Pilgrim, busily employed embarking troops. A battery was opened about 10 a.m. by the engineers, which considerably annoyed the enemy, but they kept up a smart fire on us we passed or repeated;—at 10.30 a.m. the Pilgrim landed the 55th & 18th, at 11 we landed the 49th and rifle corps. It was a magnificent sight to see the 55th meandering the heights, the enemy firing continually; we observed one man come down the hill three times and fire, and another waving a flag in defiance. All of us had our glasses intently fixed on the latter, when suddenly a round shot from the Pilgrim cut them both in half and immediately afterwards another of their flag-bearers was cut in two by one of our round shot, which was observed by the admiral who said "that's what I call pretty firing"—an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy till our men had gained the summit, when they retreated to a stronghold, but were speedily routed with great slaughter; the 18th attacked the long battery, driving the enemy from their guns; the 55th and rifle corps followed the 55th, and at 3 p. m. had possession of the city; the Chusan soldiers escaping over the hills. Both the steamers next day were ordered to the two opposite extremities of the island, for the purpose of intercepting them, but they met with none. The 55th and 18th scoured the island, but equally without success. 6th, every thing quiet at Chusan, most of the soldiers taking possession of their old quarters; reconnoitered Chinhae, a fortified city at the mouth of the river leading to Ningpo; observed several immense embankments commanding the heights on the opposite side of the river, thus overshadowing still a formidable fortification at the joss-house hill, leading to the city, which terminates in a promontory. On the following day the ships moved down, taking up their positions. On the 10th early on this day hostilities commenced, as usual, taking its troops; they were landed by the Pilgrim and Modeste, and in two separate divisions 55th and 18th regiments by the Pilgrim, and rifle corps & artillery by the Scorpion; we landed the 49th in the rear of the enemy, say 5 miles from the encampment, about 8 a.m.; then passed on to the admiral who had taken [illegible] off the joss-house fort, distance [illegible] the gauntlet with the several batteries lining the bank of the river, giving and receiving fire from the enemy's fortifications; several shot passed over us, but, as usual, we passed unscathed; joss-house fort still red severely from the shelling of the Wellesley, Blonde, Modeste, and Nemesis, keeping up an incessant fire [illegible] they passed took from the fort 30 shot were fired from this fortification, 40 30 a.m. being closed [illegible] observed a large body of [illegible] drawn [illegible] were firing in three separate divisions, we gave them a few round shot when they retreated within the walls of the city. At this time the Blenheim came up, and poured a destructive fire into the joss-house fort; about noon the firing ceased, though just previously a man was observed waving a flag in defiance at the joss-house, and whilst observing him a shell from the Wellesley exploded immediately upon it, scattering it to the winds. At 12-30 the marines and blue jackets landed, gained the hill as the enemy were deserting it; a few shot were exchanged on their way down the opposite side to gain the city, which they soon had possession of with little opposition, narrowly escaping, in their impetuosity, an extensive mine, springing by the enemy; one man only, a drummer of the Blenheim's marines, was killed by the explosion. During this short period the troops had routed the celestials with great slaughter, the latter fought with a desperation scarcely before witnessed, with the exception of a few instances, in several instances the pike of the enemy resisted the British bayonet, with a determined resolution to conquer or die; but desperation could not compete with British courage and discipline; the cone of fire were entirely routed, with immense slaughter; the other fire and elsewhere did great execution, never ball brought its man down; at this spot they were surprised by the 49th, and were picked off by numbers as they endeavoured to escape into the water; the bank was strewed with the dead and dying, and scores of bodies floated by us. At first little quarter was given, but soon a stop was put to the dreadful carnage. The engineers had surprised one battery, and turned the guns towards the city. That night the larger portion of the troops remained encamped on the scene of their conquest, a small party only crossing to the city for the purpose of supporting the marines.

[illegible] 6 a.m. landed the prisoners in the joss-house fort, it was but an apology for a temple. Images of all description strewed our path, dead as before were found intermingled with these hideous idols, most horrible to view. The outermost gate, looking towards the ships, was that to which the shell from the Wellesley had exploded; we had an opportunity of witnessing its effect; 6 men were [illegible] down horribly mutilated, [illegible] steady on shelter. At 4 p.m. we again walked on shore and entered the city; in one house we saw a man and woman lying dead, a man with a shot through his thigh, and a [illegible] men with her leg shot off, were amputated and doing well; at another place we saw four poor children lying dead from the effect of our shot; God only knows where the poor mother was; the father was frantic, sometimes embracing his lost dear ones at another rushing madly towards a large vase of water, attempting to drown himself, but he was prevented by his friends. We [illegible] it was a [illegible] interesting to witness several other scenes not on record—but enough of these miserable [illegible] necessary, or rather unfeasible, with [illegible]

12th. Reconnoitered Ningpo, about 20 miles above Chinhae, everything practicable for landing the troops—it turned the same evening, and the following day the Modeste, with the admiral's flag, Columbine, Cruizer and Sesostris, with four transports proceeded to Ningpo, with the troops. Landed and took possession of this celebrated city without opposition. Band played, Gal'ant the Queen and Rule Britannia. Walked half way round the ramparts, and returned through the [illegible] with the glasses [illegible] of the guns. We [illegible] some remaining as a party to turn them out, when up threatened them to such a degree they [illegible] a fellow I gave sentence was on the [illegible] morrow. We have remonstrated 40 miles above Ningpo, till we arrived [illegible] following [illegible] everything quiet at Ningpo, I walk about simply with a stick; some Chinese ware and other shops partly open.

Captain Instructor's drawings on the walls are still as fresh as on the day when they were finished. [illegible] cases of cholera among the marines terminated fatally.

CHUSAN, CHINHAE, NINGPO, AMOY.

The *Ariel* arrived in Hongkong bay this morning from the eastward, last from *Amoy*. We hasten to lay before our subscribers, in an *extra*, the intelligence she had brought.

It is reported that admiral sir William Parker does not return to this province, as the expected from the information brought by H. E. M's corvette *Dundalk*.

CHUSAN.—Latest date Oct 23. Letters by the clipper *Ariel*, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when *Tinghae*, the capital of Chusan, again fell to the arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principle, and in the same manner as *Amoy*; the principal battery, mounted upwards of 100 guns. All the ports where that city Chusan had about 1500 men; a number of very well made brass guns were captured, 24 pounders and two mortars, which were in the long fort.

On October 3d the Chinese made a most gallant defence of a small hill upon which three guns were posted; so determined were their resistance that the legend said spread, cause such other several times a soldier of the 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received the adversary's spear through his own ribs.

The mandarin-corporal or sergeant—to whom the keys of the city of *Tinghae* were delivered, last winter, when the British abdicated the island, is now a prisoner on board the flag ship.

CHINHAE.—Latest date Oct. 16th. Chinhae, has been already stated in the C. R. of November 2d, was taken on the 10th ult.

The attack lasted about three hours; the troops employed amounted to about 1200. The Chinese stood well, but the superiority of h. m.'s ship *Wellesley* soon silenced, and the hill fort, every shot and shell telling, and knocking away some portions of the walls. It is supposed the Chinese lost about 1400 men. About 70 fine brass guns were captured: some of them of so large a calibre as to throw a 68 pounder shot: these guns, it is said, are so well made, that it is not easy to distinguish them from those of European manufacture. About 600 tons of copper were found in the arsenal. The Chinese authorities at *Ningpo*, it is supposed, while the English forces were employed at *Chinhae*, took the opportunity of conveying away the public treasure to a safer place, it is said that the removal of the treasure occupied three day's time; and if this report is true, when considering the activity and strength of the Chinese coolies, and the ingeniously combined efforts and speed with which they always '*do their work*,' the amount of specie &c. must have been very great. The dollars found at Ningpo—the reports of the amount vary from $6000 to $78000,—were discovered by mere accident; some of the artillerymen had been sleeping upon logs of wood; and one of them, when awakening from his slumbers in the morning, and turning over his pillow, then several dollars jingled and fell out of it; it was immediately ascertained that the wooden logs had been hollowed and the dollars concealed within them. The Chinese removed the treasure from *Amoy* by the same ingenious contrivance.

NINGPO,—Latest date, October 20. *Ningpo* river is described as of surpassing beauty, with plenty of water for large vessels many miles above the city. The river is rather narrow; a transport moored off *Ningpo* in *eleven* fathoms has just room to swing clear; but vessels may lie alongside the banks of the river, which are very steep—and soft, we trust, to be lined with English wharves. *Ningpo* is described to be about 8 miles in circumference; and the country from *Chinhae* to the district capital a perfect garden.

Provisions, were plentiful at *Ningpo* at the *Tinghae* prices; very good bread was obtained, and the artillery have got back their old [illegible] baker; they are quartered in the hall of audience, where captain Anstruther used to be examined before the Chinese officers. Captain Anstruther has got possession of the cage into which he was crammed, and it is reported it will be sent on to Calcutta in h. m.'s ship *Lerne*.

AMOY,—Latest date, Nov. 6. The Chinese authorities a short time since collected about 200 war boats and many fire-rafts, preparatory to an attack on h. m.'s ship *Druid*; but with the kindest consideration they previously sent a friendly message to capt. Smith, requesting, advising, or ordering him to move h. m.'s ship out of the water of *Amoy*; & if he successfully observed the orders, they—the Chinese,—would, in their tender & compassionate consideration, allow h. m.'s ship to pass out unmolested; it is said that to this friendly message captain Smith returned an friendly answer to the effect, that he had no time to move h. m.'s ship; but that if they did not come and immediately chop up his imperial majesty's flotilla, he would forthwith conduct the fleet back himself, to its utter destruction: the Chinese with much more complacence than captain Smith evinced, immediately followed that officer's friendly advice, and the flotilla has been no more heard of.

Beef, poultry &c. are plentiful and cheap at *Amoy*, there is a daily market on *Kolongsu*, where every thing required can be obtained.

Nothing is known of the further intended operations of h. m's. forces, or of the purposes of h. m's. plenipotentiary; the *rebellion* of the *yellow* river may induce the emperor to endeavour to pacify the *foreign rebels*.

LOCAL.—The new commissioner, *Tih-shan* has left Canton for *Chekiang*; it is reported that an officer has been sent to h. m.'s plenipotentiary to ascertain his demands; that the emperor has promised to send to the governor of *Fukien* the three millions of taels which the latter has asked for; and that the Canton authorities have demanded one million of taels from the hong merchants, to help their emperor, that some of them have preferred $600,000, and others refused absolutely to subscribe to any such benevolence: the hoppo has, in consequence, refused to allow the recusants to ships off teas: in Canton parlance, he has stopped their chops.

The schooner *Anglesea* is just reported in from Amoy.

A medical committee, summoned by brigadier general Burrell, on the arrival of the detachments of the regiments now in China, has declared the island of Hongkong to be a place utterly unfit for the residence of English troops.

In consequence of this declaration, some transports have been taken up by the brigadier general, of which number the *Mermaid*, captain Grosvenor, is one as, we have been told.

H. M.'s ship *Serene*, captain P. J. Blake, was to sail from *Chusan* on the 10th inst., with despatches for the governor-general of India.

The *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool, anchored in Macao roads on the night of the 11th inst.

The *Hope*, free trader, of Liverpool, encountered a severe gale in the chops of the *Formosa* channel, and bore up for the Bashees, and thence outside of Formosa to *Chusan*, where she arrived on the 30th day from her departure from the Typa.

DIED, at Bombay, on the morning of the 20th August, of Thomas Harrison, James Hay, esq., of the firm of Jamieson & co., of Calcutta, and Jamieson and Hay, of Canton.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER 1841.

Day.	Hour.	Barom.	Therm.	Winds.	Remarks.
1	6	29.70	79.00	NW	cldy hr. hr. cldy, mod. hr. cldy & mod. hr. night fine re. cldy little wind
2	6	29.75	78.67	N	fine, re. cldy mod. hr. clear, mod. hr. clear mod. hr. to cldy night fine re. cldy. hr. wind
3	6	29.75	79.00	N a ESE	fine, re. cldy mod. hr. clear, mod. hr. clear mod. hr. ESE night very clear fine hr. ESE
4	6	29.75	79.00	NE a SE	fine re. cldy mod. hr. cldy & rain
5	6	29.75	79.00	NE a E & SE	fine re. cldy mod. hr. cldy night very cl. mod. hr.
6	6	29.75	79.00	NE a E to SE	night very clear fine hr. SE
7	6	29.75	79.00	ENE	cldy mod. hr. clear mod. hr. clear mod. hr. night very clear.
8	6	29.75	78.67	NE a E	cldy mod. hr. clear mod. hr. ESE cl. fine hr. ESE night clear fine hr. E.
9	6	29.74	79.00	NE	fine re. cldy fr. hr. clear mod. hr. E. clear fine hr. E. bright clear fine hr. E.
10	6	29.75	80.00	NE, ESE	E fine re. cldy mod. hr. cl. mod. hr. ESE clear fine hr. ESE night cldy fine hr.
11	6	29.74	80.00	E	fine re. cldy mod. hr. clear mod. hr. E. clear fine hr. E. E night clear fine hr. E.
12	6	29.74	80.00	E	ESE fine re. cldy mod. hr. clear fine hr. E. ESE clear fine hr. ESE night clear light hr. E.
13	6	29.74	80.00	NE	E fine re. cldy little wind clear mod. hr. E. clear mod. hr. E. night clear light air.
14	6	29.74	80.00	NE	E cldy, showers mod. hr. cldy fine hr. E. cldy fine hr. E. night clear fr. wind E.
15	6	29.75	80.00	NE	E cldy no rain mod. hr. cldy & rain.
16	6	29.75	80.00	NE	E cldy & rain fr. hr. E. night clear hr. cldy fr. wind
17	6	29.74	80.00	NE	E cldy hr. re. mod. hr. rain fine hr. cldy fr. wind
18	6	29.74	80.00	NE	E rain fr. hr. E. night fine re. cldy fr. wind
19	6	29.75	80.00	E	cldy no rain fr. hr. mod. showers wind
20	6	29.75	80.00	E	cldy fr. hr. E. night fine re. cldy fr. hr. cldy & rain
21	6	29.75	80.00	E	cldy mod. hr. E. night fine re. cldy & little rain
22	6	29.75	80.00	E	SE rain mod. hr. night fine light air
23	6	29.75	79.67	NW a NE	ESE cldy mod. showers wind hr.
24	6	29.70	79.00	NE a E	cldy no rain mod. hr. cldy & rain.
25	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E cldy with rain fr. hr. night clear hr. cldy mod. hr.
26	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E rain mod. cldy fr. hr. night fine re. cldy mod. hr.
27	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E cldy no rain fr. hr. E. night clear light hr.
28	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E rain fr. hr. E. night fine re. cldy fr. hr.
29	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E cldy mod. hr. clear mod. hr. cldy fr.
30	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E cldy mod. hr. clear mod. hr. cldy fr.
31	6	29.70	79.00	NE	E cldy mod. hr. clear mod. hr. night clear hr. E.

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Vessels for freight 8c. ..... $ 5
Advertisements, each insertion 1.00
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7. 20 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... $ 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent in the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements sent to the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the contrary of the repeated insertions are noted on the copy of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are requested to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to direct attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1841. No. 47.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, 802 Tons, R. Vose, Commander, will sail on the 1st Dec. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 22nd November, 1841.

FOR SALE

THE British Brig SOUNDAPORVY, built in India in 1839 and remeasured at December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well fitted with stores. Apply to

Macao, 23d November, 1841. JOHN A. MARCER.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship GENERAL KYD, 1318 tons, J. B. Jones, Commander will sail on the 20th of December. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, captain Cross, Family, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British built ship, "POLA 1st" A. 1. 310 tons, captain Gates now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 18th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THE fine fast sailing ship "CHARLES GRANT," 1350 tons, captain Pitcairn, will be dispatched positively for the above Ports on the 1st December next. For freight &c apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

FROM WHAMPOA TO LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "POSTHUMOUS," 300 Tons Captain Milner is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. Cayol, Burthen 416 Tons. Apply to JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Rae, has a considerable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1. 406 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lange, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to HERRIESHOFF BUSHMIER.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receiving goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 2 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receiving goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 2 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 346 tons, J. A. Rennie, commander. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Postponed until Monday and Tuesday the 29 & 30 Instant, in the Auction Room (Lock of the Albion Hotel), JOHN SMITH has much pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will bring to the hammer, and sell without reserve to the highest bidder, a small quantity of stationery albums, pieces, preserved meats, hardware, fancy provisions stuffs, English cambrics, woollen cloths and embossed calicoes, plate glass, American beef and pork, navy shortings, flour, oilcloths, &c. &c., and at 12 o'clock precisely will be put up and sold, without reserve on exceedingly good and healthy English cow.

Macao, 20th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold monthly early next month of which due notice will be given by the auctioneer.—

The schooner THERESA, about 50 tons.
The cutter HOPE, about 30 tons.
The schooner WITCH, "

These boats are all teak built, coppered, in good order, well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any persons requiring such vessels.

W. LANE.

Macao, 11th November 1841.

TO LET.—A House in Praya Mandarin. For particulars apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Sundries Dollars HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.

Macao, 16th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London. Apply to FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 16th November, 1841.

LOST at Hongkong a few days ago, a Liver Coloured Spaniel pup, about 6 months old; has a little white on the breast and spotted feet; only persons giving information, or recovering the same, will receive reward on sending the pup to the Editor at Macao, or on board the Schooner, Transport, Hongkong.

20th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Beef and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Paper" in boxes, "Wampoa" in boxes, fine Vinegar in casks 20 cents per gallon, Shoulding Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black Canvas, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Jave Coffee, for Sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Good Coal in casks and in bulk, for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 50 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five gallon dozen, Bass Ale in hogsheads. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double meated Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Nonle of Reigate) @ 30.00
4 do. of Marsala 40.00
4 Quarter casks do. 30.00
few cases 2 doz ea. London Stock of Marsala 3.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00

apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.

Macao, 2d November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Marasches, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and shoulding Copper & Nails. Apply to Macao, 2th Nov 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—20 half pipes Brandy, 20 barrels Peppermint and Cinnamon Cordials, 50 doz: Old Monongahela Whisky, 12 doz: Sarsaparilla, 50 doz: Seven's Pensons, 10 boxes Bologna Sausages, 7 boxes pure white wine Vinegar, 10 Canisters of Adhesive Plaster. Apply to JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr James Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane as Hotel & Shop keeper and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chinling worths superfine, Pale, Amontillado, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases a Sp. Dro. 12 per dozen, also 60 casks 30 gallons Port a Sp. Dro 30 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons a Sp. Dro 18 each 16 casks of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes a Sp. Dro 75 per ibaq Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Dro. 1 per gallon, 10 casks fine Vinegar a 20 cents per gallon, Brushes 20 baskets of Champagne a Sp. Dro 12. Parties at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to

JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chinese in Boxes in 2 or 3 dozen cases, Manila Cigars do. superior, Copper; Sal ammoniac and Hoch, Russian Canvas and Duck; Bombaugh Pork and Beef. Apply to JOAM BARETTO.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese Language: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery.

This work containing 12,000 different characters, and as it has any of the method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

NOTE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st proximo an Single Chinese Exhibition 1842—on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per month. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.
May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—E. I. Company Bills on Bengal, at 60 days sight. Bills on Baring Brothers & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to
4th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-63-44-40 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Tetter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JONES.
Macao, 19th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Cooper, Cosgrave & Co's. Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just receive ex "Foam." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches also Serrano Boys 6 and 1 inch. Apply to
Macao, 4th Sept., 1841. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and Bridge building. Also
Spars 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN,
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lorne" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 15th, 1841. A. H. FRYER.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by
JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Raw Malt Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champaigne & Beer.
Sincapore Rough Boards and Planks.
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Cheese.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot.
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Brandy in wood, apply to at Gambas to B. DE LEMOS

ON SALE.—Sherry in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by Rennie & Co. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 29th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Bond, Russia Sewing Twine, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, etc:
Payne & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Chip Chutney
" Paparee of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tiger's mess, for breakfast dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Red Soup in ½ lb and 1 lb canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 2 dozen and 1 dozen each
" Do Pork Brawn, in kegs
" Do Spiced reduced Beef, in the canisters packed two together
Apply to WETMORE & LANE, Macao
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the utmost satisfaction in announcing for general information that the city of Tinghae, the capital of the Chusan groups of islands, was yesterday reoccupied by h. m's. forces. During the 8 months that have elapsed, since this island was evacuated by h. m's. forces in February 1841, the Chinese government appears to have exerted itself greatly to strengthen the defences; the whole surface of the city is now one continued line of fortifications, extended for nearly two miles, and redoubts and entrenched camps have been thrown up in every direction. The Chinese troops made a better attempt at resistance than they have hitherto done, but nothing could withstand the intrepid valour and discipline of h. m's. combined forces, and in less than two hours the batteries were cleared, the city escaladed, and the enemy flying in all directions. Great quantities of ordnance (amongst which are about 40 pieces of brass cannon), other arms and military stores of every description, besides magazines of gunpowder and large granaries of rice have been found, and from a variety of concurrent circumstances it is evident that the Chinese authorities had no conception that the place could be taken in such rapid and gallant style.

Arrangements will be made immediately for establishing a provisional government, and h. m's. plenipotentiary deems it advisable, after what has already happened, to intimate to h. m's. subjects and all others, that under no circumstances will Tinghae and its dependencies be restored to the Chinese government, until the whole of the demands of England are not only complied with, but carried into full effect.

(God save the Queen.)

Dated on board H. M. S. Blenheim, in Chusan harbour, this 24 day of October, 1841.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

CIRCULAR.

To H. B. M. Subjects in China.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the renewed extreme gratification of announcing for general information the further brilliant and important successes of h. m's. combined naval and land forces in the reduction and occupation on the 10th and 13th instant respectively of the cities of Chinhae & Ningpo.

The city of Chinhae is situated at the mouth of Tahea, or Ningpo river, and was covered so strongly by its citadel (a fort built on a lofty headland jutting into the sea) and a number of heavy batteries and networks on each bank of the estuary that the imperial commissioner, Yukeen, who had come especially to defend it, and the other civil and military Chinese authorities appear from their proclamations to have flattered themselves, even after their past and recent experience of the power of the British arms, that the place could not be taken; but they were, as on all previous occasions, speedily undeceived, and although the Chinese troops displayed considerable bravery, and in many individual instances would neither [illegible] nor surrender, (though deserted by their officers and comrades) the main bodies were driven from one rallying spot to another, and at length routed and entirely dispersed, whilst the forts and works were dismantled or rendered utterly untenable by the overwhelming and beautiful practice of the squadron.

It is reported that a great many of the Chinese officers of rank have fallen with a large number of men, but no precise information has yet been obtained on this point. The imperial commissioner is stated to have attempted to drown himself immediately after the battle, and to have since died at a short distance inland from the effects of that attempt, or a very other unexplained cause.

About one hundred and fifty pieces of brass ordnance exclusive of iron cannon, many hundred jingalls and wall pieces, of various calibre, and some thousand matchlocks and other warlike weapons were captured, besides which several extensive magazines of gunpowder have been blown up or otherwise destroyed.

It affords h. m's. plenipotentiary the highest additional satisfaction to add that this achievement has been happily effected, with a much smaller loss on our side than could have been almost hoped for; there being only five killed, and about 30 wounded of all ranks of h. m's. forces.

The necessary arrangements having been made and reconnaissances had during the 11th and 12th inst., the squadron moved in the morning,* carrying the troops, marines, and extra seamen from the ships left behind, moved on the 13th up the river to Ningpo, the Chinese soldiers having positively refused to face our troops again, in consequence of which the civil mandarins and all the military officers fled from the city, about 2 hours before the squadron reached it. The city was therefore peaceably occupied by the troops under h. e. sir H. Gough k. c. b., and the ships moored in the river within 100 yards of the walls.

(God save the Queen.)

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the river of Ningpo the 15th day of Oct., 1841.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

* Madeira, carrying the flag of h. e. the admiral. Columbine, Cruiser. Sentinel. Sesamon, Queen, Sesostris, Nemesis, Phlegethon.

In Supreme Court

In the matter of Alexander M'Leod. On Habeas Corpus, July Term, 1841.

Mr Justice Cowen delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:—

This decision fills seven and a half closely printed columns in the *New York Weekly Herald*: we are, therefore, necessarily obliged to omit it; we quote only the concluding sentence, as follows.

At our hands the prisoner had a right to require an answer upon the facts presented by his papers, whether in law he can properly be holden to a trial. We have had no choice but to examine and pronounce upon the legal character of those facts, in order to satisfy ourselves of the bearing they might have on the novel and important question submitted. That examination has led to the conclusion that we have no power to discharge the prisoner.

He must, therefore, be remanded to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law.

Decision and opinion of the supreme court to the case of McLeod—The prisoner remanded for trial.

Yesterday morning at an early hour our extraordinary express arrived from Utica, bringing us, the opinion and decision of the supreme court of New York in the case of McLeod.

Judge Cowen delivered the opinion which will be found in another column. It is learned and powerful, and directs that McLeod be remanded to the county of Niagara for trial according to law.

The consequences of this decision will be fearful, but honorable. It establishes the supremacy of the laws, over the threats of a foreign government. It is now highly probable that the British minister will demand his passports, and return immediately to England.

Let us all now prepare for the worst—for an attack on our sea-ports—for a war perhaps of great length and obstinacy. The whole country must rally now as one man to support the institutions and legal decisions of this glorious Republican Union. Prepare! cheer up! Hurrah! *N. Y. Herald, July 14.*

Decision in the case of McLeod—The decision of the supreme court of the state on the application for the discharge of McLeod, brought before them on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, was to have been made at Utica yesterday morning, and will be received in this city by the boat to-morrow morning. It will come to hand at too late an hour for publication in that day's paper; but we are enabled to state upon authority which admits of no question, that each

& every of the three Judges, have given written opinions AGAINST HIS DISCHARGE—so that of necessity, the case must go to a jury.

We cannot but regret this decision; as we deem it one of the clearest points of international law that a citizen of a state cannot be held responsible, in his own person, for an act recognized by his government as an act of war, for which it admits its responsibility. The act for which McLeod is about to be tried, was the act of the British nation. They admit their responsibility; and there would be no more justice in punishing McLeod for it, than there would be in the arrest and punishment of general Scott, if he should visit Canada, for his participation in the battle of *Chippewa*. *Morning Courier and N. Y Enquirer, July 13.*

China Expedition.

49th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's, or the Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot.

Emb. for Foreign Service. 1841.

"EGMONT-OP-ZEE"—"COPENHAGEN"—QUEENSTOWN."

Years' Serv.											
52		*C lonel*									
Full Pay	Half Pay										
		Sir Gordon Drummond,[1] G. C. B. Ens. 21 Sept 1799; *Lieut.* 21 Mar. 01; *Capt.* 21 Jan. 03; *Major* 25 Feb 04; *Lieut.-Col.* 1 March, 04; *Col* 1 Jan. 08; *Major-Gen.* 1 Jan. 1805; *Lieut.-Gen.* 4 June, 11; *Gen.* 27 Mar, 25; *Col.* 49th Regt. 21 Sept. 29.									
		Lieut.-Colonels.—Robert Bartley,[2] *Ens.* 28 Feb. 06; *Lieut* p12 Feb. 07 p *Capt.* 16 Aug. 15; *Major*, p5 Feb. 24; *Lieut.-Col.* 25 April, 29.									
35	0										
31	0	Edmund Morris,[3] *Ens.* 21 June, 10, *Lieut.* 21 April, 13; *Capt.* 1 December, 25; *Major*, p13 Sept. 33; *Lieut.-Col* p22 Nov. 36.									
33	$1\frac{1}{12}$	*Majors.*—P Thomas Stephens,[4] *Ens.* 26 Nov. 08; *Lieut.* 18 Aug. 09; *Capt.* 23 Dec 13; *Major*, 4 June, 33.									
30	0	Samuel Blyth, *Ens* 24 Feb 11; *Lieut.* 26 April, 13; *Capt.* 25 April, 26; *Major*, p22 Nov. 36									
		CAPTAINS.			LIEUT.		CAPTAIN		BREV.-MAJ.		
27	0	Gilbert John Pasley[5]	26 Jan.	14	10 June	26	p 2 June	28			
16	0	Thos. Scott Reynolds	23 June	25	25 April	28	p 26 April	31			
27	$14\frac{5}{12}$	P William Wilkinson[7]	12 Dec.	99	4 Mar.	01	1 Sept.	08	27 May	25	
20	$16\frac{1}{12}$	Charles Gregory	27 Feb	05	2 Aug.	05	8 Dec.	13	10 Jan.	37	
15	0	Wm Raikes Faber	p 10 Apr.	26	p 26 Aug.	28	p 22 May	31			
21	$\frac{1}{12}$	Mitchell Gen. Sparks	4 Nov.	19	26 Dec	23	29 June	36			
16	$11\frac{1}{12}$	P David Mac Andrew[8]	15 Mar.	17	20 April	13	18 Nov.	36			
15	0	William Johnston	p 7 Jan.	26	p 6 Nov.	27	p 22 Nov.[6]	36			
17	$9\frac{1}{12}$	Robert Campbell	27 Sept.	15	26 April	28	22 Mar.	39			
15	0	James Patrick Meik	p 26 June	26	p 10 Oct.	27	30 Sept.	40			
		LIEUTENANTS.									
13	0	John Leslie Dennis	25 April	28	22 Sept.	30					
13	0	John Thornton Grant	26 Apr.	29	12 Nov	30					
12	0	Henry George Hart	1 April	29	19 July	32					
11	0	John Myers Montgomery	24 Dec.	29	2 Jan.	31					
11	0	Wm, Paunter K. Browne	31 Dec.	29	4 Jan.	33					
10	0	Henry Garner Rainey	12 Apr.	31	8 June	33					
10	0	John Heetley	20 Sept.	31	29 Mar.	34					
9	0	James Ramsay	18 May	32	p 9 May	34					
8	0	Geo Francis Bartley	p 12 July	33	p 19 Dec.	34					
8	0	Hugh Pearson	p 13 July	32	p 22 May	35					
12	0	Sam Baxter D Anderson	11 July	29	23 May	35					
7	0	John Hinton Donnell	p 14 Mar.	34	18 Nov.	36					
7	0	Arthur Robt Shakespear	p 19 Dec.	34	p 17 Aug.	39					
6	0	Lachlan H. G Maclean	26 Dec.	34	31 Aug	39					
6	0	H. Seymour Mitchell	p 22 May	35	22 Mar.	39					
6	0	Sydney Lloyd Horton	p 13 Feb.	35	22 Mar.	39					
5	0	Thos Ponsonby Gibbons	p 8 July	36	15 June	39					
5	0	James Brockman	p 24 Nov.	36	23 July	39					
4	0	David M'Adam	23 April	37	24 July	39					
3	0	Robert Blackall	p 10 Jan.	38	6 Mar.	40					
3	0	Frederick William Lane	p 19 Jan.	38	p 6 Dec.	39					
3	0	Walter Tyler Bartley	20 July	38	26 Sept.	40	Brevet. Lt.-Col. 28 June, 38.				
		ENSIGNS.									
2	0	George Rand	8 Mar.	39							
2	0	Chas. Alex Halfhide	28 June	39							
2	0	John M'Culloch O'Toole	21 June	39							
2	0	Clarensaulx Faunt	17 Sept.	39							
2	0	Wm. H. Clinton Beddoley	p 11 Oct.	39							
1	0	Geo. Donnan Prettejohn	p 14 Feb	40							
1	0	George Weir	p 17 April	40							
1	0	John Gray Bolton	26 Jan.	41							
26	$2\frac{1}{12}$	*Paymaster.*—Robert Were,[10] 28 June, 21; *Ens.* 25 Oct 12; *Lieut* 24 Sept. 18									
15	0	*Adjutant.*—Wm. Paunter Kennaway Browne, (*Lieut.*) 29 June, 39.									
4	0	*Quarter-Master.*—Henry Mayne, 23 June, 37.									
21	$\frac{1}{12}$	*Surgeon.*—P James French[11] M. D 9 Dec. 24; *Assist.-Surg.* 8 Feb. 19.									
6	0	*Assist.-Surgs.*—Campbell Fyfer, 28 Aug. 35.									
3	0	Richard Humphrys Garrett, M D. 23 Nov. 38.									

Facings Green.—*Agent*, Messrs. Cox & Co.

1 Sir Gordon Drummond served in Holland in 1799 and 95, and was present in Minorca during the siege, and at the sortie; embarked from Minorca in 1800, on the expedition to Egypt, and was present in the engagements of the 13th and 21st March, in the battle of Rhamanie, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. Sir Gordon commanded in the action near the Falls of Niagara, where he was severly wounded.

2 Col. Bartley served in the American war, including the actions at Fort Erie, Fort George, 20th and 23d May, Stony Creek, Fort George 8 th Aug. 13, and Crystler's Farm, where he was severly wounded.

3 Colonel Morris served in the American war, including the action at Stoney Creek.

4 Major Stephens accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. Served in the Peninsula from March 1810 to the end of the war, including the battle of Busaco, siege of Almeida, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming the Forts at and battle of Salamanca (severely wounded through the thigh) siege of Burgos, action of Tabagon, battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pamplona, battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse, besides many other minor actions and skirmishes.

5 Capt. Pasley served at the siege of Bathurst in 1817 and siege of Ascoughur in 1819.

7 Col. Wilkinson served at the siege of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806 and in the Peninsula from Aug. 1812 to Dec. 1813 including the battle of the Nive, where he was severely wounded. Medal for the Nive.

8 Capt. Mac Andrew served in the Peninsula and France, in the 27th regt including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides various affairs of outposts, &c.

10 Paymaster Were served in the Burma war.

11 Dr. French served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to the end of the war, including the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, and battle of the Nive. Served in the American war at Bladensburg, Washington, Baltimore, & New Orleans.

Art. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841:*

from the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.

The third annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held at the residence of revd. S. R. Brown, in Macao, on Wednesday the 29th Sept. 1841. The following gentlemen were present Messrs. L. Dean, J. Stephens, W. Bell, E. Mather, S. W. Williams, W. A. Lawrence, E. Robins and the rev Messrs E. C. Bridgman, W. J. Boone, W. H. Milne, D. Bell, J. L. Shuck, and S. Brown. In the absence of the recording secretary, Mr. Brown was requested to act in his place pro tem.

The President, Mr. Dean, having taken the chair, addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Looking to the long period that has elapsed since our last meeting, I consider it necessary to offer a few preliminary observations before our report is submitted to the meeting, and I regret to perceive it is so small, arising from the dispersion of several members this day, and other local circumstances, which I have been prevented the attendance of many friends of the society. The peculiar circumstances that have caused the irregularity in our meetings are too well known to require explanation. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that the society has been able to struggle through the difficulties it has had to contend with during the last three years; and our present position is greatly owing to the exertions and good management of the corresponding and recording secretaries, to whom more immediately intrusted the interests of the society, and the other trustees have had little further to do than to express satisfaction and exercise their veto. The trustees have hitherto been unable to overcome the friends of the society by exhibiting any very flattering results but have had to bespeak their patience until the close but (they hill) were aware they were adopting bad thinks d'espoir itself. I have now, however, the pleasure to announce the commencement of better operations. Our valued correspondents in America, gentlemen Williams, Cheeseright, and Gibbs, of Yale college, who from its first establishment, have taken a serious interest in the Morrison education society, and exerted themselves to promote our views at length succeeded in procuring a teacher, the rev. mr. Brown, who brought with him testimonials to any office worthy of a person of his talents and attainments are of a high order and with these are combined persevering industry, habits of teaching, and well directed zeal.

"Mr. Brown came out unaccompanied by his lady, and although I approach this subject as one almost too delicate to be discussed at a public meeting; yet I feel it a duty to express my opinion of the very great advantage received from mrs. Brown's presence. She is equally with her husband devoted to the good cause, and cooperates with him in every way to insure its success; but this I almost consider secondary in importance to the example the people have daily before their eyes of domestic virtue and happiness, which cannot but exert a most salutary influence on their own social habits. Her health rendered a visit to the straits desirable, which, while it has heavily been of advantage to the principal object, has not been unproductive to the society, as mr. Brown had thereby an opportunity of personally inspecting the Chinese schools and mode of teaching in other places. Nor was any detriment experienced here, his place having been most efficiently supplied by the gratuitous services of the rev mr and mrs. Bonner, and the rev. mr Milne; and although I am well aware that to them the satisfaction of having done so much good is a sufficient reward, yet not the less are the greatest acknowledgements of the society due.

"All particulars connected with the present state of the school and the progress of the boys, which are most satisfactory, are detailed in the report. The number of pupils has been small, but the object was to teach a few well, and not to make a display of numbers; nor has it been from want of applications, but they were necessarily refused, so that those admitted begin to consider it a privilege. One of the most advanced and intelligent boys, formerly under the care of this society, was, I may call it, inveigled away by commissioner Lin to act in the capacity of his reporter, and it may be presumed of advance as to the customs and opinions of foreigners; and he remained with Lin during the whole period of his holding office, and was fully employed in translating English papers and books, and it trouble. This is a very good proof as well of the proficiency of the boy, as of the soundness of the system of education, that combines western with Chinese learning. This is the second or third instance in which boys known to be educated by the 'outside barbarians' have been officially employed, and we shall gradually by such means dispel the prejudices of this people against foreigners.

"The trustees have been obliged for the present to discontinue pecuniary assistance to other schools, it being necessary to devote their limited means to the main object, but this state of things will, I trust, be only temporary and that we shall soon be enabled to afford deserving fellow-laborers a helping hand. I am then brought to consider the state of our funds, which is the last topic I shall trouble you with generally a disagreeable one. By the treasurer's account we have little more than enough for one year's expenditure, even on our present limited scale. But I am in nowise discouraged at this. We have referred from any appeal to the public until we could show ourselves deserving of support—feeling fully satisfied that when the time came, we should not have to apply in vain, to the liberality of this community and the friends of education generally for the furtherance of such a useful object. Funds must be raised, not only for carrying on and extending our present school, but for establishing one [illegible] least elsewhere, for which events are in progress in China offer a most cheering prospect, and they will not, I am sure, be found wanting.

"I will not [illegible] you from the report further than merely to draw your attention to the substitutions the committee have been obliged to make, for the members of their body that have left the country, which act will require your members to provide for the same being made in the constitution. There was, three years since, a notice of a motion to modify the constitution, but subsequent events prevented the regular forms being complied with for that purpose."

The president concluded his remarks by having attention to the report, which was then read.

[To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

Saturday 23rd 1841.

Latest Dates.

England	8th Aug.	Singapore	10th Oct.
U. States	10th July	Java	13th Sept.
Calcutta	11th Sept.	Manila	11th Nov.
Bombay	8th Sept.	Austral-Asia	2d Sept.
Chusan	25th Oct.	Ningpo	29th Oct.
Chinhae	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

ARRIVED

Nov.		From
13.	Antwerpen, White,	Manila.
15.	H.M.S. Nemesis, —Pearce, esq. captain,	Chusan.
—.	Sorpia, Johns,	Singapore and Bombay.
—.	Columbia, Cowhatt,	Liverpool.
18.	Carnatic, (transt.) Ryan,	London.
20.	Clarendon, (U. S.) ——,	Batavia.
21.	Ocean, (U. S.) Eyre,	New York, 15 July.
21.	Pearl, Burrows,	Manila.
22.	Sumatra, (Hamburgh) ——,	Singapore.
23.	Ariel, (U. S. mail) ——,	Boston.
23.	Lucanian, (Sp.) Gerson,	Manila.

SAILED

Nov.		For
16.	Ariel, Burt,	Singapore and Calcutta.
19.	Paradise, (Hbg.) Ephrem,	Sing. & Hamburg.
19.	Mazeppa, Dove,	Chusan.
21.	H. M. S. Sulphur, E. Belcher,	esq. capt. Sing.
22.	Dorlance, Hunt,	Singapore and Madras.
22.	Anne, Spann,	Singapore.
23.	Twins, Lennox,	Singapore.

PASSENGERS—Per Ariel, F. E. D. Dalrymple, D. Jardine, esqs. Lieut. Gabbett. Per Paradise, revd. T. Le Gregeois. Per Defiance, captain Glover.

The *Medusa*, steamer, left Manila on the 8th inst. The *Ariadne* not having coals sufficient to enable her to reach that port, put back to Singapore.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Elma Stewart.
For Manila—Bonaventure.

LOADING.

For London.—Elephanta, General Kyd, Fenn, Pathomoos, Parkfield, Mauritius, Ellen, John Tomkinson, Alexander Baring.

For Bombay.—Charles Grant, Vanattart.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappho, Louisa Baillie, Royal Exchange.
From Clyde via Singapore.—Potentate. (Bd.)
From Liverpool.—Gemini, Orana, Regular, Arethusa.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Burdon.
From Calcutta.—Falcon, Euphrates, Indus, Ann, Moulmein, Cambria, Time, Mary Ann Water-Witch.
From Bombay.—Bomanjee Hormanjee, Ardaseer, sir H. Campbell, H. C. Item Stoneson Medusa and Ariadne, Isabella.
From Singapore.—John Cree, Carleton, Manly.
From Java &c.—Genevera (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Unum, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Earl Balcarres	1498	Baker	J. Cowie & Co.
*Rodolier	343	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Stork		Scott	
*Thomas King	346	Roance	P. &
*General Kyd	1218	Jones	P. &
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	
*D. of Northumb.	541	Scott	P. &
*Rajah [Scotland	358	Ferguson	
*Mary Ann Webb	380	Macdonald	
Buccaneer		Caldbeck	
Parkfield	408	Whitcombe	P. &
Cleveland	346	Marley	
Carnatic [ba	638	Ryan	
Earl of Hardwicke	854	Voss	P. &
Anne	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Ellen	440	Rodger	P. &
*Mauritius		Hewlett	P. &
*Samuel Winter	312	Joyce	
Wanderer	359	Owen	
Orwell		Hewe	
Charles Grant	1311	Pitman	Shearson & Co. P. &
Elephanta	310	Ross	P. &
College 4th		Brownlow	
*Nimrod	400	Manning	
*W. S. Hamilton	190	Brown	
*Pestonjee Bo-	505	Hall	Lindsay & Co.
Sassoon[manjee	400	Rose	
Elma Stewart	440	Miller	Griffiths, H. & Co. P.
*Pathomoos	300	Milner	P. &
Pranjee Cursanjee	350	Fraser	Cursanjee &
Alnwick	700	Clark	Co.
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Fox, Brownrigg & Co.
Pearl	394	Burrows	
John Bibby	540	Soper	Gibb, L. & Co.
Dundalk [to	374	Cawthorne	
Pestonjee Cursetjee	515	Nash	Gibb & Co. P.
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co. P. &
Magnolia	500	Johnson	
Fenn	410	Greig	Dallas & Co. P. &
*John Tomkinson	350	Hutchinson	A. & D. Pestonjee
*Hyazin	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr. [P. &
Vanattart	1212	Lenox	H. Rustomjee & S.
Robinson		Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
*Young Queen	395	Reid	Dixon & Co.
*Dunscaba	441	Every	"
John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Antoinette	384	White	"
		AMERICAN.	
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Delhi		Crocker	Russell & Co.
*Lama		Kent	"
*Nimrie		Hepburn	"
Coromandel		Scudder	"
Listin		Endicott	"
Ariel			"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Lucania		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bassell	"
*Hannibal		Scott	Wetmore & Co.
India		Nott	"
Oscar		Eyre	"
Clarendon			
		DUTCH.	
Dude			Mariner & Co.
		DANISH.	
Lansing		Cayal	J. A. Mercer. c.
		HAMBURGH.	
Fleur		Hooge	Wetmore & Co.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ann		Rosetre	Russell & Co.

P. S. S. C. P. C. F. L. S. S. Up For Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

* At Whampoa.

By the U. S.'s vessels arrived we have received New York papers to July 14; the decision of the three judges of the New York supreme court in the case of McLeod, is important: we have quoted from the New York papers two opposite opinions on the matter.

We have not yet received any English or Indian papers.

The foreign community will be indignant at the shameful treatment received by mr. Edwards from the Canton authorities; our correspondent does not inform us if the Hannibal's boat had a flag flying, nor if the U. S.'s acting vice-consul has taken any steps to procure redress or satisfaction. We do not believe that the seizure of mr Edwards and of the Hannibal's boat and boat's crew was a mistake on the part of the Chinese: that is, we do not believe the assertion of the Chinese officers; for we think they are afraid, however, well-disposed, to seize Englishmen.

Our correspondent, in his letter to us, alludes to "the many false reports that are in circulation in regard to this outrageous transaction?" the only report that we have heard is, that it was the captain of the U. S.'s merchant ship *Lucania* who was seized, when passing up the *Blenheim's* channel, and carried into the city.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary will doubtless take notice of this *breach of the peace* by the Chinese officers; and as the U. S.'s frigate, *Constellation* is shortly expected to arrive in China, her captain, we suppose, will take energetic measures to obtain redress for the shameful grievance suffered by a U. S.'s citizen from the public officers of the Canton government.

The Medusa, Rob Roy, Frankfield, and Nerbudda.

Since our last number was published, we have been informed that the greatest part of the warm clothing and medical stores for the troops on service to the northward, were on board the ill-fated Nerbudda; it was therefore necessary to send a further and immediate supply; the senior naval officer declined to have *clippers*, and the commissariat, therefore, very properly for the relief of the troops, took the responsibility, and the Medusa and Rob Roy both tendered their services.

The difference between the two tenders was only $ 1000; the Rob Roy is 100 tons longer than the Medusa, which vessel is of the required size, and when surveyed by a naval board, was reported in every respect fit for the service: her tender was, consequently, accepted.

The Frankfield and La Belle Alliance have been engaged by the senior naval officers as transports to supply the place of the Allalvie,—discharged,—for the reception of troops not commissariat stores; it is reported the first is under orders for Amoy, the second for Chusan.

As we did, in our remarks on the hiring of the Medusa, in our paper of the 9th instant, a slight injustice to the commissariat, we have now made the *amende honorable*.

The Tartar has been taken up as a transport in the room of the Carnatic.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary's circulars reached Macao, per Ariel, on the 19th inst.; they were sent to the deputy-governor of Hongkong in h. m.'s hired armed vessel the Royalist, on the 13th; she had a long passage to that British settlement; the deputy-governor arrived in Macao between 5 and 6 p. m. on the 19th inst., the circulars were not sent round to h. m.'s subjects until the next day; and the chances are that they will be published in the *Singapore Free Press* before in the *Canton Register*.

H. M.'s Sulphur sailed at 4 a. m. on last sunday morning; at 8 p. m. on the previous saturday, captain Belcher sent a boat on shore for the express purpose of procuring a copy of the circulars, and it was by the merest chance he got one: *ex uno disce omnes*: thus we manage our affairs in Hongkong.

It is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary has sent down positive orders to build barracks on Hongkong: after the fatal experience of Tinghae last year of the want of wholesome quarters for the troops, time and the public money has been expended on making roads on Hongkong instead of erecting shelter for the men who are to fight our battles in this country. A barrack, under the superintendence of the head of the commissariat, has been built up to its first floor, as we have been informed.

To the amount as stated in the last Canton Press, collected for the widow and children of captain Steed, late of the Pestonjee Bomanjee, transport, the sum of $2,115 should be added, collected by captain Fawcett, of the ship *Asia*, and paid to messrs. Lindsay & Co., and by them remitted in bills to their London agents in favour of mrs. Steed.

We stated in our last number that "a medical committee, summoned by brigadier-general Burrell, on the arrival of the detachments of the regiments now in China, has declared the island of Hongkong to be a place utterly unfit for the residence of British troops."

We were totally misinformed on this subject, although such a report was current in the most respectable circles of Macao: our statement is, of course, utterly wrong; the troops by the Tartar and rest of Hardwicke were not landed because there were not any barracks to shelter them; and not from any official report of the general unhealthiness of the island, such report never having been made.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1841.

Chusan is again, and, from the assurances of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular, is likely to remain our, yet.

The latest Peking gazettes that we have seen are filled with reports and complaints on that ancient *grief* of China, the *yellow river*.

MANILA.

The account of the late insurrection in the province of Tayabas in Luzon, in the last Canton Press, is entirely wrong, although the editor gives it to the public with so much confidence; he says he has *learnt* that accounts have been received of the insurrection: but, as he says he *learns from Manila!* the knowledge he has gained is unsound; and the utmost care should be observed when writing about such important occurrences, does, had he kept to his usual phrase, *we hear*, then the public would have received his relation with some doubts, as a mere report.

There is no officer, of any grade, of the name of *Oran* in Manila: h. e. general *Oran* is the *captain-general* of the Philippine islands, who published the following notices, which we have translated from the original Spanish.

PRIMER NOTICE.

Apolinario de la Cruz, exlay-brother of the convent of San Juan de Dios in this capital, conceived the project of founding a brotherhood in connection with—or under—S. José, but the ecclesiastical authorities having denied the required permission, he had the audacity to, present himself at the head of a numerous assemblage of armed men in the neighbourhood of Tayabas, and putting himself in opposition to the public force of that province, commanded by its governor who became a victim to his intrepidity and determination in sustaining the public tranquillity.

Immediately this scandalous attempt was brought to my notice, I forthwith despatched for his chastisement a column of troops of all arms, under the command of the 1st lieut. colonel D. Joaquin Huet, who, under my authority, on his arrival at Lucban, promised a pardon to all those who should come forward (present themselves) at the end of two days, excepting the exlay-brother Apolinario and the ringleaders; but this fatherly invitation not having had any effect, at the end of the prescribed time the necessity of appeal to arms became evident; and on the next day, at noon, under and by my orders, the enemy's camp at Alitao, and the house occupied (or belonging to) by the ringleader Apolinario, the rebels having been beaten, 240 men killed and 200 women made prisoners, three *falcons* (guns so called) recovered, by which they had been empowered to murder the ill-fated governor, and get possession of the papers of the said *Apolinario*; the details of the action will be sent to me with as little delay as possible: what I now know of the transactions is published for the information and satisfaction of the public.

Manila, November 2, 1841.—8 a. m.

ORAA.

PRIMER NOTICE.

A communication from the 1st lieut. col. D. Joaquin Huet, commander of the column of operations against the rebels, contains various details relating to the complete triumph obtained by the troops under his command in the action of the 1st inst., gives me the satisfaction of noticing that at 10. a. m. on the 2d inst. near the river of the suburbs of Colorbacha the ringleader and exlay-brother, Apolinario de la Cruz, was seized by the native municipal authorities of Sariaya, and he was about to be conveyed to Tayabas, and this information has been confirmed to me by D. Isidoro Vital, the governor of that province.

I hasten to communicate this information for the satisfaction of the public.

Manila, November 4, 1841.—11 a. m.

ORAA.

PRIMER NOTICE.

According to advices which have been received from the lieut. col. commanding the column of operations, the rebel Apolinario de la Cruz, after having received the last offers—extreme unction,—was shot on the 4th inst. in the capital (*Cabecera*) of Tayabas; & on the 6th the ringleaders D. Quirico de los Reyes and Gregorio Miguel de Jesus, of the said hill, and Francisco Espinosa de la Cruz, of Sariaya, there suffered the same punishment.

Those are made known for public information.

Manila, November 9, 1841.

ORAA.

The following are further particulars of this easily and rapidly-crushed insurrection, with which we have been favoured by three friends, in three different accounts.

On sunday, October 24, the information reached Manila of the rising under Apolinario, who had collected bands of Tagalese, the accounts of whose numbers varied from 5 to 7000 men. The governor of the province, senor don Joaquin Ortega, collected what force he could, consisting of militia and revenue officers, and with them attempted to quell the insurrection, but they deserted him, and he was killed. Lieut. col. Huet left Manila on the 27th with three companies of infantry, 70 or 80 troopers and 2 field pieces. His proclamation not having been attended to by the revolters, he attacked them on the 1st of November; some accounts say that the Tagalese, trusting to the assurances of Apolinario, who trusted in his saints, left their camp and marched to the plain, where they suffered considerably at the first attack; on the following day they were again attacked, when 700 or 800 them were killed; all their arms were taken in the first attack, which consisted of only 20 fowling pieces, some spears, & the three falcons, alluded to in the public notice above.

It is said that when the news of Apolinario's capture reached the captain-general, he sent an order by the same courier to shoot him immediately, and then called the audiencia together and told them what he had done; the members of the council disapproved of his proceeding; he then, but after a delay of 24 hours, sent a counter-order, and when the courier reached colonel Huet, Apolinario had been shot and buried.

He confessed before his execution; on the same evening some of the native clergy and lawyers of Manila were seized and confined in the fortress of St. José.

It is reported that the insurrection was originated for the purpose of getting the troops to a distance from Manila.

The captain-general is pursuing very strong measures: every fifth prisoner taken is shot.

It is also said that the intention of rising has been cherished since 1837; the captain of the artillery brought a white flag to Manila, on which were written "*muerte a los curas blancos.*"

The ringleader styled himself Apolinario the 1st.—*el rey de los Tagalos—no tribute and death to the whites.*

The English steamer, *Medusa*, attracted much notice at Manila her decks were crowded with visitors every day; the captain-general and family went on board.

CHUSAN, CHINHAE, NINGPO.

Some information which we have received since last week enables us to inform our readers of a few more interesting particulars about the capture of *Tinghae*, and *Chinhae*, and of the beautiful *English* city of *Ningpo*.

Those who have been at *Chusan* must recollect *joashouse*, *the 49th's* and the *18th's hills*; the situation of the suburbs and city, and the intervening *beach* between the joashouse hill to the right and the 49th's hill to the left, looking north. It was opposite this beach that the English squadron anchored in July 1840; but on their return in 1841, those who had long resided in *Tinghae* did not again know the place, so much had been the *efforts* of the Chinese to raise new fortifications. A line of defences had been built along the whole length of the beach from the joashouse to the 49th's hill—called, we think, by the English, on the last attack, *the long battery*. The principal attack was made by the 55th regiment, led by sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, which stormed the 49th's hill, and drove all before them in half an hour: here an officer (assign Jewell, 55th) was killed and 18 men were wounded; sir Hugh Gough was struck by a spent ball on the shoulder. While the 55th stormed the 49th's hill, captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, was throwing shells from his howitzers into the joashouse hill forts, from a bright on Trumbell's island. When the rest of the troops were landed, the whole force descended into the plain, without meeting any resistance, and began throwing shells into the city, which was soon deserted by the Chinese, escaladed and possession taken by the British troops, in less than two hours from the commencement of the attack. It is supposed about 3,000 of the inhabitants left the city.

The absurdity of the defences of the Chinese are here again evident; for although they had strongly fortified the joashouse and 49th's hills, their *long battery* on the beach was utterly useless, for it was enfiladed from both hills: but they had built it with the notion that the English ships would anchor opposite to it, to be fired at.

It is said the three Chinese generals were killed, leading on their troops.

The letters we have received and seen differ materially in their accounts of the behaviour of the tartar troops; by some they are represented as having fought with the most determined gallantry; while others say that they have neither

thinnest but skill for fighting. It appears that they always take care to provide for a flight before they commence the battle: that, they are faint-hearted before the first onset of war, and their limbs are palsied by fear before the trumpet sounds.

It is said that their officers are always the first to run away; and it is not to be expected that any troops will stand their ground with so shameful an example before their eyes. Even the French veterans at Waterloo, in what was called the second attack, threw down their arms and scrambled without firing a shot when their leaders were killed, as is proved by the following extract from 'operations' of Picton's division in the campaign of Waterloo, in the U. S. Journal for June 1841.

About half past one, the word "prepare to push home" was again given. We knew of the successful opposition which the troops on our right had made; but by this time the 5th division was fast employed, and we were desirous for support. Sir Dennis Pack, whom I always identified as a "soldier heart," stood near me, gazing with intense anxiety, as if he could penetrate the veil of smoke which then obscured our position. I observed his large or bad hat riddled with musket balls. He was the greatest fire-eater and hottest soldier I ever knew. There was a fresh attack preparing for, as he said, and it must be resisted; add the thrill our officers accordingly. The enemy neared, resolute in their determination: the we stood them calmly.

The French batteries slackened for a little, and conjecture prompted one to stand to the bright to have a look at their disposition for the second attack. It appeared a dark solid mass, of a square front,—steady as it is! The congreve rockets were playing through the enemy, but did not appear to disorder them much, though they must have occasioned a great many men.

Sir James Kempt now commanded the division; and, whether in consequence of orders from the duke, or following an arrangement of his own, he did not think so to be the brow of the slope to meet the column of attack (as had the ground), but ordered every man to stand firm and meet the shock. This column was suffered to come to the very great of our position; and I am not going to notice what I have not been related by any of the historians of the battle.* This second column of attack, composed of two 'rank-and-file' men, approached us with great steadiness and regularity, with a drummer at the flank of each company, as we have to review sides. It was evidently the intention, that they should display, open a fire, get up supports, and so penetrate our line; but, to our great amazement, they stood stock still, looking like people bewildered. I imagine their commander must have been killed in coming through the hollow, as there was apparently no one at their head to give them the order to display: also, the effect of the grenadier, leading the head of the column in the great fault, that killed just as he gained the eminence. I have got his description of the legion of honour, the only "white opinion" of that day: his sword had brought to me well parrying. I am of opinion, however, that they should have displayed of their own accord; but some British officer called out 'charge!' charge!" (he was directly knocked over, with the word in his mouth,) on which the head of the French column got confused, threw down its arms, capitulated, and huzzaed, and cooperated. Those in the rear followed their example, and the whole, numbering about four battalions, were immediately sent off to Brussels, prisoners of war, under an escort of cavalry.

I was struck by the circumstance of this force having so very few officers. They were of the corps d'élite of the camp d'Erlon, which had not been in action on the 16th,—for I asked the prisoners myself,—and were therefore fresh and unbroken. I have often reflected, if it could be possible that, in stopping the valley, any of them had desert of the emperor's course. Some of the officers' swords which I examined next morning had the effigies of Henry IV., with the "fleur de lis" interwoven in the guard. This showed that they had recently been in the service of the Bourbons, and had not thus to re-equip themselves since their secession.† At all events, their desertion was fortunate for the proposed 6th division; and thus may attach some more information respecting an event which, to this day (1838), I have always considered as a very fortunate one.‡

This body, called the second attack, to do them justice, advanced to our line with great intrepidity; but with the form or disposition so often fatal to the French forces in Spain, as remarked by Napier, the historian of the Peninsula War,—I mean, with a deeper front, and so we took standing in contracted columns, to sustain distance (in line), we not fearing them constantly; and had they attempted to display, an officer for their he is our doubt would have put them into confusion, or have destroyed them. Had their doubts been protected, or they been left, of bayonets, all one should have their affected; therefore, it behoved to my whether their character was caused by the absence of any one to assist, or from their body, nerves or they considered success to be impossible, and gave in. With regard to the number of prisoners certainly rather the affection. I have said with an round, nor did I ever hear the number. I observed, they show only like front of a height column. I observed, next morning, on my "visit to the field," that their touch by the slope; and near the crest of it, was marked distinctly by their packs and accoutrements, which still lay on the ground at twelve off, in a long line or chain, and I counted about forty white dresses, I mostly all of which were on the reading book of the column. Therefore I presume there must have fugitives at least.

And what doubt have stood, if but back, as we are told, when their retreat was cut off, and the alternatives were to surrender,—and they do not understand either giving or taking quarter, but expect to be tortured to death, although the experience of British clemency at the Bay, as should have taught them better,—fight, or die without resistance; drive the most timid animal to bay—chase a rat to it's hole and it will then defend itself with desperation: but this feeling in resourceless man is not courage, for less that courage dividing from self-action: Conscript has from the Chinese: *lettré, lâche, hypocrite et charlatan; poli, complimenteur, adroit, fourbe et fripon; qui met tous les devoirs en étiquette, toute la morale en simagrées et ne connit d'autre humanité que les salutations et les révérences.*

At *Chinhae* the Chinese, notwithstanding their proverbial cunning,—and although they were headed by the truculent and moodiness *Yahren*, lieut. governor of *Keangsoo*—*vide* his memorial to the emperor in the first sup. to the C. R. June 22—are to guilty of the most palpable and obvious neglect, in not defending or destroying the bridges over the *Ningpo* river.

The 18th and 49th regiments, having crossed the river by two different bridges, advanced along two narrow roads which intersected each other at right angles; and near the point of intersection the Chinese had thrown up two jingall batteries, which commanded both the pathways. When the two regiments had nearly met at the crossing, a heavy fire was opened from these batteries, which did some damage to the 49th; but, with the highlander's movement, 'shoulder to shoulder' the *Royal Irish* and the *Princess Charlotte of Wales'* stamping and going swiftly forward with the steps of conquerors marched up the narrow approaches and took possession of the batteries in a few minutes. During this operation, the Madras rifles had climbed a height, from which they picked off the tartars, and forced them to fly down a narrow foot-path, the only passage left for their retreat, and there they were soon intercepted by the 55th,—which regiment had crossed by a bridge further up,—and the fugitives were then driven into the river. Sir Hugh Gough sent a messenger to call upon them to surrender; he carried two flags; one inscribed with the characters 投降則 存 *tou hang tsih tsun*—'surrender and live,' the other with 抗拒而亡 *kang kiu ul wang*—'resist and die!' between two and three hundred took the first friendly advice, surrendered and saved their lives; but full of others were shot and also many preferred, it is said, death by drowning to yielding themselves as prisoners of war.

The attack on Chinhae city fell to the share of the blue jackets and marines. After the Wellesley, Blenheim, and Blonde had broken down the fortifications on the Chusan hill, the seamen and marines were landed and took possession of the hill without opposition, and then scaled the walls and took possession of the city and all it contained.

It is said that the Chinese have bulletined all their forces at *Hangchowfoo*, the capital of the province of *Chekeang*; situated between a large lake and forms the south extremity of the grand canal, and a small lake; called *Sehoo*, 700 m. s. by e. from Peking; long. 120.20e., lat. 30.20n. and to be one of the most fruitful districts of the empire, rivalling *Soochowfoo* in the province of *Keangsoo*.

It is 12 miles in circuit exclusive of its suburbs; contains more than a million of inhabitants, and is the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Here are two silver shops; and twelve more; and it has a great trade in dried datolls and bankinos; silks, tea, and other grain.

Hangchowfoo is about 90 miles nearly due west from *Ningpo* which latter city is 600 m. 330 from Peking.

Arrest P. Edwards, ex-Supercargo of the U. S. ship Hannibal.

Continued.

"At the morning of the 17th September, Alfred P. Edwards, esq., supercargo of the American ship Hannibal, of New York, left Whampoa in one of the ship's boats for Canton, and when off the east side of the island of Hanan near Canton fort, the boat was stopped by a party of Chinese soldiers and ordered to the shore; immediately on reaching the shore the military rushed upon the boat, secured mr. Edwards and boat's crew, bound their hands behind them and put chains around their necks, taking from mr. Edwards his watch, papers &c., with the usual ceremony of emptying the pockets by cutting them off; they where then conducted to prison surrounded by a military force of several hundred men, with drawn swords, spears, &c.; while thus detained in prison bound and chained, they placed over mr. Edwards a guard of three men with spears & drawn swords; after remaining in this situation for about three hours they where then taken across the island by an escort of forty soldiers to each individual, and were then put into separate boats and taken over the river to the city of Canton to the residence of the mayor, being led through the streets by the chains which were placed around their necks followed and shouted at by the populace as they passed, fearing the treatment of the vilest condemned criminals; after remaining in close confinement for several hours they were taken separately before the mandarin and examined, still bound and chained; on mr. Edwards representing his true character to an American, he was released from his chains and on unbinding his hands, they fell perfectly paralyzed to be subjecting to the cruel manner of the binding, it was some time before the circulation of the blood was restored. The mandarins then expressed their regret at the detention, saying it was a mistake, as they supposed them to be Englishmen; after suffering every insult and degradation they where set at liberty because they where not Englishmen. From this h. b. m.'s subjects will learn what they have to expect under similar circumstances.

Mr. Edwards is now at the factory in Canton suffering severely from the effects of this cruel and unprecedented outrage. Mr. Edwards is a gentleman advanced in life and of the highest respectability, and has frequently visited Canton in the capacity which he now fills.

Edited, Printed and Published by John Bacon, at the United Register Office.

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* Some trifle confusion, event confirmed still, put in this chasm. I find, on Colonel of the 28th corroborated my statement of the whole affair. One writer in the United Service Journal also adverts to it generally, but gives no details, which, indeed, could only be done by an "eye-witness."

† One gallant Frenchman's coat, of the first of the revolution, conferred on the jacket of this subject, which rendered their adhesion hopeless; they were completely cut off.

‡ Twenty years after this was written I saw a printed letter of the duke touchin subject.

§ The French drummers make a great noise when they advance to the attack,—perhaps by a blow which has stuck hard to our old soldiers, and called "old memory" from its reminding to assist the pressure of their cards. They are said to be under orders in carrying all the drumsticks upon stage, that are unknown plunders to.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
ALL advertisements to the Canton Register will be inserted, and charged for according, unless the number of the required insertions be noted on the copy of the advertisement.
NOTICE — Non-subscribers are requested to pay for their advertisements.
NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications inserted from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to mention attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1841. NO. 46.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ASIATIC, 500 Tons, a new commander, Captain Gordon Barlow, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. For freight &c. apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, fast sailing ship "Thomas Sparks," now lying at Whampoa, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to
FOX, HAWSON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. White, British built (in 1840) 352 Tons Register, now lying in the Docks ready for any freight offered. Apply to
TURNER & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Dutch "Sumatra" now under Dutch colours, of 352 tons, or thereabouts, built in Calcutta of teak wood, now lying in the Tyne. For terms apply to
Macao, 29th Nov. 1841. REYNVAAN & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, 600 Tons, R. West, Commander, will sail on the 1st Dec. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 22nd November, 1841.

FOR SALE

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recoppered last December, 315 tons register, has good accommodation between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to
Macao, 2nd November, 1841. JOHN A. MARCER.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship GENERAL KYD, 1200 tons, A. L. G. Jones, Commander, will sail on the 20th of December. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to touch.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, captain Chas. Henry is expected up for passengers and carries an experienced surgeon, to be dispatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao,
or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, new, British built ship, "PIANET," A. 1. 310 tons, captain Gates now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to
DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
Three Voyages to London.

THE A 1 Ship "POSTHUMOUS," 350 Tons Captain Milne is now lying in Whampoa dock, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
GRIFFLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, A PREFERABLE TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUSINY, Capt. J. B. Caron, Burthen 450 Tons. Apply to
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Ross, has a second table portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight &c. Apply to
MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.
Touch Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1. 450 Tons, commander, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VARSITTART, captain Lesson, will have an early dispatch. For freight apply to
[illegible]
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and be fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and be fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 366 tons, J. A. Rennie, commander. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE — In or about the middle of next month (of which due notice will be given) P. J. Mangas begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, the Household furniture and Effects belonging to G. Gotera Esq. leaving China, the particulars of which will appear in the Hand-Bills hereafter.
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Positively until Monday and Tuesday the 29 & 30 Instant, in the Auction Room (back of the Albion Hotel), JOHN SMITH has much pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will bring to the hammer, and sell without reserve to the highest bidder, a small quantity of stationery oilman's stores, preserved meats, hardware, fancy pocket-cut knives, English razors, woollen cloths and embroidered collars, plate glass, American hard and pork, grey shirtings, flour, silverware, &c. &c., and at 12 o'clock promptly will be put up and sold, without reserve an exceedingly good and healthy English cow.
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned,—
The schooner THESEUS, about 80 tons.
The cutter MORS, about 50 tons.
The schooner WITCH.
These boats are all tonbuilt, coppered, in good order, well rigged and fast sailing and will call the attention of any persons engaging such vessels.
W. LANE.
Macao, 11th November, 1841.

NOTICE — Mr. George Bacon Dawson is a Partner in our House.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

BOMBAY GENERAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.
MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 25th November, 1841.

TO LET — A large two Story House at St. Antonio, now occupied by Mr. Don Gabriel de Vasconcellos, from the 1st of January next. Apply to B. Bonavero, Esq.

FOR SALE — On board the Bark CALCUTTA. Just received by the late arrivals. Sarsaparilla, Cassia and Manila Rope, of sizes, Palmo Oil, & Turpentine 4 barrels, Anchors, Wines, Beer, Cherry Brandy, Port, Bread, Arrack, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Cheese, English & German Canvas, Tailor, Boiling steel, Marlins, Lead lines, Merryat's and code of signals, latest edition, Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship in the chandlery line. Apply to the master on board or to
P. TOWNSEND, Jr.
November 26th, 1841.

TO LET.—A House in Praya Macao. For particulars apply to
A. A. de MELLO.

MERCHANDISE received on demurrage, on goods lying on board the Ship "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to
MUGMASSON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Gentlemen Buttons.
HUGHESSON BROTHERS.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, $5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.— Bills on London. Apply to
FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 10th November, 1841.

LOST at Hongkong a few days ago, a Liver Coloured Spaniel pup, about 6 months old, has a little white on its breast and spotted feet; any person giving information, or recovering the same, will receive reward on sending the same to the Editor at Macao, or on board the Subaway, Transport, Hongkong.
10th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Wine and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pagos" in boxes, "Wamsutta" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 36 cents per gallon, Shorthing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvas, Seven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Jaco Coffee, for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Coal Coal in casks and in bulk, for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in cases and some jugs, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Two and other valuable Merchandise received in double wooded Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Bonds of Bengal) $ 20.00
4 do. of Marsala 20.00
4 Quarter casks do. 20.00
Five cases 3 doz. each London Bottled Marsala 3.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00
Apply to
JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 26 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 70 feet long, for masts and lay masts, yards &c. also an assortment of very superior Champagne, Hermitage, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars and shooting Gaiters. Apply to
Macao, 25th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.—50 half pipes *Brandy*, 50 barrels Peppermint and Cinnamon Cordials, 10 do: Old Monongahela Whisky, 12 do: Sassafras, 20 do: Swain's Pannam, 10 boxes Bologna Sausages, 7 boxes pure white wine Vinegar, 12 Cantonns of Alkaline Water. *Apply to*

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. Jacob Hooker in the Establishment of Hooker & Lane ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of Hooker and Lane as Hotel & Shop keeper and Auctioneer and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage to them did to the late concern, and Works by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chilling marble superfine, Pale, Amontillado Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases a Sp. Drs. 12 per dozen, also 60 casks 32 gallons Port a Sp. Drs. 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons a Sp. Drs 18 each 10 casks of Madeira in bottle quarter Pipes a Sp. Drs 75 for the ¼ Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Drs. 1 per gallon, 10 casks fine Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Besides 50 baskets of Champagne a Sp. Drs 12. Parties at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to

JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Cheroots in Bale in 2 or 1 dozen cases; Manila Cigars do superfine, Cognac: Schnapps Water and Hock; Rosslan Cheese and Butt; Hambrough Pork and Butt; Apply to

JOAM BARETTO.

Macao, 25th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY OF A PRACTICAL COURSE OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. GALLERY.*

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a Dictionary.—Two volumes, Ref-P. 4to. *Price:* 10 *Dollars a copy.*—Apply at the Canton Register office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on or before January 1st previous an *Anglo Chinese Kalendarfor* 1842.—*on a Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by *Broadwood*. Apply at the *Register* Office.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D SWORD & Co.

JOHN D SWORD.
JOHN S. TROTT.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—E. I. COMPANY BILLS on SYDNEY at 30 days sight, BILLS on BARING BROTHERS & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

4th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-83-84-90 feet long, [illegible] Cordage, Pitch, Lead in Sheets. Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 30th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Cordon, Cassard & Co's. Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottles just receive ex "Ann." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rope of close, from 1½ to 5 inches also Bamboo Spars 3 and 1 inch. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 4th Sept., 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also
Spars 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 30 to 60 " 10 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on downright or moderate freight, on board the British brig "Lemos" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 10th, 1841. A. M. [illegible]

WANTED a Steward to SINGLE Bed man to visit or return to go to England.—Enquire of the Canton Register office.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bedding Sheets.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Bear Meat. Brim Leeks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Sheoquare Rough Boards and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Aperment Candles.
Superior white Agaritan Caddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grass Mat.

TO BE SOLD BY the Store of JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Brandy in wood, apply to at Gambier to B. DE LEMOS

ON SALE.—Sugar in Hhds and superior [illegible] shipped by ROGERS & Co. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 25th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Boston Square Boxes, of 20 *feet and under*, just landed *ex Ann McKim*. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases.
" Bengal Club Chutnee
" Varnee of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tamarinds for [illegible]
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, *for Lemonade*
" Chilli vinegar, *in pints*
" Plain vinegar, *in quarts*
" Beef Soup in ½ *lb and* 1 *lb canisters*
" Vermicelli do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in large of 2 dozen and 1 dozen each
" Do Pickle Rounds, *in kegs*
" Do Spiced collared Beef, *in the canisters packed for Inglaldd*
&c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Hong
Macao 1st May 1841.

FROM THE HONGKONG GAZETTE,

November 23rd 1841.

Proclamation.

THE city of Tinghae, the capital of the Chusan islands and its dependencies, having been again taken possession of by the combined forces of her britannic majesty, in conformity with the royal commands to that effect, which her majesty has been pleased to issue through her majesty's high ministers; it is hereby made known to the inhabitants of the said city of Tinghae and its dependencies, that the British government has resolved to retain the said city and islands and their dependencies, until the demands, which the undersigned plenipotentiary, &c., has been directed to make from the imperial government of China, shall be not only acceded to, but carried into full effect.

The inhabitants are therefore given to understand, that vessels may probably elapse before the said city, &c., will be restored to the emperor's authority. In the meantime, a military government will be formed, to protect the well disposed and quiet, and to punish the ill disposed and refractory. Such regulations as may become necessary, from time to time, will be notified to the people by proclamations; and all classes are hereby invited to resume their usual [illegible] and occupations, under the assurance of being fostered and protected, so long as they conduct themselves an orderly and obedient subjects to the government under which they are living.

That the people may have every facility to obtain redress of any wrongs committed against them, and to convey their representations to the government, captain Dennis, one of the officers of the queen of England's forces, has been appointed a military magistrate.

God save the Queen of England.

—Given under my hand at Chusan this sixth day of October, 1841.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
her majesty's plenipotentiary.

(True copy.) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary.

General Memorandum.

Wellesley, at Amoy, 31st August, 1841.

Rear admiral Sir W. Parker observed, with [illegible] satisfaction, the precision with which the ships of the squadron took their stations in the positions, on the 30th instant; and he begs to convey to the captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines, and also those of the Indian Navy, his approbation and best thanks for the excellent gun practice, gallantry, and good conduct which they exhibited on that occasion.

(Signed) W. PARKER,
rear-admiral.

To the respective captains, commanders, and commanding officers of h. m. ships and vessels, and of the Indian Navy.

General Orders.

Head quarters, ship Marion, Amoy harbour, September 5th, 1841.

Major-general Sir Hugh Gough has again derived the highest gratification from the gallant and soldier-like conduct of the troops, at the capture of the batteries, heights, city, and citadel, of Amoy, and of the strongly fortified island of Koolangsu, in co-operation with h. m.'s ships.

2. Although the resistance upon them was more feeble than the major-general anticipated, he has the proud conviction, that the noble emulation and eager spirit, with which the several corps (including two detachments of royal marines) proceeded to the attack, together with their patient endurance of fatigue, would equally have enabled him to carry all before him, had the enemy made more active use of the great advantages of his position.

3. Sir Hugh Gough has no less satisfaction in noticing the conduct of the troops on shore, amid temptations of no ordinary nature,—shops on all sides abounding with liquor, and houses full of valuable property, abandoned in many cases by their owners, and already broken open by the populace.—A few instances alone of misconduct called for the major general's disapprobation, and for the most part sobriety and regularity have been maintained.

4. It is also highly to the credit of the troops, that, upon a sudden order to re-embark, after eight days on shore, all the regiments paraded in perfect order, and embarked with as much regularity, and as rapidly as the major-general could have expected, had the most ample time been given for preparation, without one solitary instance of inebriety, and without leaving even one follower behind.

5. The major general, therefore, feels it but justice thus to record his sentiments, and to beg commanding officers of corps, and the heads of departments, to accept his thanks, and to convey them to the officers and soldiers under their respective commands.

6. Sir Hugh Gough has much pleasure in expressing his sense of obligation to captain Gifford of the royal navy, for his valuable services and judicious arrangements at the disembarkation and embarkation of the troops.

By order, (Signed) ARTHUR S. H. MACMAHON,
Lieut. Colonel, Dep. Adj. General,
Expeditionary Force.

General Memorandum.

Wellesley, at the anchorage of Just In The Way, 9th October, 1841.

The following positions are to be taken by the ships of the squadron in the attack on Chusan, and for covering the landing of the troops on the right bank of the river.

When the signal No. 470 for anchoring with springs on the cables is made, the Wellesley will place herself about due north of the (Citadel or Joss house hill) as close in to shoal as can be carried without risk of her taking the ground at low water.

The Blenheim to the east of her, the Blonde to the southward of the Wellesley, and the Modeste to the southward and westward of the Blonde, as near to the Chinese positions as their respective draughts of water will admit of with safety to the ships, and taking care not to obstruct the fire of each other.

The object of this division of the ships will be to drive the Chinese out of the citadel with shells and shot (if well within range of the latter), and to prevent reinforcements being sent up to it from the city of Chinhae, also to open a landing place if practicable for the seamen and marines at the foot of the hill on the west side, where a battery has been constructed, and the landing places visited to this point; and for the purpose of driving the Chinese from the walls of the eastern part of the city, the fire of the Blonde and Modeste should be mainly directed.

The seamen and marines must be held ready to assault the citadel whenever the signal shall be made for disembarking them, which will probably be on the rocks on the north side of the hill, or at the point already referred to.

The transports are to be anchored to the southward of the Triangles; the Cruizer, Columbine and Bentinck to take positions off the creek, outside those islands, for covering the landing of the troops. The Cruizer to be as far advanced to the westward and entrance of the harbour as may be practicable, without being exposed to the fire of the batteries in the harbour.

The Sesostris to anchor off the north side of passage island to shell the citadel and battery on the eastern end, and if possible to flank the batteries on the right bank of the river.

The Queen to place herself inside the Triangles, as far advanced as may be practicable for bursting shells in the encampment of the Chinese towards the fortified hill, and to clear the southeast part of the citadel hill, should the Chinese be driven on that side by the fire of the ships to the northward; also to shell the batteries on the town side which defends the entrance of the harbour. The Phlegethon and Nemesis to proceed to support the Queen (on receiving directions to do so from commanders Giffard or Clarke,) as soon as all the troops are landed; and a strict lookout is to be kept for the result of either of the steamers, and to repeat any signal made by the ship to the northward.

Whenever the surrender of the citadel, on the advance of the troops, cause the Chinese to give way from their batteries in the harbour, or that they can be approached with advantage, the Cruizer, Columbine and Bentinck are to proceed inside, and commander Giffard will take care always to have one vessel in a position keep up the communication with the general.

The foregoing outline will be sufficient to apprise the respective captains and officers of the contemplated operations; but the duration of the fire of the ships, and any alterations of of their position, must of course be governed by their discretion to meet any change of circumstances.

The following number of seamen and marines are to form the landing party under the command of captain Herbert of the Blenheim, and to take with them one day's provisions.

Seamen Wellesley	150
" Blenheim	150
" Blonde	50
" Modeste	20
Total	370

with a proper proportion of officers.

Marines the same as detailed in my memo. of the 29th of September.

The marines from the Cruizer and Columbine are to be sent than crossing to the Wellesley by one of the small steamers.

(Signed) W. PARKER,
rear-admiral.

To the captains, commanders, and commanding officers of the ships and vessels.

General Orders.

Head quarters, S. on s. Wellesley, Oct. 5th, 1841.

Attack.

The following is the proposed order of landing for the attack of the citadel and fortified heights of Chinhae.

The troops with the seamen's battalion and royal marines to land in three columns.

Left column, with which major-general sir Hugh Gough will land.

	Officers	Rank and file
Madras artillery and gun-lascars	7	194
Royal artillery		4
Sappers	4	100
55th Regiment	10	417
18th "	10	280
Rifles	4	170
Total	45	1165

Ordnance.

4 6-pdr. mountain howitzers	Doolie bearers and natives to carry shot	112
2 8-pdrs. Moulmein		

Centre column, under lieutenant-colonel Morris.

	Officers	Rank and file.
Royal artillery		4
Madras artillery	1	30
" sappers	1	30
49th Regiment	23	376
Total	25	440

Ordnance.

2. 12 pounder howitzers	Doolie bearers	
2. 8 pounder field guns	& shot carriers	40.

Right column under captain Herbert, c. n.

	Officers	Rank and file.
Royal artillery	2	32
Madras artillery	1	12
Seamen's battalion	14	400
Royal marines	4	296
Madras sappers	1	30
Total	22	741.

Ordnance.

2. 8inch mortars.	Doolie bearers & natives to carry shot,	30.

2. Officers commanding the 18th, 49th and 55th regiments will be pleased to send to head-quarters, as soon as may be practicable, after landing, the men of their respective corps, whom they were requested to select for the deputy provost marshal's guard in the general order of the 6th inst.

3. The European troops will land, as heretofore, in light marching order, and one day's cooked provisions. The native troops will also carry one day's provisions

4. The landing will take place if possible at daylight to morrow morning

By order. (Signed) ARCHIBALD MACDONALD,
m.-gen. deputy adjutant-general.

General Memorandum.

H. M. S. Modeste, at Ningpo, 14th Oct., 1841.

The commander in chief has witnessed with the highest gratification, the gallantry and excellent conduct, which has been further manifested by the captains, officers, seamen and marines of her majesty's squadron and those of the Indian navy under his command, in the capture of the citadel and city of Chinhae, and the occupation of Ningpo, on the 10th and 13th instants.

He noticed with great satisfaction the admirable precision of the fire from the ships and steam vessels against the citadel, and the ardour with which the parts of officers, seamen and and royal marines, headed by captains Herbert and Bourchier of the Blenheim and Blonde, disembarked and advanced to the assault over a steep and difficult ascent; he is also pleased with the regularity and dispatch with which his excellency lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough and the troops were landed on the right bank of the river; taken under the direction of captain Giffard of the Cruizer, and with the proceedings of the sloops and steam vessels stationed in their direction. And he begs to convey to every individual of the squadron present, his entire approbation of their conduct and exertions.

Lt. Somerville, agent, and the masters of the transports which accompanied the expedition from Chusan, are also entitled to the commander-in-chief's approbation and thanks, for the promptitude with which those ships were got under sail when the signal was given, and the attention with which the prescribed positions were taken up at the anchorage off Chinhae, as well as the zeal which they have throughout manifested to forward the public service upon all occasions.

Sir W. Parker feels assured that every person in the squadron must participate with him in admiration of the gallantry with which the strong positions of the Chinese were all carried by the British troops on shore.

(Signed) W. PARKER,
rear-admiral.

To the captains, commanders and commanding officers of her majesty's ships and vessels and of the Indian navy, and to Somerville, agent, and the masters of transports present at the capture of Chinhae.

Government Notification.

With reference to the public notice and declaration, under date the 1st of May, 1841, it is now found desirable, that persons applying for lots of land for the purpose of building upon, should be at once accommodated upon terms which will be made known to them by application in person to the land officer.

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy superintendent, charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1841.

Government Notification.

The attention of persons who purchased land at the public sale, on the 14th of June last, is called to the sixth paragraph of the terms of that sale; and they are now reminded, that "non-compliance with these terms will incur forfeiture of the deposit and allotment."

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy superintendent, charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1841.

MERCHANT SEAMAN'S LAW.

ANNO QUINTO ET SEXTO GULIELMI IV, Regis.

CAP. XIX.

An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom, and for forming and maintaining a register of all the men employed in that service. (20th July, 1835.)

Cap. I.—After 31st July 1835 the acts 2 & 3 Ann. c. 6. 9 G. 2 c. 36. 8 G. 3 c. 24. 31 G. 3 c. 36. 36 G. 3 c. 91. 47 G. 3 c. 73. 49 G. 3 c. 80. 6 G. 4 c. 26. 3 & 4 W. 4 c. 69, and 59 G. 3 c. 60. Shall be repealed. II.—No seaman to be taken to sea without a written agreement. III.—Regulations respecting forms of agreements. IV.—Penalty for default, £ 10 for every seaman. Negl. to cause the agreement to be read to each seaman, £ 5. Neglect to deposit with collector or chargeable of customs true copy of the agreement, £ 20. V.—Seamen not to be deprived of legal remedies. No declaration contrary to the act to be valid. Seamen not bound to produce agreement. Seamen signing such agreement not to forfeit lien on ship. VI.—Seamen refusing to join or proceed in the ship, or absenting themselves, may be committed to Gaol. After signing agreement seamen neglecting to join ship, upon oath by master, mate, or owner, be brought before a justice of the peace in any of h. m. dominions at home or abroad who may commit to hard labour for 30 days. VII.—Forfeiture for temporary absence from duty. Two days pay for every 24 hours of absence. VIII.—Non-amount of forfeitures to be ascertained when seamen account for the voyage. IX.—Forfeiture for desertion. Increased wages paid in consequence of desertion recoverable from the deserters. A 1 riches and officers 1 on board, all wrongdoer, provided abandonment amounting desertion be entered in log-book at the time. Absence within last 24 hours preceding ship's sailing or any short period which prevent desertion not to return, to be deemed desertion. Masters can recover excess of wages in consideration from deserter by summary proceeding. X.—Penalty for harbouring deserters £ 10. No deserter under 5 . recoverable from a seaman till voyage is ended. Seamen's effects not to be detained by keepers of lodging-houses against payment of debt. XI.—The period within which wages are to be paid. 4 months, two days after termination of agreement. Otherwise, three days after delivery of cargo, or ten days after discharge. Payment delayed in last months of voyage, seamen claim of damages to be entitled to 1/3 paid on account one fourth of accounted balance due. XII.—Such payments of wages to be deemed valid notwithstanding bill of sale, &c. XIII.—Masters to give seamen their certificates on their discharge. Penalty for default, £ 5. XIV.—For absentees immediate payment of wages of seamen to certain cases. No remedy also against the master, justice to order payment forthwith, in default of such payment before £ 5. XV.—Summary mode of recovering wages also recovering clothes. XVI.—In what case right of sale for recovery of wages not to be allowed. When suit to be brought against ship, &c. in admiralty or vice-admiralty courts where remedy which have been had by attachment to a person. XVII.—When ship is sold or foreign port the crew to be sent home at the expense of the master or owner. Foreign crew in the province of the contracting or a foreign country to be third discharged at. XVIII.—A supply of medicines to be kept on board.

and seamen land in the service of the ship to be provided with victuals, &c., gratis. XIX.—Establishment of flogging, regulations for proper. To be put at the cabins' tables in harbor, and during the control of the admiralty. XX.—Lists to be sent from merchants to be free from passage. XXI.—Statements of ships-loading difficult to deliver. Rate of their crews of their crews. 4 & 5 W. 4 c. XXII.—Manifest of ships to have lists. XXIII.—Rights to be made in case of ship lost or sold abroad. XXIV.—Lists to be certified and transmitted to the Registrar. Penalty on the Master for neglect. £20. XXV.—As to the disposal of the effects of Seamen dying abroad. XXVI.—Parish boys may be put out apprentices to the sea service. XXVII.—Parish apprentices may be turned over to the sea service. XXVIII.—Indentures may be surrendered on the death of the Master. XXIX.—Parish officers to prepare indentures. Constable to answer the apprentice. XXX.—Men-of-war-boats of indentures to be attested. XXXI.—Every ship to have apprentices according to her Tonnage. Penalty for deficiency of apprentices £10 for each apprentice. XXXII.—Apprentices exempt from contributions for hospitals. XXXIII.—Indentures and assignments to be registered. XXXIV.—Indentures of apprentices to be registered. Assignments to be registered. XXXV.—Advertisement and indentures of apprentices exempt from stamp duty. XXXVI.—Penalty on Masters facilitating to register indentures and for enticing apprentices to quit their service. £10 for every offence. XXXVIII.—Common contracts may be summarily punished by two justices. XXXIX.—Masters entitled to receive the wages of apprentices entering into HM. Navy. XL.—Forcing the apprentices leaving behind any person belonging to the crew deemed a Mariner. Jurisdiction of Courts for trying such Misdemeanors. XLI.—Seamen not to be discharged abroad, without consent of one of certain functionaries. In absence of such functionary, the act of two respectable resident merchants. XLII.—Not to be left abroad on the plea of incapacity to proceed, desertion disappearance, without a similar authority. XLIII.—Many of the crew are left behind, the proof of sporting or authority shall be upon the Master. XLIV.—Seamen, who are allowed to be left behind to be paid their wages. Master refusing shall forfeit, in addition to the wages due, the penal sum of £25. XLV.—Act not to extend to prevent Seamen from enterlos into the Navy. Enterlop the Navy not deserting. XLVI.—Upon entry of Seamen into the Navy from Merchant ships they shall be entitled to the bounties, delivery, use of their clothes and payment of any wages that may be due. XLVII.—Power to his majesty to use for the amount advanced for the relief of Seamen left abroad. XLVIII.—Ship's agreement on arrival at a Foreign port to be deposited with the Consul. Penalty for neglect. £25 for every offence. XLIX.—No Seamen to be shipped of any foreign port, without the privity of the Consul. L.—Master to produce agreements to officers of King's ships. Penalty for refusal or false master roll, every offence. £25. LI.—Registrar and officers of customs empowered to require production of the agreement and master-roll. Penalty £50. LII.—Definition of the terms Master, Seamen, Ship, and Foreign. Every person having charge to be deemed the master; every person engaged to serve on board to be deemed a seaman. "Ship" to comprehend all descriptions of vessels; "Seamen" to comprehend all persons to whom ship belongs. All steam and passage vessels to be deemed trading ships within the meaning of this act. LIII.—Recovery of penalties. Application of fine-forfeitures. Not exceeding £20 at the cost of any person (information and summary proceeding before a justice); exceeding £20 in case of Her Majesty's courts of Record. —One moiety to informer, the other between Greenwich and the Merchant Seamen's hospital, or institution at the port to which vessel shall belong. Offences committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Horn, proceedings to commence within two years after [illegible] shore, and one year if no European side of those limits, or six months after return of offender or complainant to U. K. LIV.—As to ships belonging to any British colony having a legislature. Act not to apply to those ships.

SCHEDULE, OF AN [illegible]

Place and time of entry. Boy, mark, year. Men's names. Age. Place of birth. Quality. Amount of wages per month, share, or say. Witness to signature. Name of ship in which Seamen last served.

CHARACTER OF A NEW OR THE CREW.

Name. Age. Place of birth. Quality. Ship in which he last served. Date of joining the ship. Place where. Date discharged.

CHARACTER OF THE MOGHULS,

BY BABER

Emperor of Hindustan.

I now turned my whole attention and attitude to the approaching battle. Kambar Ali counted one. Bahi Tokhta, with a thousand or two thousand men, had arrived in Kesh, and would have joined me in two days. Muhammed Daghlat, the Mir's son,* too, was advancing with a thousand or fifteen hundred men, who had sent word to my assistance by the Khan my maternal uncle; they had reached Bulaul, only four farsangs from my camp, and would have joined me next morning. Such was our situation, when I precipitated matters, and hurried on the battle.

My plan with important haste kept his hand on his sword,

Yet afterwards gave that hand with his truth from regard.

The gauge of my engagement to engage, was, that the stars which (at the Ishi-yatan (or eight stars) were on that day exactly between the two armies; and if I had endured that day to linger, they would have continued favorable to the enemy for the space of thirteen or fourteen days.

* Mirzah. † 16 Miles.

Thus observations gave all encouragement, and my preparations were without the least solid reliance.

In the morning, having made the troops array themselves in their utmost, and superior and cover their horses with cloth of well, we marched out and passed towards the enemy, having drawn out the army in order of battle, with right and left wing, centre and advance. On the right wing were posted Ibrahim Beg, I robbin Jank, Chief Kasim Kokhar, with several other Begs. On the left wing were stationed Ibrahim Tokhan, Mahammed Mazid Tokhan with the other begs of Bamiah, and, Sultan Hussein Arghun, Kara Bahat Pir Ahmed, and Khwajah Hussein. In the advance were Kambar Ali Sikhi (the archer), Bandeh Ali Khwajah Ali, Mir Sheh Kurbin, Syed Kasim the chamberlain Khalifa the younger brother of Bandeh Ali, Kasim Beg, Haidar Kasim the son of Kasim Beg, with a number of my best armed men and best hitting archers. We marched right forward to the enemy, and they, on their part, appeared ready drawn on in readiness on the their right wing were Mahmud Sultan, Jani Beg Sultan and Tahmar Sultan; and on their left Khusrah Sultan, and Mehdi Sultan, with a number of other Sultans. When the lines of the two opposite armies approached each other, the extremity of their right wing turned my left flank, and wheeled upon my rear. I changed my position to meet them. By this movement the advance, which contained most of my experienced and veteran warriors and officers, was thrown to the right; and scarcely any of them were left with me. In spite of this, however, we charged and beat off the troops that came on to attack us in front, driving them back on their centre; and things even came to such a pass, that several of his oldest and most experienced officers represented to Shaibani Khan, that it was necessary immediately to retreat, and that all was over. He, however, remained firm, and kept his ground. The enemy's right having, meanwhile, routed my left, now attacked me in the rear. As my advance had been thrown to the right on the change of my position, my front ¶ was left defenseless. The enemy now began to charge us both in front and rear, pouring in showers of arrows. The Moghul troops which had come to my assistance, did not attempt to fight, but, instead of fighting, betook themselves to dismounting and plundering my own people. Nor is this a solitary instance such is the uniform practice of these wretches the Moghuls; if they defeat the enemy they immediately seize the booty; if they are defeated, they plunder and dismount their own allies, and, behold what may, carry off the spoil. The enemy who were in front, made several furious attacks on me, but were repulsed and driven back; they, however, rallied again and charged; the division of the enemy that had gained our rear coming up at the same time, and discharging showers of arrows on our troops. Being thus surrounded and attacked both before and behind, my men were driven from their ground. In battle the great reliance of the Uzbeks is on the Tulukmah for turning the enemy's flank. They never engage without using the Tulukmah. Another of their practices is to advance and charge in front and rear, discharging their arrows at full gallop pell-mell chiefs and common soldiers, and if repulsed, they in the same manner retire full gallop. Only ten or fifteen persons were now left with me. The river Kohik was near at hand, the extremity of my right wing having rested upon it. We made the best of our way to it, and no sooner gained its banks than we plunged in, around at all points both horse and man. The more than half of the ford we had a firm footing, but after that we sank beyond our depths, and were forced, for upward of a hawshah, to swim our horses loaded as they were with their riders in armour, and their own trappings. Yet they plunged through it. On getting out of the water on the other side, we cut off our horses' heavy furniture and threw it away. When we had reached the north side of the river, we were separated from the enemy. Of all others, the wretches of Moghuls were the most active in unhorsing and stripping the strangers. Ibrahim Tokhan, one a great number of excellent soldiers, were unhorsed, stripped, and put to death by them.

If the Moghul race were a race of angels, it is a bad [illegible]

And were the name Moghul written in gold, it would be odious.

Take care not to plant one ear of corn from a Moghul's harvest;

The Moghul seed is such that whatever is sowed with it is reasonable.

ART. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841: from the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.*

(Continued from the No. 47, page 281.)

REPORT.

During the three years elapsed since the members of this society were last assembled, in general meeting, its operations have been continually but silently advancing; and the results, which we now to be reported, are such, both in character and amount, that they cannot fail to give equal satisfaction and pleasure to all who are interested in the enlargement and moral improvement of their fellow men. Though has been done, we trust, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of the times, to secure full expectations for the past, with strong encouragements for the future. While, therefore, it behoves us to persevere with increased zeal in the good cause of education, let us have recent our grateful acknowledgements for the success vouchsafed to this society through divine providence.

Since its commencement in 1836, only two annual meetings have been held—one in September 1837, and the other in October 1838. The reports which were read at those meetings with a paper previously published containing the particulars of the formation of the institution, gave a full account both of its design and of its proceedings up to the date of the second report.

On the day for the annual meeting in 1839, the whole of our British community, having left Canton and Macao, were collected on board their ships, at Hongkong or in its vicinity. In 1840, such was the distracted state of public affairs, that it was still deemed inexpedient to attempt an ordinary general meeting of its members.

The trustees, from time to time, have held meetings, and as frequently as business and circumstances required or allowed, and they have now to rehearse a concise account of what has been done in furtherance of the object of the Morrison education society, since its operations and friends were last assembled, October 24 1838.

In the second report, which was then read, hope was expressed of the speedy arrival in China of a fleet to engage in the military operations. This hope was soon fulfilled. On or near the day of our last meeting, the New Hero, in accordance with a request from the trustees made choice of the rev. Samuel R. Brown to become the pioneer in carrying on the education of those hemisphere under its empire.

On the 17th of October, mr. Brown, with his lady, embarked in the ship Morrison—the owners of that vessel having generously offered them a free passage to Chusan,—and arrived here February 23d, 1839. The next day they landed at Macao. Mr. Brown, having made the necessary arrangements for a home, proceeded at once to Canton, where the trustees, and many of the other members of the society, had the pleasure of welcoming him, and of making his acquaintance.

Of the many honorable testimonials, with which Mr. and mrs. Brown were furnished by their friends in America, one will be amply sufficient to show to what estimation the bearer of it was held by those who knew him best. The paper is from dr. Day, the venerable president of Yale college, at which place he is dated October 25th, 1838, and is here given entire. He writes thus:

"Having been informed that Samuel R. Brown, A. M., a graduate of this college, has been selected as a proper person to be employed as an instructor in the service of the Morrison education society, I take pleasure in making the following statement respecting his qualifications for this office.

"Mr. Brown passed through the regular course of four years study in this institution, and received the degree of A. B. in the year 1833. During his residence here, he was distinguished for the activity of his intellect, the versatility of his talents, and the elegance of his taste. In every department of science pursued in this college, he maintained a distinguished rank. He was generally believed for his amiable deportment and respected for the spirituality of his mind, and the consistency of his life as a professed christian.

"At the close of his collegiate course, he was selected, in concurrence with my own views, as and eminently qualified to fill the station of teacher in the institution for the deaf and dumb in the city of New York. Of the manner in which he discharged the duties of that office, I can speak only from the information I have received from those who were associated with him there in the duties of instruction. From them I learn, that he distinguished himself, at an early period, for the accuracy and extent of his acquaintance with the language of signs, and that his whole course of instruction, was marked by uncommon zeal, energy, and perseverance.

"I feel authorized, therefore, to express the hope and belief, that mr. Brown will be found peculiarly well qualified for the important station to which he is now called; and I would cordially commend him to the christian courtesy and friendly patronage of all who are interested in the cause of learning and true religion."

(Signed) "Jeremiah Day, president of Yale college."

[To be continued.]

TEAS.

It is difficult to anticipate the precise effects the late intelligence from China may have on the prices of teas in the English market. The export of teas from China to the 19th June amounted to 25 millions of pounds; and there were about 2 to 3 millions more preparing for shipment. The renewal of difficulties at that time would most probably check production for next season, and the abstraction of so large a sum as six millions of dollars from the trade of Canton, a considerable part of which was actually by contributed by the hong merchants, must further tend to such a result, by rendering them unable to make the usual advances to the cultivators in the interior.

In connection with the above, we find the attention of the bank of England directed to the random, reckless speculations in teas lately going on in London. It was manifesting considerable reluctance to have any thing to do with "tea bills."

The diminished imports of tea into England have attracted the attention of the manufacturing interests, who consider that the high prices of this article offer a convenient opportunity for the introduction of tea or maté, from Brazil and Paraguay, where it is largely produced, and its

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

aromas and flavour highly appreciated. The introduction and consumption of this article in England, should it find favour, would materially serve the interests of the Brazilian trade as a convenient medium of exchange and returns for British manufactures. This tea is found both in Brazil and Paraguay; but in the latter it is produced in the highest perfection, and in the greatest quantities. The YERBA-MATE grows to a goodly size, and is cut to supply the market in every state from that of a shrub to that of a full-grown tree. It resembles the tea-plant of China, and being in fact a species of wild tea, is commonly known in commerce by the name of "Paraguay tea." The leaves and thin stalks are cut off every three years, that period being necessary for their reproduction. The small branches, when gathered, are dried by means of fire: the leaves are then roasted and partially bruised, after which they are packed up in hides, and sent to the different markets of South America—in fact, this leaf constitutes the principal article of export from Paraguay. The beverage which is produced from it by infusion has a bitter flavour not unlike Bohea, and in some parts of the continent the use of it is said to have prevented amongst the Indians from time immemorial. Previous to the reign of the dictator Francia, the export amounted to 8,000,000lbs.—Brazilian coffee in either now better liked in England, or it has improved in quality. Perhaps both these results may also be attained in the case of "YERBA-MATE."—Epitome of consul. news. Bombay Times, Aug. 28.

SERVING IN THE EAST INDIES.

55th (The Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot.

Emb. for Foreign Service, 1831.

Colonel.

Years' Serv.		
57		P *Sir* William Henry Clinton,[1] G. C. B. Cornet, 22 Dec. 1784; *Lieut* 7 Mar. 87; *Capt* 9 June. 90; *Lieut.-Col.* 29 Dec. 94; *Col* 1 Jan. 1801; *Major-Gen.* 25 April, 08; *Lieut.-Gen.* 4 June, 13; *Gen.* 22 July, 30; *Col.* 55th Regiment, 25 April, 14.
40	1 1/2	*Lieut.-Colonels.*—P James Holmes Schaublin,[2] *Ens.* Maj. 60; *Lieut.* 8 Oct. 61; *Capt.* p19 Sept. 05; *Brev.-Maj.* 21 June, 13; *Regtl.-Maj.* p30 Jan. 20; *Lieut.-Col.* p20 March, 29.
26	3	Peter Edmonstone Craigie,[3] *Ens.* p8 June. 13; *Lieut.* p29 Sept. 14; *Capt* p24 Oct. 21; *Major*, p19 Aug. 28; *Lieut.-Col* 21 Nov. 34.
27	0	*Majors.*—Charles Warren,[4] *Ens.* 24 Nov. 14; *Lieut.* 13 Nov. 16; *Capt.* p1 Aug 23; *Major*, 21 Nov. 34.
15	0	David Lynar Fawcett, *Ens* p8 April, 26; *Lieut.* p21 Nov 28; *Capt.* 21 Nov. 34; *Major*, p7 Feb. 40.

		Captains.	Union.		Lieut.		Captain.		Brev.-Maj.
32	1	Norman Maclean[5]	17 Sept.	07	29 Feb	09	29 Mar.	27	
30	0	Colin Campbell	3 Oct.	18	23 June	21	p 30 Jan.	32	
13	0	John Horner	3 June	28	p 5 April	31	p 7 Aug.	35	
25	1 1/2	P Arthur O'Leary[6]	10 Apr.	11	25 Jan.	14	27 Nov.	35	
12	0	Hon. Chas. B. Dashwood	12 Mar.	29	9 Aug	31	p 28 Oct.	36	
14	0*	Aug. H. S. Young	6 Dec.	27	p 19 Nov.	31	p 7 June	39	
10	0	John Butler Rose, s.	p 8 Apr.	26	16 May	32	p 7 Feb.	40	
11	0	John Coats	p 2 Nov.	26	8 June	32	p 16 April	40	
18	2 1/2	Henry Grimes[7]	19 Oct.	20	23 Oct.	23	27 April	34	
14	0	Hector M'Caskill	29 Nov.	27	4 June	37	p 13 Dec.	40	
		Lieutenants.							
15	0	Aug. Hon. Chepmenisco	p 14 Dec.	26	12 June	30			
15	11 1/2	Wm Thos. Colman	7 Sept.	15	13 June	30			
13	0	Thos. Ancrum Heriot[8]	p 21 Nov	28	p 5. April	31			
10	0	Thomas De Havilland	p 8 April	31	p 15 Feb	32			
9	0	Edward Warren	p 26 Apr.	31	11 July	31			
9	0	Gus. Travers Brooke	p 23 June	32	29 April	33			
8	0	Hume Edwards	p 26 July	34	p 7 Aug.	35			
8	0	W. Holland L. D. Cuddy	p 31 May	33	27 Nov.	35			
8	0	Henry Thomas Butler	p 1 Nov	33	p 16 Mar.	36			
14	0	George Hamilton	p 16 June	30	22 July	36			
6	0	Joseph Rogers Magrath	p 7 Aug	35	p 9 Dec.	36			
6	0	Edwin Geram Donnell	p 2 Oct.	35	p 7 Sept.	36			
7	0	Montague Barbould	31 May	34	29 Dec.	36			
5	0	W. Haviland Fairlough	p 12 Aug.	36	29 Dec.	38			
5	0	Henry H Warren	p 9 Dec.	36	4 Feb.	39			
8	0	Wm. Charles Pinder	p 13 Dec.	33	3 June	36			
4	0	Edmund Pitman	p 27 Jan.	37	p 20 Sept.	39			
5	0	William Snowe	5 Aug.	36	27 Aug.	39			
3	0	Daniel M'Coy	25 May	38	p 15 Nov.	39			
3	0	George King	p 10 Oct.	38	p 7 Feb.	40			
2	0	Chas. Augustus Donnell	p 15 Jan.	39	p 10 April	40			
5	0	J. K. Wedderburn	p 7 July	36	p 10 April	40			
2	0	John George Schaw	p 14 June	39	p 14 Dec.	40			
		Ensigns.							
2	0	John Pond	p 7 Sept.	39					
2	0	John Robert Wilson	20 Dec.	39					
2	0	Timothy Crowe	1 June	39					
2	0	Thos. Oldham G. Rogers	p 20 Sept.	39					
1	0	Henry John White Egan	p 29 Nov.	39					
1	0	John Maguire	p 7 Feb.	40					
1	0	Fred. Schee Dashwood	30 Nov.	40					
1	0	James Campbell	30 Nov.	40					

10 *Paymaster.*—P Cyrus Dansell[9] 14 March, 22; *2nd Lieut.* p8 Nov. 21.
4 0 *Adjutant.*—Joseph Rogers Magrath, (*Lieut.*) 19 Sept. 37.
2 0 *Quarter-Master.*—James Wm. Gregg, 22 *June*, 39
27 *Surgeon.*—Archibald Shanks,[10] M. D 21 March, 26; *Assist.-Surg.* 17 March, 16; *Hosp.-Assist.* 9 Nov. 18.
15 0 *Assist.-Surgs.*—J. Hartley Sanders, M. D 21 Dec. 26; *Hosp.-Assist.* 14 Apr. 26.
2 0 John Stewart Smith, M. D. 22 Nov. 39.

Facings Green.—*Agent*, Messrs. Cox & Co.

[1] Sir William Henry Clinton embarked with the Guards for Holland and served the campaign of 1799 and 1800, and was present at the following battles, sieges, &c. viz.:—Forbach, Valkenswaard, Dunkirk, Lannoi, Frasnes, Chasse, Quatrebras, Fleurus, and the sieges of the 16th, 7th, 18th, and 22nd May, 1794.

[2] Lieut.-Colonel Schaublin served in the Peninsula and South of France, from 1808 to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Vimeiro, Corunna, Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez.

[3] Lieut.-Colonel Craigie served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the attacks on Merxem, and bombardment of Antwerp.

[4] Major Warren and Lieut. Brooke were wounded in action at Coorg, Madras, April, 1834.

[5] Captain Maclean served in the Burmese war, including the capture of Rangoon and Martaban.

[6] Captain O'Leary served the campaigns of 1811, 12 and 13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat thence from Burgos and subsequent to the Nepaul war, and was severely wounded in an attack on the heights of Hurthpore, 1st March, 1816. Served also in the Mahratta war in 1817 and 18.

[7] Lieut. Heriot was very severely wounded at Coorg.

[8] Paymaster Dansell's services: Part of the campaign in Spain under Sir John Moore. Siege of Flushing and Walcheren, from July 1813 to Feb. 1814, including the battle of the 16th Aug. in the Flushing passage of the Scheldt; battle of Merxem, and operations in front of St. Jean de Luz; and battles of the Nive, 9th, 10th and 13th Dec. 1813.

[9] Dr. Shanks served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the attacks on Merxem, and bombardment of Antwerp.

CANTONESE.

NAVAL SCRAMBLING.

Our readers have no doubt heard of shipwrecking, but we are going to relate to them a tale of nautical scrambling, which to all would be almost incredible. We are, therefore, our readers may be assured, relating it upon the best authority.

H. M's Ship Calliope arrived off town on Tuesday morning, but during the night between Monday and Tuesday, being then at anchor off Kaysingpoo, the watch on board saw a ship drifting down upon them. The hawse was put over, and H. M's ship cleared so as to allow the drifting vessel just room enough to get clear of her; but in the heavy strain of the cables the Calliope parted and went on shore; fortunately upon a bank of soft mud, and nearly at low water, so that she got off without damage or danger upon the flood tide. The pilot sent a row-boat on board the drifting vessel and anchored her, when, to the surprise of every one, it was found that she was the Hannah (or Anna) which, being of the most Ghaut, had parted, and strange to say drifted down during the night through the crowded fleet of shipping in the river, to Mohombey point, having only an officer and five lascs hanging on board—all of course fast asleep, and only awakened from their slumbers by the bring of fear of the Calliope's 32 pounders. We call this nautical scrambling, but we trust if any more of the "scared ships" mean to practise in this way, they will not do so when government has 24 millions of treasure afloat, seeing that in the frolics of our "Golden Gauge" a vessel takes the ground, capsizes, and is buried beneath deep in 48 hours—which would be [illegible] in this public service just now.—Calcutta [illegible], September 6.

We are sorry to learn that two of the boxes of treasure which were supposed to have gone on the Calliope are missing. It is probable that, in the hurry and confusion amid which the shipment took place, the boxes were never put on board at all, or that there was some irregularity on the part of whoever took the account of what was received. The amount in the two boxes may be equal to about thirty thousand rupees, we understand.—Englishman, September 18.

HONGKONG.

We observe that 44,000 ounces of silver (about £11,000) have been exported from London to Hongkong. Low as the prices of manufactured goods are at Manchester and Leeds, we have little doubt, under present prospects in China, that this shipment of bullion will yield a more favorable out-turn.—Bombay Times, August 11.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(FIRST HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)

WILL in future be conducted by ALFRED SEYMOUR who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.

Macao, 20th November, 1841.

Events in last week's Register. Amount realized by messrs Lindsay & Co on account of new Stand—for ep. dr. 9111, read ep. dr. 2157.50 Sup. Public notice, third Month Nov. 9, 1841—for hall, read capital.

Middle column 1st page—3d line from the bottom—for St Jean, read Saintjean.

2d column for Mencos read Mingan

do. for Lo Tagalos, read Ion Tagalos.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

NOVEMBER 30TH 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	8th Aug.	Singapore	4th Nov.
U. States	19th July	Java	19th Sept.
Calcutta	12th Oct	Manila	11th Nov.
Bombay	28th Sept.	Australia-Asia	2d Sept.
Chusan	25th Oct	Ningpo	30th Oct.
Chinkiang	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

Nov.	ARRIVED	From
—,	CARRY, *Carling* Manila	
26,	MARY ANNE, *Robson*, Singapore and Calcutta	
28,	TEMPEST,	
28,	BAHAMIAN, *Bell*, Singapore	
29,	FAIRMAN, *Pike*, Singapore and Calcutta	
29,	BRITISH LION, *Graham*, Singapore	
29,	PERSIAN, *Mahoney*,	
29,	ANNAPOLIS, *Barlow*,	
29,	SEAN'S CASTLE, *Potts*, Singapore and Manila	
29,	PYTHEUSA, *Kenney*, Singapore and Cloda	
29,	CARLETON, *Colquhoun*, Singapore	
29,	BOMBAY HERALD, *Page*, Ang. and Sing.	
29,	MARY, *Hart*, Singapore	
29,	H. M. S. PELICAN, 18, —Napier, com. and Sing.	
—,	BENGAL, *Bold*, Liverpool	

PASSENGERS.—For Singapore Horsburgh, W. S. Livingston, esq.

Nov.	SAILED	For
24,	BRITANNIA, *Caldwell* Manila	
26,	JOHN TOMLINSON, *Hutchinson*, London	
27,	EMMA MARIA, *Miller*, London	
27,	DIRIGO, (U. S.) *Crocker*, New York	
28,	LORD ANSON, *Hopkins*, Manila and Sydney	

PASSENGERS.—For Lord Anson, Capt. Cross.

LOADING.

For London.—Stephens, General Kyd, Flint, Pantaloons, Parkfield, Mountain, Ellen, Alexander Spring, Posthumous.

For Bombay.—Vansittart.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Peruvian, Sophia, Isabella Sheffie, Royal Exchange.

From Liverpool.—Orion, Arethusa.

From do. via Singapore.—Ann Dickson.

From Calcutta.—Euphrates, Julia, Ann, Mariamne, Cangaroo, Tiger, Water-Witch.

From Bombay.—Ardaseer, sir H. Compton, H. C. from Singapore Mariner & Arcadian, Isabella.

From Singapore.—John Cree.

From Java &c.—Gemsbok (Port.)

From Lisbon.—Astiria, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Earl Balcarres	1498	Baker	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*Grenadier	845	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Stock		Stott	
*Thomas King	340	Brogton	
*General Kyd	1218	Jones	
*Earl Grey	671	Stoltman	
*Duke of Northumberland	841	Kent	
*Bajah [Berbad	354	Ferguson	
*Mary Ann Webb	359	Macdowall	
Portsmouth	486	Wheatcroft	
Caractac [Tar	636	*Lyne	
Earl of Dartmouth	852	Vose	
Atlantic	503	Barlow	
Anna	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Ellen	440	Rodger	
*Mauritius		Howlett	
*Samuel Winter	313	Joyce	
Wanderer	350	Owen	
Orwell		Hewn	
Stone Castle	504	Petrie	
Charles Grant	1311	Parsons	Shearman & Co.
Elephanta	310	Rose	
George 4th		Brownlow	
*Nimrod	460	Minning	
W. S. Hamilton	495	Brown	
*Pestonjee Bomanjee	505	West	Lindsay & Co.
Heemtrie[mangee	449	Row	
*Posthumous	390	Milne	Gribble, H. & Co.
Framjee Cowasjee	350	Fraser	Dent & Co.
Allaleeya	700	Clark	
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Fox, Rawsons & Co.
Pearl	304	Barnes	
Carleton	906	Colepepper	
John Bibby	549	Snape	Gibb, J. & Co.
Cordelia [to	278	Cawkett	
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	Bell & Co.
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
*Captain	548	Jones	
Fame	440	Greig	Dallas & Co.
*Hyacin	377	Woolsey	G. Nye, Jr.
Vansittart [gee	1312	Lemon	H. Rustomjee & a.
Bomanjee Hormusjee	490	Page	
Bowen		Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	274	Griffiths	
*Young Queen	347	Reid	Dixon & Co.
*Gunsechen	341	Dowie	
*John O'Groat	450	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Autumnus	343	White	
Regulus		Reid	
Mary Anne	347	Holmes	F. Leightonde Co.
Belspina	387	Bell	Edward Bell.
Pelorus	308	Rapsey	
AMERICAN.			
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Lewis		Kent	Russell & Co.
*Niagara		Hobbson	
Cassander		Boardman	
Lanier		Bulwell	
Ariel			
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	A.B. Sturgis & Co.
*Lucania		Barlow	W. A. Isaacson.
Cayuga		Russell	
*Hamilton		Scott	Wetmore & Co.
Jasper		Mott	
Omer		Eyre	
Charmeleon			
SWEDISH.			
Dido			Wegener & Co.
Sumatra		Burgess	Keyserman & Co.
PORTUGUESE.			
Lusiany		Capel	J. A. Moses.
SPANISH.			
Ann		Rieson	Russell & Co.

P. S. a. c. P. S. P. S. a. c. Up for Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta. Charter. Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

* At Whampoa.

By the arrivals of the week we have received papers of August and September from all the [illegible]

Englishman to October 9 and the S. F. P. of October 14; our last dated Singapore Free Press is that of October 7:

The city of Palmyra, captain Sherriff, arrived at Singapore on the 7 and Charles Dumergue, captain Crawford on the 8 of October, from Macao reads:

We have heard that some misunderstanding has lately occurred respecting the "merchant seamen's law": we have, therefore, republished from the Canton Register of June 27, 1836, an abstract of the act of the 5th and 6th of William 4th, which we published at that time by the request of sir G. B. Robinson, bt., the then chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

With reference to desertion, public policy requires, and therefore it is provided, that "nothing in the act or in any agreement contained shall prevent any person belonging to any merchant ship whatever from entering into the naval services of h.m., and that such entry shall not be deemed a desertion and shall not incur any penalty or forfeiture whatever."

A friend has kindly sent to us the report of the fanyuen of the province of Chekiang, stating the death of the imperial envoy. *Yukeen* the forwarding of the corpse to Keangsu, the great wealth he left, &c.

It appears that when h. m.'s forces arrived unexpectedly off the town of *Chinhae*, *Yukeen* delivered the imperial seal, the insignia of his high office, to an attendant, to be returned to the emperor, went on board his boat to lead the attack, distinguished for several hours. But coming the *Chusanpoo* and *Kinlee* hills, also the district city taken, he went to the water's edge, turned his face towards the imperial residence, knocked head, and plunged into the river; the soldiers drew him out, and guarded him to Ningpo, there changed his garments and gave him some medicines; at that time he could hardly breathe; they hastened on on foot the next day, but when they had passed *Yu Yao a few li*, he expired.

The same document contains a report on the affairs of the province of Pekiang, through which there breathes a quiet tone.

The papers are too long, &c we received them too late to translate and publish in this number, the matter of which had been nearly all prepared; but we will translate them, and try to get an extra out in time for the ships under despatch.

A few days since the literary examiner arrived in Canton from Peking; and we have been informed by native authority that he is commission by the emperor to report fully on the late and present state and affairs of the province of Canton.

The reports from Canton are various: one is, that the emperor has sent orders to "*fight it out*" for that our demands are so unreasonable that "*if he gives us a chair we then want a bed.*" Another is, that *Keshen* and two other officers have been deputed to Ningpo, to treat with h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

If the above report is true, we presume h. m.'s, plenipotentiary will certainly not admit *Keshen* to an interview.

Our local readers already know of the advance of Thurrawaddie, with a large force, on Rangoon.

For some interesting particulars we beg to refer them to a spirited letter on "*Burmese affairs*" in the Calcutta Englishman of Oct. 7. If this advance has been made with any hostile intention, our conviction is that there is an understanding between the [illegible] of Peking and Ava. H. m's. 50th, and 3 sepoy regiments have embarked from Calcutta on h. m's. ship Calliope and 5 transports. h. m's ship Childers was in the Rangoon river, and h. m's. ships Clio, Sulphur, three or four armed steamers, had proceeded thither, and were probably followed by h. m's. ships Endymion and Sulphur: so Thurrawaddie is well provided for.

Immediately Thurrawaddie heard of the ransom of Canton he cried out "*halt*;" and was half inclined to retrace his march.

[illegible]

interesting narrative of the destruction of the "Fortune," and captivity of her crew in Borneo proper: and we learn from this copy, with the deepest regret, that when mr. and miss de Souza arrived in Singapore on Sept. 24, having left Borneo on May 23 in a prow, they were both quite deranged.

Hangchowfoo.

A report was in circulation in Macao on last Saturday morning that *Hangchowfoo*, the capital of the province of *Chekiang*, had fallen to h. m's arms: the report was brought by a native courier, employed by the French mission to conduct their members into the interior, who had just arrived from thence.

The reports from Hongkong are the reverse of pleasing or satisfactory. all the heads of departments, the deputy superintendent of trade, charged with the government of the island, the brigadier general, & the senior naval officer are at issue on many subjects: it is a delicate task to interfere in, or even to allude to, the quarrels or jealousies of such high functionaries, but one measure we presume to recommend in the strongest terms; namely: the daily exercise and drilling of the lately-arrived recruits on *the peninsular of Kowloon.*

We trust the major general commanding will insert a suitable paragraph in our last number to sufficient correction of the paragraph condemned in the following letter.

To the *editor of the* Canton Register.

Head Quarters "Moira"

Hongkong Bay, 24 November, 1841.

Sir,—I am authorised by the major general commanding at this station to acquaint you that the paragraph contained in the supplement to your Canton Register of the 16th inst., relative to the unfitness of Hongkong for English troops, is unfounded; no medical committee having been assembled for the purpose specified, consequently no opinion given.

A committee of three officers (one of them medical) has recorded an opinion as to the probable salubrity of Tytam Bay for European troops, which is most favorable.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Louis P. Mitchell,

Captain and major of brigade.

Mr. Patrick Stewart has been invested with written authority by the deputy superintendent, charged with the government at Hongkong, to open and distribute ship's packets in Macao.

Extracts from Vattel's Law Dictionary.

article "alien."

"[illegible] Alien may purchase lands or other estate, but not for his own use, for th[illegible] Alien may however acquire a property in goods, money, or other personal estate, of any kind whatever for his benefactor. [illegible] D[illegible] (that is an alien here, for who has obtained, [illegible] domestic rights," [illegible] put on to make him an English subject (a high and [illegible] branch of the royal prerogative): he by gift, i.e. W. B. & S. incapable of conferring any grant of lands &c., from the crown."

As the terms of treaty Britain are impossible, since the whole empire, of which Hongkong has been declared by proclamation to have become a part; by what right, or under what authority, has land in that island been granted to aliens for renewed with British-born subjects, and upon the same conditions? If the island belongs still to the Chinese empire, no legal right to dispose of any part of it, to any persons or persons whatsoever; and if the [illegible] to be considered sold, or any part of it, cannot be granted legally to any others than British born subjects.

We have been favoured with the above extract and accompanying note, either of which speaks for itself, neither of which requires any comment from us; particularly as we stated the same facts in the supplement to the C. R. of June 28th. No functionary of the British crown can alter the constitutional law of the land, by his proclamations or engagements.

Printed, Published and Established by [illegible]

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1841.

There are various paragraphs in the following documents which will be considered interesting: we merely now remark, that, the *footeo* of *Chekeang*, in his *hooeeg* report on the proceedings of the barbarians in Fokien, seems to contradict himself, when the second and fifth paragraphs are compared.

TRANSLATIONS.

Report of the lieut. governor of the province of *Chekeang*, on the death of *Yukeen*, imperial commissioner and governor of the provinces of *Chekeang* and *Fokien*, after the capture of the town of Chinhae; and also a report on the affairs of the province of *Fokien*.

Lee, lieut. governor of *Chekeang*, respectfully reported on the 1st day of the 9th moon the death in the service of his country of the commissioner *Yukeen*, and that the coffined corpse had already been forwarded to *Keangsoo*, and looking up prayed for the imperial glance on the subject.

I humbly beg leave to state that, because yesterday the reports of what had become of the imperial envoy and great minister were contradictory from all quarters, after I had made a report to your imperial majesty, requesting speedy enquiries should be made, I besides made another report, which is on record; and after I had despatched the documents, I forthwith selected the *teenee* (general) of the province of *Keangnan*, *Choo Lungho*, and entrusted him with the official seals of the imperial envoy and great minister, those of the governor of the two *Keang* provinces and of the salt commissioner of the two *Hooe* * (rivers) to convey to the provincial capital (of *Chekeang*).

Moreover, it is authenticated that *Kinching*, the domestic servant of the said great minister, petitioned, saying: —

On the 20th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10) he received verbal orders from his master, that, because the barbarian ships were successively and unexpectedly entering (the river), he ordered him to take his official seals and deliver them to *Choo Lungho*, to carry back (to the provincial capital); he then forthwith embarked and led the battle from the *shin* to the *yew* period—from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m.: but when the Choonpoo and Kinko hills and the district town were lost, his master, seeing he could do no more, went to the water's edge and looking towards the celestial gate, and performing the ceremony of obeisance to the emperor, he immediately plunged into the water, to die with an undeviating adherence to the line of duty.

But the soldiers having dragged him out of the water, carried him out of the town, & conveyed him to the public office of *Ningpo*, and there changed his clothes and gave him to drink (some medicine), he being scarcely able to breathe; they then pursued with urgent haste their course on foot, and on the next day, about 1 p. m. being passed the city of Yuyao about 4 or 5 le, *Yukeen* expired; and that he had brought the corpse to the provincial capital to be prepared for the grave.

His master left no sons, but had directed that his nephew, *Tikchin*, the son of his younger uterine brother, the hereditary duke *Yuheng*—designation *Chingyung*—a secretary of the military board, should succeed him in his estates: such are the circumstances: after I had read the petition, my tears began to flow, and I could not control my grief.

A coffin of thick wood was immediately bought, his official colleagues assembled, to attend the shrouding of the body in a proper manner, which was adorned with many costly ornaments and grave-clothes.

At the present time, as the province of Chekeang is to be defended against the barbarian banditti, the whole province is filled with false rumours, and circumstances are extremely pressing, and it is not convenient to keep the coffin of the said great minister long in the province; therefore *Hoongnaou*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *chefoo* in the province of *Keangsoo*, and *Lee Weiwan*, the magistrate of *Chaowan*, and major (*shoopei*) *Kwantee*, of the city of *Keangning*, have been directed to accompany the domestics (of the deceased) to the governor's office in *Keangning*, to manage the funeral.

As the said great minister, from the commencement of the time when the barbarian rebels began to excite disturbances until now, urged with sharp words their utter extermination, and was earnest in his plans to manifest the dread majesty of his country, although the power of the rebels is great and their will and determination fixed and strong; and now, because the earnest wishes of his heart have not been fulfilled, his strength failed him, and he died a victim to his duty: a catastrophe worthy of the deepest commiseration!

Looking up I fervently beg that the celestial favour will graciously bow down and confer abundant compensation, in order to stimulate ministers to a like devotion, and to soothe the faithful spirit (of the deceased), then the ministers and people of the empire will heartily bear (the same fate).

* Hooe,—a famous river of China, and which empties itself into the sea in lat. 30°. 30′.

The said great minister left orders that his nephew, *Tikchin*, should be his heir. On interrogating his servant, I have learnt that he is yet of tender age, and that he resides in *Keangning* with his relations, who are all females, he having no other relations and no faithful and sincere adherents on whom he can depend (with him).

I further beg the favour that it be permitted, when the coffin reaches his native place, to allow *Yuhang* to superintend the funeral rites.

As to the public papers of reports of the said great minister when in life, and the replies containing the imperial will, by me they have been reverently opened, and they all relate to the military affairs of the province of *Chekiang*, and I forthwith respectfully managed accordingly; if there any relating to the affairs of the province of *Kiangsoo*, I will forthwith write and despatch them to *Leang*, the lieut. governor of that province, that each separate circumstance may be attended to.

General *Chao Langhe* has brought the official seals of the (late) imperial envoy and great minister, which I have deposited in the treasury, and when there is a good opportunity I will respectfully transmit them. The official seals of the governor of the two *Keang* (provinces), with those of the salt commissioner of the two *Hiang*, I have directed *Yang Chunchaou*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *ko-mun*, in the treasurer's office, to meet and join with the said general and convey and deliver them to *Leang*. I further beg that the vacant governor-general ship of the two *Keang* provinces be immediately filled up, that the (present) weighty affairs may be superintended and managed. I have respectfully written this report, to be hastened on at the rate of 600 *li* a day, and looking up I pray for the holy glances.

A respectful report.

The English Barbarians in Fohkien.

I have respectfully enquired as to the affairs of the barbarians in the province of Fohkien; and I state them separately for your lightning glances.

1.—I have enquired and found that the governor, *Yen*, formerly directed all his subordinates to seize all the great and small vessels, &c., and to concert and plan an attack (on the English ships) by fire. I have now heard that the said rebels, hearing of the rumours, were already prepared; the plans were therefore stopped in the middle.

I heard *Yen* had also devised other different plans, the secrecy of which could not get bruited abroad, and I had no means of making an inquiry about them. Further, when he heard that the lieut. governor (of Canton) *K.* had received the imperial orders to repair to Fokien, all affairs were again stopped, and he determined not to move the troops, waiting for the arrival of the (new) imperial envoy to superintend, and then he would again draw the sword; but in all places the *water braves* and the recruits are still constantly drilled; as to the rest of affairs, there was not the least movement; and I cannot make any enquiries on which to found a report.

2.—I have enquired and found, that, as formerly, the barbarian ships at Kolangyu (sic?) are seven in number; and they remain there for the purpose of selling large quantities of opium and other goods. I have heard that one ship, having finished her sales, has sailed, afterwards another ship arrived for the purpose of sales: then, when one has finished another begins: the times of their going and coming are uncertain; they do not presume to carry on their trade at any other place than there; Neither do they annoy or vex the natives; nor do they *agitate* in any other manner. I have heard that the said rebels, knowing that *Amoy* is as warm as Canton, say that they intend to remain there a year.

3.—I have heard that all the ferry boats plying between *Amoy* and *Changchow*, the rebellious barbarians have ordered to hoist the English flag, and then they are allowed to pass to and fro; and although the boatmen are unwilling to obey, still they dare not return to *Amoy*; yesterday I heard that eight sail of the people's grass boats entered the port, when they were forthwith seized by the said rebels and burnt.

4.—I have heard that the barbarians have privately ordered five native traitors, of the island of *Kolangsoo* to disguise themselves at *Tsuanchow*, *Tungyan*, and *Amoy*, to make secret enquiries after news of the Chinese officers and soldiers; and that they pay them at the rate of $ [illegible] a month, for their expenses: therefore the said rebels cannot but know all our movements.

5.—I have heard that the villagers in the near neighbourhood, of *Kolangsoo*, when carrying a bridal chair on the road, have been subjected to the abrupt attack and abduction of the barbarians, who have taken and forcibly detained the newly married bride, paying $ 100 (to the bridegroom) and ordering him to take another; and when the bride's relations, sorrowing and lamenting, begged her release, they, the English refused it; and only on appealing to the said nations public officer, *captain* (Smith) at his place of receiving petitions, was she sent back; and some presents, comlets &c., were bestowed.

6.—I have learnt on enquiry that the war-junks that the rebellious foreigners seized, have not yet been burnt, but are anchored off the *Hanse* hill. In the afternoon of the 19th day some of the neighbouring inhabitants collectively went to set them adrift, intending to deliver them up to the public officers and receive the rewards; but they did not think they were watched by the barbarians, who sent their boats in chase, opened fire from their guns, and killed 3 men, and brought the junks back.

By J. S., Ex. C. Ex.

Edited, Printed and Published by Jesse Sharp, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent in the Office before nine on Monday.

ALL advertisements are to be in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications sent to the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to enclose attention to, to send cash with their advs.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1841. NO. 49.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. — Tenders for the supply of Spanish or Mexican Dollars for Bills to be drawn at 10 days sight on the Bengal government will be received at the office of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. until noon of the 12th instant, such tenders to specify the amount required, rate of exchange for company's rupees, and if for Mexican Dollars, the rate of the day also.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Paymaster E. I. Force.

Paymaster's Office,
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE fast sailing Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1400 Tons, Captain R. B. Brown, to have immediate despatch. For light freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain Hixon, will have quick despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons, new measurement, Captain George Barlow, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight &c. apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, fast sailing ship "Thomas Sparks," now lying at Whampoa, having a considerable part of her cargo on board will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. White British built (in 1840) 300 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE barque "Sumatra" now under Dutch colours, of 224 tons, or thereabouts, built in Calcutta of teak wood, and lying in the Typa. For terms apply to

Macao, 29th Nov. 1841. REYNAAN & Co.

FOR SALE

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPOORY, built in India in 1826 and recopped last December, 206 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well fitted with stores. Apply to

Macao, 23d November, 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship GENERAL KYD, 1200 tons, C. G. Jones, Commander, will sail on the 20th of December. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, captain Chase, 3d-19, is extremely fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced surgeon, to be despatched to sail December. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or Mr. COOLIDGE,—Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British built ship, "INDIA" A. 1. 300 tons, captain Grant now lying in the Typa. For freight apply to DALLAS & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
From Whampoa to London.

THE A 1 Ship "POSTHUMOUS," 300 Tons Captain Mitchell is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

ONIELLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN ORDER TO ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUCINY, Capt. J. B. Cayol, Burthen 416 Tons. Apply to

JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Ross, has a considerable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.
From Honolulu and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1. 496 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lemon, will have an early despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th October 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1. Ship THOMAS KING, 300 tons, J. A. Rennie, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 300 tons, captain C. J. Rich. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at the British Hotel in the Auction House, (where the Inventory may be seen)

The schooner Theresa, about 50 tons.
The cutter Hero, about 20 tons.
The schooner Willes.

These boats are all well built, supported, in good order, well found and fast sailing, and call the attention of any gentlemen requiring such vessels.

W. LANE.

Macao, 3rd December, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Friday the 10th inst., (in the godowns of E. E. Cassidy, esq.) JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder a quantity of Iron Bars and Pots, in excellent condition and now offered for sale by Auction to close the account. At the same time will be put up for sale eight pieces of Bengal cotton.

NOTICE — In or about the middle of next month of which due notice will be given) P. J. Maggio begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on the Premises, the Household furniture and Effects belonging to G. Guerra Esq. leaving China the particulars of which will appear in the Hong-Kong hereafter.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE — The undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila and China. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Premium concluded, will be made to all parties giving risks to this Office.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

NOTICE — Mr. Alfred Williamson and Mr. Joseph Mackrill Smith, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE — Mr. George Basil Dowell is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society, on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

TO LET — A large two Story House at St. Antonio, now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Vasconcellos, from the 1st of January next. Apply to B. Barreto, Esq.

FOR SALE. — On board the Bark Calcutta. Just received by the late arrivals. Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope, of sizes Paints, Oil, & Turpentine, Chains, Anchors, Water Beer, Cherry Cordial, Beef, Pork, Broad Arrock Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Sauces, English & German Canvas Twine, Sporting stuff, Mortar, Lead pipes, Marryat's and code of signals, latest edition, Stationery and every article wanted to furnish a ship in the chandlery line. Apply to the master on board or to

F. TOWNSEND, Jr.

November 26th, 1841.

TO LET.—A House in Praya Grande. For particulars apply to A. A. de MELLO.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS

FOR SALE.—Mexican Dollars

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.

Macao, 30th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Beef and Pork Beef, Pork in barrels and tubs, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pogey" in boxes, "Wheatsheaf" in boxes, Sun Vinegar in cases 12 quarts per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black Canvas, Batson's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road

COALS.—Lo-ngsoi Coal Coal in cubic and in cuts, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 45 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon in cases of 6, 7 & 8 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Hodgson's Gin in glass and stone jars, cases of five gallons, six dozen, Rye England Rum. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Rifle Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double situated Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Mexachiro, Fine Silk and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to
Macao, 8th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.
A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Meaks of Reigate) @ 20.00
4 do. @ of Marsala 60.00
4 Quarter casks do. 30.00
few cases 2 doz ea; London Bottl'd Marsala 9.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00
apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 21 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chinlang worthy superfine, Pale, Amontillado Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases @ Sp Dro 12 per dozen, also 80 casks 32 gallons Port @ Sp Dro 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons @ Sp. Dro 18 each 10 casks of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes @ Sp. Dro 75 for the ½ Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each @ Sp. Dro. 1 per gallon, 10 casks fine Vinegar @ 50 cents per gallon, Besides 20 baskets of Champagne @ Sp. Dro 12. Parties at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to
JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.
Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chateau la Rose in 2 or 1 dozen cases; Manila Cigars do. superior; Cognac; Selzer Water and Hock; Russian Canvas and Duck; Hamburgh Pork and Beef. Apply to
JOAM BARETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY OF A PROVINCIAL DIALECT OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842 —as a Single Sheet price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet PIANO by Broadwood. Apply at the Register Office.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of JOHN D SWORD & Co.
JOHN D SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.
May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—E. I. COMPANY BILLS on Bengal of 30 days sight, BILLS on BARING BROTHERS & Co London at 6 month sight. Apply to
4th October, 1841. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-63-54-60 feet long also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 16th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, COGHILL, COMBET & Co's. Fine Old London Porter, Madeira in Wood and Bottle, just receive ex Fanny. Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA Wood of sizes, from 11 to 8 inches also SUMMAN RICE 1 and 2 sort. Apply to
Macao, 6th Sept. 1841 INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 40 to 60 " 11 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain M'HUGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on deposit on moderate terms, on board the Branch long "Lemon" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 16th, 1841 A. H. PEYSE.

WANTED a Situation for a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.
(STREET R. de MOND ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)
WILL in future be conducted by ALFRED SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.
Macao, 20th November, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by
JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Sausages Bonch Bacon and Plenks.
Small assortment of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins
Spermaceti Candles
Superfine white American Cudder Bread.
A few Cases of Cole Rope and Grape Shot.
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY IN WOOD apply to at Gonzalez to B. de LEMOS

O'N SALE.—SUGAR in Hhds and quarter casks—shipped by Rogers & Co. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 20th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels Round Spruce Spars, of 30 feet and under, just landed at Ann McKim. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co Calcutta: and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:
PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Club Chutney
" Pawsing of Chillies
" Curry paste
" Curry powder
" Tom's sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Beef Soup in ½ lb and 1 lb canisters
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pork Hams, in kegs
Do Spiced collared Beef in tin canisters packed tin lagged
&c. &c. &c.
Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Lexicon Magnum Latino Sinicum.—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Fr. J. A. Gonzalves, of the College of St. Joseph Macao.
Price per vol. $10; for 10 and more vols. $9 per vol.; for 20 and more vols. 8$ per vol.

FOR SALE.—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36 37 38 bound @ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound @ 6 12 vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound @ 8 12 vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound at the published price, 6 6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. Slade Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bill of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents Apply at the Canton Register Office. Rue de Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1838, 39, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100 } 9 2.
Charter Parties ..... " "
Consignee's Notes ..... " "
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... " } 6 4.
Lingua's Reports, Reports of Carpenters &c " "
Sales Bills ..... " } 9 6.
Policies and Folio pages ..... " "
Auction Bills ..... " "
N.B. The Press cannot stand for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

ART. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841:*
from the Chinese Repository, Oct 1841.
(Continued from the No. 48, page 298.)

Having passed a few days in Canton, and become acquainted with the views and plans of the trustees, regarding the course they desired him to pursue, Mr. Brown returned to Macao and entered upon it immediately. On the 20th of April, 1840 he laid before the trustees a brief statement respecting his labors up to that date and from it some extracts are here introduced

"It is now a little more than fourteen months since my arrival in Canton. My destination to this country was entirely unknown for till twelve days before I left America. Indeed I had, for a twelvemonth previous to that period been accustomed to think of an early and intimate friend as the chosen agent of this society. But a singular interference of providence, detained him at home, and sent me hither in his stead. I came in haste, but with an eager desire to be employed in promoting the cause of education among this people, under your auspices.

"At first, the political and commercial troubles in China cast a shade over my prospects; but, finding that the president and members of the society, notwithstanding circumstances so unfavorable to deliberation upon any subject not connected with politics and trade, retained their order in this cause, it soon became me to be discouraged. The fears therefore, which had at first arisen, subsided, and I endeavored to apply myself with all diligence to the study of the Chinese language, as a preparatory qualification for future labor in teaching Chinese youths.

"At the study only, I spent the first six months after my arrival, residing with S. W. Williams, esq., by whom we were hospitably received on our arrival. Mrs Brown also devoted her time as far as possible to the same employment.

"On the 20th of August, 1839, we removed to the house of F. R. Squire, esq., who with other British residents was obliged to flee from this place, in order to protect his wife and children from threatened violence. While there our studies were considerably interrupted.

"On the first of November we removed to the house provided for the use of the society, and opened a school on the 4th of the same month with six pupils, who had applied for admission in the summer previous. The object of the society being, not to give a little instruction to many, but a thorough education to all its benefit series, and for other obvious reasons, it was deemed best to commence with half a dozen pupils. These boys fortunately, with one exception, came from the country, and were thus placed more completely within our control. The oldest, a boy of fifteen by a few months' previous study had acquired so much knowledge of the English tongue, as to place him in advance of the rest, and has acted as a monitor in the school to a good deal of advantage. The others began 'de novo' With this class I have labored to attach them to the school, to lay the foundation of a long course of instruction, and make it a model for future classes. The objects proposed in the constitution of the Morrison Education Society, have been before me in every serious moment. It is not merely a 'teaching' but an 'education' society, which aims at the training of the entire man physical, intellectual, and moral.

"With these ends in view, I have employed half of each day to Chinese, and half to English studies, beginning at 8 in the morning and closing at 3 o'clock p. m. Three eight hours are given to books, and from three to four to exercise and recreation in the open air. My own study is the school room, and the pupils are therefore constantly under supervision; out of school they are not permitted to leave the premises, where there is ample room for their sports. They have never manifested any displeasure at this degree of restraint, while it seems to them many and severe abroad which would injure their manners and morals. As to rewards, they receive none but the approbation of those placed over them, and that of a good conscience, which I am learner to persuade them not without success I trust, is better than every other. Punishments are seldom required, for there are few rules to be broken, these only which their own convenience and happiness obviously demand. True I have had occasion to rebuke that a little one of lying, but, except in one instance here had no occasion to resort to corporal punishment. An appeal to the conscience, or an intimation that they were in a bad house, is ordinarily quite sufficient to prevent the repetition of an old sin.

"They mingle in the family, and we try to treat them as sons and encourage familiar confidence in us as their best friends. They are present with us at our morning and evening devotions of the same chapter, and in short, we seek to make them feel that they are at 'home', and to use them the education of a Christian home. About four weeks ago, another class of five boys was received which is taught by Mrs Brown, and the rev. W. C. Milne, who has kindly offered his services for an hour each day. Of this class one proved to be unworthy of patronage and was accordingly dismissed, so was one of the first class who, after an experience of two months, was found to be unable to keep pace with the rest. At present, therefore, there are nine pupils in the school, all of whom appear to be promising lads.

"Of these four are supported at the expense of the society, i. e. their board and tuition are given them. The other five are maintained by private individuals. The first class have now been studying English five months half of the time, averaging 3½ months [illegible] each. They spent four a month at home, during the summer holidays.

(To be continued.)

The East India Company and Captain Marryatt.—From the diary of a Blood.

Burmans.

I cannot quit the subject, without remarking upon the conduct of the east India company towards the navy at the close of the war. More liberal, imperatorial treatment, could not have been shown, indeed, it was in fact throwing a slur upon it and intimated they had not done their duty. The company begged the crore of rupees for which sir A. Campbell had conquered the capital and then as a compensation, gave one year's batta to the army employed, but nothing to the navy; and, in so an instance did the navy ever do their duty better, or suffer so much upon this occasion. Sir A. Campbell had acknowledged this over and over again, in the most emphatic language, but the honourable (what a misnomer!) company thought proper to insult us by making this marked distinction between their opinion of our services and those of the land forces. As for money, I believe we care as little for it as most people; but this is a crisis, that we equal of three years money, although the allowance of batta was extra during the time that the war lasted. Not only so but when they knew that they could not dispense with our services, they insulted us with threats from the governor in council, and after having by their reiterated prayers acknowledged our services, they, as soon as we had done our work, turned round and insulted us grossly. They appear to have taken a secret delight to the navy, which I can only account for because we upheld the dignity of his majesty's commission, and wounded their pride, inviting upon the company's servants extending to his majesty's personal, which was at first neglected.

To show the rancour and meanness with which we were pursued some time after I had returned home, I received a letter from the board, stating that there was a certain number of rupees due from me to the company which I was ordered to pay forthwith. This was the money, something more than one thousand rupees, paid by me to the Burmah horse which I employed. Now independent of this money, which I had taken from the military chest, and which I should not have thought of doing had I had any of my own on board, I had, in returning the property of the chiefs who submitted not only emptied my plate chest, but had given away my fowling pieces, rifles, and almost every thing that I had which would be acceptable to these people; and on my return I had made an formal application for indemnification to which I was certainly entitled, for the greatest services are not always those which are effected by bloodshed. Upon the receipt of this letter I immediately wrote, stating in what manner the money had been employed, and also stating that I had a claim upon them to the amount of rupees hundred de of pounds. After a squabble of some length, the honourable company admitted the rupees to have been employed for their service, but quite blinked the question of and money for the presents I had made for their benefit.

In this short narrative I have stated quite enough relative to the Birmahs to make the company alive to the real quarter whence danger will hereafter threaten them, and, in so doing, I returned good for evil. The time may come when the company will no longer exist. The Indian empire, immense as it is, is of little value to this country; its enormous revenues are expended in keeping it in a state of subjection. These revenues may one day be more advantageously employed when it returns to the control of its native princes, and they are bartered for our manufactures. India is at present, as far as commerce is concerned almost as much a sealed country to us as China, and its millions are as much slaves—nay more so. It will not be long before it is discovered how deep vitally apparent the interests of England as a nation are to those of the company as a body; and when that is clearly manifested, the charter will be clipped and clipped until the anomaly in the history of government be wholly dissolved.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

DECEMBER 7TH 1841.

Latest Dates

England	5th Aug.	Singapore	4th Nov.
U. Bombay	20th July	Java	30th Sept.
Calcutta	19th Oct.	Manila	11th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Amoy	23 Sept.
Chusan	23rd Nov	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chuchae	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

Dec.	ARRIVED	From
6.	Gilbert Heminway, Traveller,	Sydney
..	Royal Exchange, Gore,	London
..	Fairmaten, ——,	Singapore & Calcutta

PASSENGER.—Per Clarendon, [omitted in our last] — Dane. — Nye. — King. esqs.

Dec	SAILED	For
1.	Caramatti, Figar,	Singapore and Calcutta.
1.	Earl of Hardwicke, Yeo,	Sing. and Calcutta
1.	Charles Grant, Parsons,	Sing & Bombay
1.	Rosalinda, [Port.] Romos,	Batavia & Lisbon
1.	Neptune, [U. S.] Hopper,	New York
1.	Flora, (Hamburgh) Hoage,	Manila
5.	John Tomlinson, Hutchinson,	London
6.	Marietta, Cadell,	London
6.	Isabella II. (Sp.) ——,	Manila
6.	Alexandre, Clarke,	Singapore and Calcutta

PASSENGERS.—Per Earl of Hardwicke, John Middleton, esq. Per Charles Grant, Lieut. Alcock and Son. W. Bell, and J. Strachan, esqs.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Pestonjee.
For Calcutta.—Antelope.
For Bombay via Manila.—Earl of Balcarres.
For Sydney.—Orwell.

LOADING.

For London.—Elephanta, General Kyd, Fame, Parliament, Parkfield, Ellen, Alexander Baring, Thomas Spark.
For Bombay.—Vansittart.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sophia, Louisa Baillie.
From Liverpool.—Orion, Arethusa.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdman.
From Calcutta.—Indian, Ann, Mentmorin, Compass, True, Water-Witch.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, or H. Compton, H.C. Iron Steamers Madras & Arendee, Inflexible.
From Singapore.—John Crow.
From Java &c.—Gemeenes (Port.)
From Lisbon.—Setiva, (Port.) Unum, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
Earl Balcarres	1498	Baker	J. Cheddon and J. Ryan.
*Gondolier	843	Oliver	
*John Bartlett		Bartlett	
*Stark		Hunt	
*Thomas King	346	Rennie	
*General Kyd	1319	Jones	
*Earl Grey	571	Mol'ison	
*Duke Northumberland	541	Scott	
*Raph [berland	352	Ferguson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
*Mary Ann Webb	359	Macdowell	
Parkfield	496	Whiteside	
Amazon	508	Barlow	
Royal Exchange		Gore	
Anna	349	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Ellen	449	Rodger	"
*Samuel Winter	313	Jones	"
Wanderer	359	Owen	"
Orwell		Howe	"
*Sans Castle	504	Petrie	"
Elephanta	310	Ross	Macvicar & Co.
George 4th		Brownlees	"
*Nimrod	469	Manning	"
W. S. Hamilton	198	Brown	"
*Pestonjee Bo-	505	West	Lindsay & Co.
Sesostris [manjee	488	Row	"
*Portsmouth	390	Milner	Gribble, H. & Co.
Prempee Cowasjee	950	Fraser	Rustomjee & Co.
*Thomas Sparks	417	Sparks	Fox, R. & Co.
Pearl	394	Burrows	"
Carleton	400	Culpepper	"
*John Bibby	568	Sharp	Gibb, L. & Co.
Cornelia [to	378	Cawbett	"
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	B. H. & Co.
*Alexr Baring	505	Hale	Russell & Co.
*Sophia	508	Johns	"
Fame	410	Greig	Dallas & Co.
*Hygeia	377	Wonderly	G. Nye, Jr.
Vansittart [ajee	1312	Lemon	H. Rustomjee & S.
Bomanjee Hormusjee	490	Page	"
Behaven		Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	274	Graham	"
*Young Queen	398	Reid	Dixon & Co.
*Gunnachan	441	Every	"
*John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Autumnus	313	White	"
Regular [ers		Reid	"
Gilbert Heminway		Tweedie	"
Mary Anne	397	Holton	F. Leighton & Co.
Sesostris	491	Bell	Edward Bell
Potentate	308	Ramsay	W. & T. Gammell & Co.
Zephyrine		———	Jamieson & Howden
AMERICAN.			
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson.
*Lama		Kent	Russell & Co.
Commerce		Scudder	"
Lotus		Endicott	"
Ariel		———	"
*Henry Prime		Rogers	J. D. Beard & Co.
*Lucretia		Barber	W. A. Lawrence
Cayuga		Russell	"
*Hannibal		Scott	Wetmore & Co.
India		Nott	"
Osceola		Eyre	"
Cherokee		Stickland	Olyphant and Co.
BOTTOM.			
Dudu			Moorjee & Co.
Sesostris	220	Burgess	Rustomjee & Co.
PORTUGUESE.			
Lusiany		Cayet	J. A. Mercer, &

PERSIAN.

Ann		Stanton	Russell & Co.

Up for Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

At Whampoa.

No papers or news of any kind, by the late arrivals, have yet reached us.

We have republished the reports of the lieut. governor of Chekeang, which appeared in a Canton Register extra on Wednesday last; there are in the republication a few trifling verbal corrections.

From an extract in our last number our readers will have observed that the emperor *Hoker* had but a bad opinion of the mongols, the former conquerors of China, who founded the *Yuen* dynasty, and began the great canal, at the south end of which great artery of China the English troops may now be.

A correspondent of the Chinese Repository says that the name of the officer of the 55th who was killed at the attack on Tinghae was *Dyall* not *Jewell*, as we stated, from highly respectable authority, in a former number.

"There is time for you!" a man is killed in battle, his name is *Dyall* and they call him *Jewell!*

Mr. Edwards, who was so unjustly seized and barbarously illiberated some time ago in Canton, has not yet recovered from the injuries he received; the chain round his neck hurt both his ear and throat, and leeches were applied so late as last sunday night. Little is hoped for from any interference of mr. W. D Jones, jr. the U.S. vice-consul; but mr. Edwards intends represent the affair to Congress, and we hope he will also address h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the subject.

The Burmese.

Captain Marryatt, in his amusing diary of a *blood*, devoted four chapters to a description of the Burmese and a record of some singular events in the *last* war.

He describes them as brave, good tempered, and generous, he says they are peculiarly a warlike nation, and fond of war. Every man is a soldier, and when ordered out to join the ranks, obeys without receiving any pay, yet providing his own arms, which consist generally of a double-handed sword, a weapon of great force, and very large spears; but every one tries to obtain a musket, and if has not a lock, they will fire it off with a match; their muskets are generally in wretched condition, and every man makes his own gunpowder. Their war-boats are very splendid craft, pulling from eighty to one hundred oars; they manage them very dexterously, and will pull them from seven to eight miles an hour. The guns mounted in the bow is of little effect, but their spears are really formidable; some of them are sixteen feet long, sharp at both ends, and with an iron head, weighing from 12 to 14 pounds, and there can be little doubt that these Homeric weapons will inflict Homeric wounds. At a night attack upon some English vessels, their sides were covered with them, sticking out like porcupines' quills; and they had entered the planks with such force, that it required a very strong arm to pull them out again; some men were killed by them; the effect of a hundred spears hurling through the air at the same time was singularly appalling, especially during the night; and several of the jacks, who were not accustomed to the sound, were heard to observe afterwards that they "did not like that at all."

Their system of defence is good *their bravery* is undoubted, but they have not effective artillery or muskets; if they supply these deficiencies they will really become a formidable nation.

There is one point which demands the most

serious attention of the Indian government, which, connected with those already mentioned, makes the Burmese nation more formidable: it is, *the great contempt they* have for the sepoys; and, what is equally true, the fears which the sepoys have of them. The Burmese are duly afraid of the *white faces*, as they call the English; they despise the sepoys, although so well armed. The sepoys have *never* fought well against the Burmahs, & for this simple reason, that superstition is more powerful than courage and subdues it. The sepoys are very superstitious, and have the idea, which has never been eradicated, that the Burmahs are *charmed* men and they never went out against them willingly, even when they were headed by the English troops. As for the contempt of the Burmahs for the sepoys, it is notorious. Captain Marryatt saw one of the Burmahs, previous to Rangoon, lift up a piece of timber that six of the sepoys could hardly have moved, and throw it down, so as to make it roll at the feet of the sepoy guard, who watched him, making them all retreat several paces, and then laugh at them in derision. But it requires greater proof than the above. The Burmahs had stockaded themselves about seven miles from Rangoon, & it was determined to dislodge them. Colonel Sloo, who was very partial to the native troops, was ordered on this service, and he requested particularly that he might have no troops but the sepoys. Sir A. Campbell did not much like to consent, but, as the stockades were not higher than breastworks, and the Burmahs not in very great force, he unwillingly yielded to the colonel's arguments. Fifteen hundred sepoys were ordered out, and the colonel went on his expedition. The Burmahs had good intelligence that there were no European troops, and when the sepoys arrived, they did not wait to be attacked, but attacked them & put them completely to the rout. One half of the sepoys were said to have been killed, the others came back to Rangoon in parties of ten or twelve, and in the utmost consternation and confusion. Sir A. Campbell was, of course, much enraged, and the next day an European force was despatched against the Burmahs. On their arrival they witnessed a dreadful and disgusting scene. A long avenue had been cut in the wood, and on each side of it were hung by the heels at equal distances, shockingly mutilated, the naked bodies of the seven hundred and fifty sepoys killed. The Burmahs did not, however, attempt to resist the European force, but after a few shots immediately retired. Now this is a very important fact; and it is a fact which cannot be denied, although it had not been made known, before the publication of the *Stud*'s diary.

But the news of the captures of *Amoy*, *Tinghae* and its dependencies, *Chinhae* and *Ningpo* will follow fast on the intelligence received by *Thurtwaddie* of the ransom of the city of and Canton, & the fleet without the loss of a man on our side in battle, and all the others with an incredible small number of wounded & killed: it is not, therefore, improbable that the superstition held by the sepoys regarding the Burmese as *charmed men*, may be imbibed by the Burmese as regards the *white faces*; and we think it not unlikely that from a would * * *, be enemy, *Thurtwaddie*,—or more certainly the Burmese nation,—might be induced to become our ally against the Chinese, if we permit him to extend his dominion over the neighbouring province of Yunnan.

Canton.

The latest reports are,—that the Chinese continue to sink stones and block up the river, that they have placed guns in some of the newly erected forts, that orders are out to prevent tea from being sent to Macao from Canton, or cotton from Macao to Canton; and the governor has warned the captains of ships at Whampoa, not to allow their boats, to be passing to and fro *after dark*: this hint must be considered only as a *friendly* one.

Hongkong.

In order that we might be enabled to give the public information to the public, from personal observation, of the new British settlement of *Hongkong*, we availed ourselves of the kindness of a friend, and went there in his beautiful schooner the *Anglona*.

We started about ½ past ten on last Thursday morning, and reached the anchorage at the east end of the *town of Hongkong* at 7 p. m.

The next day we had the honour of paying our respects to the deputy governor, A. R. Johnston, esq., and the police magistrate captain Caine, of h. m.'s 26th regiment, the coroner, &c.

Our stay on shore was but short, as we had an appointment to keep at 8 p.m. on board the transport *Moira*, capt. Owen, where are the head quarters of h. m's. troops; but we walked from the wharf of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to the *east end* of the *new road*, where it ends in a paddy field; we had kept this path, thinking it was the main road; but that is carried at a right angle to the westward through the village of *Wanguicheng*, and leads over the mountain to *Tytam* bay, where a detachment of h. m.'s 26th are encamped; we then retraced our steps & walked to the western extremity of the road.

This road is an excellent *carriage* road nearly from the hill on which the British flag was first hoisted in January last, to the eastward, for about five miles, when it becomes impracticable for safe riding in a carriage. After crossing the valley of *Wanguicheng*, a wooden bridge having been thrown over the stream which runs from the mountains through the valley, it trends to the northward round the base of a hill, and branches off to the southward through the valley and over the hill, as stated above. The making of this road could have been accomplished only by great labour and perseverance, for in many places the bases of the granite hills run down to the water's edge. Below this road most of the land allotments lie. A barrack, a little to the eastward and southward of the extensive warehouse of messrs. *Jardine, Matheson & Co.*,—which has been long finished and inhabited,—on high land, is in an advanced state & will be soon roofed in; and upwards of twenty brick habitations are in progress on various elevated sites on the slopes of the hills to the southward of the road—the bay running nearly NN E. and S SW. The deputy-governor still resides in a hoarded and matted house, above which a very substantial building, intended for a record office, appears to be nearly finished. The goal contains only four cells, on the ground floor, but they are large and well ventilated. A large house, with a *bow* front, intended for the "magistracy," is finished and artificers of almost all denominations are hard at work; the Chinese labourers excavating the bases of the hills, digging out the stones, and carrying them and the earth down to the water's edge, filling up the shallows for the purpose of forming foundations for houses and quays.

——— Mira et nulova, mensis quæ sunt:
Mirabor parvas [illegible]
Insinuantibus e Sina, [illegible]
Multique [illegible]
Pena [illegible]
Jura magistratum, [illegible]

We believe there are but one or two English mercantile houses that have not commenced building on their lots. As the *town* now stands it is very much scattered, over a space of about 3 or 4 miles, and the habitations on the slopes of the hills are approachable only by steep and zigzag ascents from the main road. We have been informed that it was the opinion of captain Belcher, of h. m's. ship Sulphur, that the town should have been built at nearly the east end of Hongkong bay, in two small inlets one opening into the valley of Wanguicheng and opposite *Kowloon* point, and another to the N. E. a small promontory of about 220 yards in length and 120 in breadth, with a frontage on both sides, and a landing place for boats at the point at all times of the tide, intervening between them. Both of these small bays are dry at low water spring tides, and could be easily gained from the sea.

We think the *magistracy* is the building highest up on the hill; and we suppose it to be nearly as high above the sea as the Monte fort in Macao is.

We heard no complaints of the unhealthiness of the hill-slopes and the bay; on the contrary, many of the inhabitants said they had never enjoyed better health than during their residence there, although living in mat houses, and obliged to expose themselves often and long in the sun: the slopes are fanned by streams of air from the hills during the S W. monsoon.

The sickness in the Bengal volunteers was accounted for from their strong prejudices with regard to food and clothing, and the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of milk,—an important article of their diet,—for them.

We noticed that the best berth for the transports and men of war was on the Kowloon side, near the shore, where the water is always smooth and the tides moderate; and the recruits could be landed there in a few minutes from the ships, to be drilled; the merchant ships are obliged to anchor on the southern or Hongkong side of the bay, where strong tides and a tossing sea in blowing weather are complained of.

No one can doubt that Kowloon promontory is the best site for a town; and there, probably, the town that is to flourish for ever will be eventually built, if the British crown retains possession of the island of Hongkong; or, if not, that promontory must mutually be declared to be *neutral* ground, which agreement we suspect will always make it a *land debateable*.

We are sorry to say that the senior naval officer, captain Nias, of h. m's. ship Herald, is suffering under a severe attack of asthma.

The Herald's boats captured a small Chinese vessel on friday night, trading between Kowloon and Canton; she was laden with jars of *samshoo*, and had on board about $1200; and h. m's. hired armed brig Royalist is cruising outside; h. m's. ship Alligator is in the broad way, causing great obstruction to the supplies of Macao.

The orders from the admiral are to obey the articles of war against an enemy: to sink, burn, and destroy.

We have not thitherto bestowed any of our praise on Hongkong; but we could not say, with justice, less than we have now said, after our flying visit; and we now beg to express our thanks for the politeness and hospitality we experienced from the deputy-governor and on board the *Moira*, where we were introduced to and most kindly received by the major-general commanding the forces.

In returning to the *Anglona*, and her exploits: we weighed from abreast of the Moira exactly at two, and stood with a fine, which soon increased to a commanding breeze, towards the *Kapshymoon*—*or swift water passage*—i. e. the rapids, called generally the *three tigates*. As we neared this celebrated passage we observed on the starboard shore a singular fissure in a rock, which, from the name given to it by the Chinese, must be considered by them a celebrated lion, and passing through it must be thought to be a purifying or regenerating process.

After two tacks we weathered by a short

☞ See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT

to the

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1841.

distance the northern point of the island of *Makaou*, and then bore up, passing in rapid style the beautiful scenery of *Lantau* on the left and Toonkoo bay and castle peak on the right. The whole of the scenery, on a clear day through this route is at once interesting imposing, and grand, until you reach Macao roads,' and there the beauties of the hills of *Tang* may be contemplated all round the compass.

The Anglona anchored off the Praya Grande at 7 p.m., having made the passage in 5 hours, during which she took more than ten knots off the reel.

Cumchong, a very respectable dealer in Chinaware, has addressed a letter to the deputy-governor of Hongkong, to know if h. m.'s ships will allow his boats conveying goods to pass unmolested between Macao and Canton by the inner passage: we have told him his letter should have been addressed to captain Nias.

ELEPOO.

(From the Chinese Repository, for November 1841.)

ART. V.—*The trial and condemnation of his excellency, commissioner Elepoo.* Translated from the Peking Gazette by J. L. S.

The hereditary prince Hwaish, and the high minister Jinshow and others, kneeling respectfully lay their report before the throne:

In obedience to the imperial will, having assembled together to sit in judgment upon the affairs submitted to our deliberations, and having previously received the imperial instructions to institute an investigation in relation to Elepoo who formerly held the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces (Kwangtung i. e. Kwangtoo and Gooktung and Kwangsi), in obedience thereto, we have had him brought before us in council assembled and have ascertained by investigation the clear report of every circumstance; and Elepoo, bowing to the ground and knocking his head, the cold sweat and fear lost all command of himself. It appears that Elepoo received an imperial commission, last year, to examine into and arrange the affairs of the barbarians in Chekeang; and after he had arrived in the province he employed skillful spies, commanded together the bravest of the militia collected provisions, selected the most able-bodied of the troops, and had more plans for advancing upon and exterminating the enemy. Afterwards, he earnestly desired to order the said barbarians to repair to Canton there to wait until affairs could be examined into and arranged. To gain reason he concluded to offer them presents, and to order persons to proceed to them and clearly explain his commands and at the same time to spy out their real strength. He deemed it proper to dispatch Chungtu, a person of his household whom he had promoted six degrees, with an official messenger Chin Chekang, over the sea [to Tinghai] to offer buffaloes and sheep and various articles as presents, in return for which the said barbarians presented foreign broadcloths and various commodities. Elepoo feared to make an absolute refusal of the whole of the said articles, which would have struck the barbarians with suspicion and dread. The instant of being thus offered, they acted deceitfully with regard to the time of their proceeding to Canton, and Elepoo under these circumstances received their presents. In reply to a memorial, touching the above, the imperial will was received strongly enjoining that the barbarians be sent back. Elepoo in obedience thereto, forthwith took the various kinds of presents, and ordered Chin Chekang to go and give them back to the barbarians, who would not receive them.

During the second month of the present year, the barbarians wishing to deliver back Chusan, Chusipo and Chin Chekang were sent to take the barbarian men and non whence to proceed and make known the strict injunctions, that when the city had been given to them all the barbarians should be driven out. The presents which they had previously made were all sent back and having received them, there was no for Canton. But Elepoo did not, in obedience to the imperial will, forth with advance and slaughter, and make an immediate and thorough extermination of them. The whole of his proceedings being improper and really marked by imbecility, and being unworthy to bear an high office, he earnestly brought that his crimes might be visited with heavy punishment. We, the ministers, having taken into consideration from first to last the whole of the evidence which he in person has laid before us, respectfully memorialize that a relation thereto the sagest commands may be recorded.

Respecting the above case of Elepoo, the imperial commissioner and high minister, his management of the barbarian affairs in Chekeang, and his not being able at once to recover Tinghai, the imperial will was repeatedly transmitted that he should proceed to exterminate the enemy; but on every occasion he delayed and idly looked about him and through excessive timidity did not go forward, and thus for every purpose he proved himself weak and useless. We therefore jointly solicit the imperial will that Elepoo may be forthwith disgraced from the office he formerly held as governor of the two Kwang provinces, and be sent to Elo, that by strenuous exertions he may make amends for his offences.

Chungtu and the official messenger Chin Chekang, who formerly proceeded to the barbarian ships, as we have found by examination, only acted in obedience to Elepoo, and accordingly we acquit them of crime. Let Chin Chekang return to his military station, and let Chungtu be released.

That which your majesty's ministers, have adjudged of the cases brought before us in council assembled, we now reverently report to the court, that the imperial will may be received and recorded.

'The imperial reply.' His majesty's commands have been received as follows:

"In consequence of Elepoo having unsatisfactorily managed the military affairs of Chekeang, our imperial will was delivered to the princes and high ministers to adjudge the crimes of which he was guilty, and it appears that prince Jinshow and others, in council assembled, have now reported upon the above case. Elepoo, holding the office of high imperial commissioner for the arrangement of affairs in Chekeang, was unable forthwith to recover the captured territories. The imperial will was repeatedly transmitted to him that he should advance and slaughter the enemy, yet on every occasion he delayed and idly gazed about, really proving himself to be imbecile and worthless. Let him be forthwith disgraced from office he formerly held as governor of the two Kwang provinces and let him be sent to Elo, that he strenuous exertions he may make amends for his crimes, and be a warning to others. Respect this."

TRANSLATIONS.

Report of the first, governor of the province of *Chekeang*, on the death of *Yukoon*, imperial commissioner and governor of the provinces of *Chekeang* and *Fokien*, after the capture of the town of Chinhae; and also a report on the affairs of the province of *Fokien*.

Law, first, governor of *Chekeang*, respectfully reported on the 1st day of the 9th moon the death in the service of his country of the commissioner *Yukoon*, and that the coffined corpse had already been forwarded to *Keangsoo*, and looking up prayed for the imperial glance on the subject.

I humble beg leave to state that, because yesterday the reports of what had become of the imperial envoy and great minister were contradictory from all quarters, after I had made a report to your imperial majesty, requesting speedy enquiries should be made, I besides made another report, which is on record; and after I had despatched the documents, I forthwith selected the *fanzee* (general) of the province of *Keangsoo*, *Chou Langhe*, and entrusted him with the official seals of the imperial envoy and great minister, thereby the governor of the two *Keang* provinces and of the salt commissioner of the two *Hoos* * (rivers) to convey to the provincial capital (of *Chekeang*).

Moreover, it is authenticated that *Kinshing*, the domestic servant of the said great minister, petitioned, saying:—

On the 20th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10) he received verbal orders from his master, that, because the barbarian ships were successively and unexpectedly entering (the river), he ordered him to take his official seals and deliver them to *Choo-Langhe*, to carry back (to the provincial capital); he then forthwith embarked and left the battle from the *shin* to the *yew* period—from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; but when the Chusipoo and Kinke hills and the district town were lost, his master, seeing he could do no more, went to the water's edge and looking towards the celestial gate, and performing the ceremony of obeisance to the emperor, he immediately plunged into the water, to die with an undeviating adherance to the line of duty.

But the soldiers having dragged him out of the water, carried him out of the town, and conveyed him to the public office of *Ningpo*, and there changed his clothes and gave him to drink (some medicine), he being scarcely able to breathe; they then pressed with urgent haste their course on foot, and on the next day, about 1 p. m., having passed the city of *Yuyao* about 4 or 5 le, *Yukoon* expired; and thus he had brought the corpse to the provincial capital to be prepared for the grave.

His master left [illegible] sons, but had directed that his nephew, *Tiachin*, the son of his younger uterine brother, the hereditary duke *Yuhang*—designation *Chingyung*—a secretary of the military board, should succeed him in his estates: such are the circumstances: after I had read the petition, my tears began to flow, and I could not control my grief.

A coffin of thick wood was immediately bought, his official colleagues assembled, to attend the shrouding of the body in a proper manner, which was adorned with many costly ornaments and grave-clothes.

As the present time, as the province of Chekeang is to be defended against the barbarian banditti, the whole province is filled with false rumours, and circumstances are extremely pressing and it is not convenient to keep the coffin of the said great minister long in the province; therefore *Hwangwen*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *chefoo* in the province of *Keangsoo*, and *Lan Weiwen*, the magistrate of *Chooseen*, and major (*shoupei*) *Kwantee*, of the city of *Kouangtung*, have been directed to accompany the domestics (of the deceased) to the government office at *Keangning*, to manage the funeral.

As the said great minister, from the

* *Hoos*,—a known [illegible] of China and their capital [illegible] lat. 30° 24'.

[illegible] apply to [illegible]
This ship is a passenger ship at the Cape to sailor.

[illegible] notice to the Public, that he will sell at Public Auction [illegible]

December 20th, 1841.

commencement of the time when the barbarian rebels began to excite disturbances until now, urged with sharp words their utter extermination, and was earnest in his plans to manifest the dread majesty of his country, although the power of the rebels is great and their will and determination fixed and strong; and now, because the earnest wishes of his heart have not been fulfilled, his strength failed him, and he died a victim to his duty: a catastrophe worthy of the deepest commiseration!

Looking up I fervently beg that the celestial favour will graciously bow down and confer abundant compassion, in order to stimulate ministers to a like devotion, and to soothe the faithful spirit (of the deceased): then the ministers and people of the empire would willingly bear (the same fate).

The said great minister left orders that his nephew, *Tikchin*, should be his heir. On interrogating his servant, I have learnt that he is yet of tender age, and that he resides in *Keangning* with his relations, who are all females, he having no other relations and no faithful and sincere adherents on whom he can depend (with him).

I further beg the favour that it be permitted to allow *Yuhang*, when the coffin reaches his native place, to superintend the funeral rites.

As to the public papers of reports of the said great minister when in life, and the replies containing the imperial will, by me they have been reverently opened, and they all relate to the military affairs of the province of *Chekeang*, and I forthwith respectfully managed accordingly; if there are any relating to the affairs of the province of *Keangsoo*, I will forthwith write and despatch them to *Leang*, the lieut. governor of that province, that each separate circumstance may be attended to.

General *Choo Lungke* has brought the official seals of the (late) imperial envoy and great minister, which I have deposited in the treasury, and when there is a good opportunity I will respectfully transmit them. The official seals of the governor of the two *Keang* (provinces), with those of the salt commissioner of the two *Hoang*, I have directed *Yang Chunchaou*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *le-wan* in the treasurer's office, to meet and join with the said general and convey and deliver them to *Leang*. I further beg that the vacant governor-general ship of the two *Keang* provinces be immediately filled up, that the (present) weighty affairs may be superintended and managed. I have respectfully written this report, to be hastened on at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and looking up I pray for the holy glance.

A respectful report.

THE ENGLISH BARBARIANS IN FOHKIEN.

I have respectfully enquired as to the affairs of the barbarians in the province of Fohkien; and I state them separately for your lightning glance.

1.—I have enquired and found that the governor, *Yen*, formerly directed all his subordinates to seize all the great and small vessels, &c., and to consult on and plan an attack (on the English ships) by fire. I have now heard that the said rebels, being informed of the rumours, were already prepared; the plans were therefore stopped in the middle.

I heard *Yen* had also devised other different plans, the secrecy of which could not get bruited abroad, and I had no means of making an inquiry about them. Further, when he heard that the lieut. governor (of Canton) *E* had received the imperial orders to repair to Fohkien, all affairs were again stopped, and he determined not to move the troops, waiting for the arrival of the (new) imperial envoy to superintend, and then he would again draw the sword; but in all places the *water braves* and the recruits are still constantly drilled; as to the rest of affairs, there was not the least movement: and I cannot make any enquiries on which to found a report.

2.—I have enquired and found, that, as formerly, the barbarian ships at Kolangyu (so?) are seven in number; and they remain there for the purpose of selling large quantities of opium and other goods: I have heard that one ship, having finished her sales, has sailed, afterwards another ship arrived for the purpose of sales: thus, when one has finished another begins: the times of their going and coming are uncertain: they do not presume to carry on their trade at any other place than there; Neither do they annoy or vex the natives; nor do they *agitate* in any other manner. I have heard that the said rebels, knowing that *Amoy* is so warm as Canton, say that they intend to remain there a year.

3.—I have heard that all the ferry boats plying between *Amoy* and *Changchow*, the rebellious barbarians have ordered to hoist the English flag, and thus they are allowed to pass to and fro; and although the boatmen are unwilling to obey, still they dare not return to *Amoy*; yesterday I heard that eight sail of the people's grass boats entered the port, when they were forthwith seized by the said rebels and burnt.

4.—I have heard that the barbarians have privately ordered five native traitors, of the island of *Kolangsoo* to secret themselves at *Tuwenchow*, *Tungyan*, and *Amoy*, to make secret enquiries after news of the Chinese officers and soldiers; and that they pay them at the rate of $ 500 a month, for their expenses: therefore the said rebels cannot but know all our movements.

5.—I have heard that the villagers in the near neighbourhood, of *Kolangsoo*, when carrying a bridal chair on the road, have been subjected to the abrupt attack and abduction of the barbarians, who have taken and forcibly detained the newly married bride, paying $ 100 (to the bridegroom), and ordering him to take another; and when the bride's relations, sorrowing and lamenting, begged her release, they, the English, refused it; and only on prevailing to the said nation's *pseudo*-public-officer, *captain* (Smith), at his place of receiving petitions, was she sent back; and some presents, camlets &c., were bestowed.

6.—I have learnt on enquiry that the war-junks that the rebellious foreigners seized, have not yet been burnt, but are anchored off the *Hasso* hill. In the afternoon of the 19th day some of the neighbouring inhabitants cautiously went to set them adrift, intending to deliver them up to the public officers and receive the rewards; but they did not think they were watched by the barbarians, who sent their boats in chase, opened fire from their guns, and killed 3 men, and brought the junks back.

BY J. S. ED C. RR.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, *at the Canton Register Office.*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co
This ship is a passenger vessel at the Cape to-morrow.
the Subscriber has the honor to inform the Public, that he will sell at Public Auction
December 20th, 1841.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements to the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to compute the sum to, to some each week, their debit.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1841. NO. 50.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. — Tenders for the supply of Spanish or Mexican Dollars for Bills to be drawn at 10 d's sight upon the Bengal government, will be received at the office of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. until noon of the 13th instant, each tender to specify the amount tendered, rate of exchange for company's rupees, and if for Mexican Dollars, the rate of discount also.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Asst Paymaster E. I. Forces.

Asst Paymaster's Office,
Hongkong 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A 1 Ship "PESTONJEE BOMANJEE," 16 P. West commander. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & THE STRAITS,

THE Portuguese Brig "FELIZ VIDONA," having undergone a thorough repair from her Bulwarks to the Keel, have thoroughly unrigged, is now lying in the Inner harbour and will be cleared for the above ports on or before the 1st of January next. For freight apply to

M J d'AQUINO,

Macao, 12th December, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE Teak Ship EARL BALCARRAS 1000 Tons, Captain R. B. Roberts to have immediate despatch. For light freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain Hines, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ASIATIC 503 Tons, new measurement, Captain George Barton, is now on her first voyage has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship "Thomas Sparks," now lying at Whampoa, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

PUSKER & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE AUTUMNUS "Capt. W Weaver British built (in 1840) 320 Tons Register, now lying in the Bonds ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE barque "SERAPIS" now under Dutch colours, of 262 tons, or thereabouts, built in Calcutta of teak wood, and lying in the Tyne. For terms apply to

MAYNAAN & Co.

Macao, 25th Nov. 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE Dutchbuilt SOUS DHAPDEVY, built in India in 1836 and occupied last December, 204 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 25th Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship GENERAL EYRE, 1324 tons, L. G. Jones, Commander, will sail on the 20th of December. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

This ship is 3 passage call at the Cape to water.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 700 tons, captain Chas. Bowry, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all Dispatches. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.
or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British built ship, "INDIA" A 1, 510 tons, captain Gaunt now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 16th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. Cayet, Burthen 416 Tons. Apply to

JOHN A. MERCER Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Ross, has a consid. rable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to MA. VICAR & Co.

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

From Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A 1 496 Tons, old measurement having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lennox, will have an early despatch. For freight apply to

HERMJEERBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th October 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE A. 1 Ship THOMAS KING, 506 tons, J. A. Reeves, commander. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 300 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no freight on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE, will sell this day TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at his sale room Praya Grande to the highest bidder, the fine British Barque SUMATRA, of about 336 tons, occupied in Calcutta in 1840. As she now lies in the Tyne, with her masts spars, sails, rigging, cables, guns, small arms, as per inventory which may be inspected at the auctioneers.

The vessel will be at the expense and risk of the purchaser as soon as knocked down.

NOTICE.—On Thursday next the 16th instant and the following days I. J. Morgan begs to announce to the Public, that he will sell at Public Auction the highest bidder, the Household furniture and Effects belonging to G. Stevens Esq. leaving China—The particulars of which, will appear in the Hong-Bills previous to the sale

Also will be put up to the hammer a quantity of white Longcloths, about 500 pieces, some of which are of superior quality.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Union Insurance Society will be held as usual at the Office of the undersigned on the 31st Instant. DENT & Co.—Secretaries.

Macao, 12th December, 1841.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart By the revd G. R. Gleig. M. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—100 New Water Butts of 180 Gal. each 40 do do Puncheons of 100 do A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 people. Apply to Wm. LANE British Hotel or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson Macao Roads.

LOST—A small Terrier Bitch of the Isle of Skye breed; answers to the name of Shakings—whoever will bring the same to the British Hospital will be liberally rewarded. Macao 10th December.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos 14, 18 45 1840 No 27. 1841, Nos. 9 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup. 12 and Sup., 14, 18, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible dispatch, the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the Canton Register Sp Dr 1½, to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.—The undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Bengal, Madras and China. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Premium required, will be made to all parties giving risks to this Office.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Agents to China, Asiatic Marine Insurance Office

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alfred Wilkinson and Mr. James Marshall Brown are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. George Bass Dowell is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 13th December, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MALVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November 1841.

TO LET—with large new Stone House at St. Antonio, now occupied by Mr. Dan Gabriel de Vasconcellos, from the 1st of January next. Apply to B Basavia, Esq.

FOR SALE.—On board the Bark Calcutta. Just received by the late arrivals. Porter ale and Mundie Bags, of same Pipes, Old, & Temperance, 6 boxes. Ale boxes, Wines, Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Port, Bread, Arrack Whisky Gin, Brandy, Publicans, Sherry, English Silversmith Cutlery, Tumbers, Bottles, Mustard, Lead shot, Mustard and made of superior, Island Stones, and many articles wanted to be made on board in the chandlery way. Apply to the master on board or to

F TOWNSEND, Jr.

December 20th, 1841.

TO LET.—A House in Pagoda Meadows. For particulars apply to A. A. de MELLO.

MERCHANDISE subject to discharge on moderate terms, on board Bria "DESIRE AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to HODGESON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Shetland Ponies. HODGESON BROTHERS.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, if Subscribed upon the Premiums.

Macao, 16th Nov., 1841. MELL & Co.

PROVISIONS and STORES.—New and Fresh Beef, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco, "Pogue" in kegs, "Wanchoo" in kegs, for Vinegar in casks, 25 chests per pattar, Shoulder Copper and Nails, Paints, white, colour and black, Varnish, Sweet's Black, Muskets and Gun Stock, Lead Pipe, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Coal Coal is endeared in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks, Port wine in pipes, in cases pints, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in cases and stone jars, and in cases of Scotch ale dozen, Blue England Rum. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Sofaes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lower's plantation. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Tea and other cabinets. Merchandise received to be kept at Gedowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841. C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower ship-yard, yards &c.

Invoice of very superior Champagne, Marechino, Rum Rob and Cognac Cordial, Cognac and Nantes Cordial, Shoulder Copper, and shoulder Copper & Nails. Apply to

Macao, 6th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE:

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) $ 30.00
4 do. of Marsala 30.00
4 Quarter casks do. 36.00
Six cases Porter: London Stout & Marsala 9.00
No. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00
apply to JOHN S. COMPTON.

Macao, 30 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chilling worths superior, Pale, Amontillado Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases a Sp. Dri. 12 per dozen, also 40 casks 32 gallons Port a Sp. Dri. 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons a Sp. Dri. 16 each, 10 casks of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes a Sp. Dri. 75 for half Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Dri. 8 per gallon, 10 casks Cider Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Brandy 20 bottles of Champagne a Sp. Dri. 12. Parties at a distance can hereby quantity and cash applications.

JOHN M. SPENCER, Macao.

Macao, 27th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chinese Matts in 2 or 3 feet in order, Bamboo Chairs do. superior, Cotton; Soft for Water and Heat; Rosewood Cushion and Dock; Hardwood Pack and Seat. Apply to

JOHN BARETTO.

Macao, 25th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary of a Phrasing system of the Chinese Language in Chinese, Latin and French by J. M. Gonzalez.

This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price 30 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1842 (Sixpence Single Sheet) prior to subscribers to the Canton Register Ship. Six to any subscribers 6 Sp. Dri. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—Six excellent colored Prints by Bradford. Apply at the Register Office.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the style of Jardine & Co. for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of Jardine & Co.

JOHN D. JARDINE.
JOHN B. TROTT.

Canton, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—E. I. Company Bullion Boxes, at 60 days sight, Bullion Boxes Dollars & Co. Ladies to 5 Month sight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

4th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 77-32-31-32 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Tetter, Lead in Sheets, Chased and Antique of Eagle Dri.

E. V. JONES.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Sheffield, Cutlery, Cooper & Co's. Fine Old London Porter, Madeira Wood and Bottle, just receive ex "Pearl." Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Macao Bars of same, from 12 to 16 feet, also Russian Spars 1 and 1½ inch. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks in the Ship and Timber building.

Also:
Spars 20 to 60 feet by 20 to 22 inches
and 40 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain M. DUGAN
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 25th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on discharge on moderate terms, on board the Brig "Lotus" of Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain.

July 20th, 1841. A. M. Fayes.

WANTED a Situation for a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(FIRST R. C. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)

Will in future be conducted by ALFRED BAYNES who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.

Macao, 20th November, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.

Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.

Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.

Rose Nail's Blue Leathe.

Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Hock.

Singapore Rough Boxes and Planks.

Small Invoice of Preserved Meats, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

English and Dutch Butter.

Walnuts and Shalots.

Spermaceti Candles.

Superfine white American Toddy Biscuit.

A few Coils of Coir Rope and Ginger Beer.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Brandy in wood apply to at Dunlop & Co. R. M. LEMON.

FOR SALE.—Sherry, in Hogs and quarter casks—shipped by Beaton & Co. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 20th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Pogue in Barrels Russian Spars Sewn, of 30 feet and under, just landed by Jane Sheldon. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

LONDON MAIL, SEPTEMBER 6.

East India Intelligence.

The Overland mail from Bombay, of July, reached London on the 6th Sept., with advices to the following dates:

Bombay 19th July. | Calcutta 5th July.
China 20th May.

Home Intelligence.

The steamer Oriental reached Falmouth, on the 2d August.

The steamer Oriental left Falmouth, on 2d September, for Malta and Alexandria.

There is a rumour that lord Stuart de Rothesay will succeed the earl of Auckland as governor-general of India.

On the 25th July a court of directors was held at the east India house, when sir William Hay Macnaghten, bart., was appointed governor of the presidency of Bombay.

It is understood that sir Hughes, 19 directors voted for sir W. H. Macnaghten, and 9 for sir R. Jenkins.

The queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Pottinger, bart., to be chief superintendent of British trade in China.

The queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint captain Charles Elliot, R. N., to be her m's. consul-general to the republic of Texas.

H. M. S. Melville, from China, arrived at Spithead, on the 7th, and H. M. S. Samarang, from China, on the 4th August.

An iron steamer, the Pluto, is present in Portsmouth, is about to proceed to China.

Orders have been issued that in the future the steamers in Egypt shall wait twenty-four hours after the mails are on board, for the convenience of passengers.

The reply of Mehemet Ali to the address of the East India and China Association has been received. It is couched in terms of international friendship, and expresses the pasha's willingness to continue his exertions for the advancement of civilization and humanity.

Intelligence has been received at the India board of the arrival of the hon. east India company's armed iron steam-boats Nimrod and Nitocris, at Bolas, on the Euphrates. This gratifying event took place on the 31st of May, and thus was completed an enterprise of much danger and difficulty, which had generally been looked upon as impracticable.

To the mind-ionary and to the merchant the success of this enterprise has opened a wide field for the diffusion of Christianity and the promotion of commerce; and among the many other advantages to be derived thereby, our intercourse with India by that route is one of considerable importance, not only because it will render us independent of Egypt, but for the facilities it will afford of access to Persia and the adjacent countries.

FRANCE.—In France, especially in the south, continued resistance is offered to M. Hausman's re-survey of the taxes though le conseil d'etat has decided in favour of the legality of the operation. The municipal authorities at Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, who withdrew their opposition, had their windows smashed. At Toulouse the re-survey was again postponed, waiting the arrival of a considerable military force; and was at length completed under the muzzle of the cannon drawn up in the square. Even at Paris the resolution of the municipality with respect to the registry of houses and windows which has now been published by the *Commerce*, opposes a serious obstruction to the finance minister. It declares that the commissaries of the municipality, attended by local officers as comptrollers, according to the ancient custom, shall make the registry. This is contrary to M. Hausman's order.

SPAIN.—The widow of general Mina has accepted the office of governess to the queen.

The manifesto of the Spanish government, in reply to the allocution of the pope, has been published. The point at issue is, that the pope claims to make ecclesiastical appointments, without recognising the queen. The reply of the government vindicates the ancient independence of Spain in ecclesiastical polity. This manifesto has been followed by a decree enjoining magistrates and prelates to proceed with rigour against all who may invoke, or execute, or re-present as valid, the papal rescripts contained in the late allocution of the court of Rome.

The law authorizing the conclusion of a loan of twenty millions of reals had received the sanction of the regent.

The protest of queen Christina against her removal from the guardianship of her children, and indirectly against her compulsory renunciation of the regency, is said to have caused a sensation in the provinces, and even at Madrid a very uneasy feeling prevails. The government is aware of the fact that distributions of money are made at Barcelona, Valencia, Tarragona, and other places, in order to bring about a rising. The roads in Spain are becoming again infested with robbers and banditti.

The Spanish government has withdrawn the isle del Rey, at Port Mahon, from the possession of the French.

AMERICA.—Our accounts from America are to 17th August.

The president's decision upon the bank bill had not transpired. A veto, however, is considered by many anticipated.

The population of the American Union, as reported in the census returns up to 1860, by order of congress, exceeds 27,200,000 souls.

The sisters and the brothers-in-law of the president of the United States have embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Among the measures that have already passed the house, are a few appropriating 25,000 dollars to Mrs. Harrison, the widow of the deceased president.

The bill authorizing a loan of 17,000,000 dollars has also received the signature of the president, and is now a law.

A large fire in New York destroyed 14 houses, situated at Williamsburg, burnt the slaughter-house and one of its inmates. A negro has been sentenced to death in New Orleans for having a crushed "white man." Four negroes were executed at St. Louis for robbing and setting fire to a store and murdering two clerks. The bank of Jacksonville, Illinois, was broken open and robbed of 20,000 dollars.

Some of the papers say that captain Dow, who commanded the expedition that cut out the Caroline, steamer, was on board a steamer-boat that put into Ogdensburgh, on the American shore of the St. Lawrence. The packet left without the circumstance being known; but had it become public, the same papers say that "captain Drew would most certainly have been tried for his life, and executed, according to the laws of New York."

There is quite a commotion in all parts of the Union in consequence of an unusually aggravated case of Lynch-law in Kentucky. Two men, named Maythe and Couch, were committed to jail in Grant county charged with an attempt to murder a Mr Utterback. A few days afterwards a mob of from 500 to 700 men assembled in an adjoining county marched into Grant, broke open the prison, and, notwithstanding every remonstrance, hung the accused in a neighbouring wood. The entire press of the republic is very properly indignant at such a violation of law, justice, and humanity, especially as a fatal affray occurred on the same day in Kentucky, in which a man named Blackaby was killed with a bowie-knife. The journals called loudly for the only remedy for such crimes, namely the speedy trial and condign punishment of the offenders.

An event transpired in the Southern states which, for a few days, excited intense alarm, particularly in Louisiana. It was the discovery of a plot of the negro slaves—extending from Bayo Sara to Natchez, along the Mississippi—to murder their masters. The intended massacre was fortunately prevented by an overseer on the plantation of R. J. Barrow, esq., at Rellemas, having overheard at night the conversation of the slaves under his care and their intended plans. The ringleaders were immediately arrested.

The steamer Erie, with 205 passengers on board, took fire on lake Erie near Buffalo, when 175 persons fell victims to the devouring elements of fire and water. Only twenty-seven survived to tell the dreadful story.

Advices from Monte-Video are important. The defeat of the Monte-Videan by the Buenos-Ayres fleet is fully confirmed; and it is also said that Rosas, governor of Buenos-Ayres, had captured Lavalle, the insurgent chief, who was betrayed by his own men. A mutiny broke out on board the Monte-Videan bark of war, Ulysses, commanded by captain Wilde an American by birth. The Monte-Videan general, Cos, quelled it, but not until forty-three lives were lost on both sides. Several of the ring-leaders were then tried and shot. Another mutiny broke out on board the Monte-Videan brig Riverina, which was only quelled with the loss of thirty lives—the brig have been set on fire and burnt after the affray. The senate of Mexico have rejected a bill for a loan of 4,000,000 dollars, to carry on a campaign against Texas. Another minister has gone from Texas to Vera Cruz, with the object of negotiating for a recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico.

CANADA.—It appears uncertain whether lord Sydenham returns to England this autumn or next spring.

The progress of public business in the provincial parliament had been slow, in consequence of the election contestings. Vote by ballot has been defeated in the provincial parliament, but by a very small majority. The government project for a provincial bank has been reconsidered, and adopted by the house. From returns laid before the legislature, it appears that the debt of Upper Canada amounts to the enormous sum of £21,198,000 currency, while that of Lower Canada is put down at £12,000,000.

LONDON MARKETS:

(From a London Price Current, Sept. 8.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.	per
Congou, Oolong						
Bohea						cwt
Oolong Boat						cwt
Oolong						cwt
Orange Pekoe						
Hemp, Manila						ton
Hides, Buenos Ayres						lb.
Manila						lb.
Horns, Buffalo						cwt
Tips						cwt
Deer						cwt
Sugar, Oolong, brown						cwt
Yellow & white						cwt
Gunn, brownish white						cwt.
White						cwt
Java, brown & yellow						cwt.
white and grey						cwt
Manilla, brown						cwt
yellow						cwt
Tea, Bohea, Canton						lb.
Fokien						lb.
Congou, odd & bloom						lb.
middling to fine						lb.
Caisapoi						lb.
Souchong						lb.
Pouchong						lb.
Caper						lb.
Pekoe, Hyson						lb.
Orange						lb.
Twankay						lb.
Hyson Skin						lb.
Hyson, common						lb.
Middling						lb.
Imperial						lb.
Gunpowder						lb.
Coffee, Sumatra 1st sort						cwt.
Samarang						cwt.
Batavia						cwt.
Manila						cwt.
Sumatra, Java						cwt.
Samarang						cwt.
Batavia						cwt.
Manila						cwt.
Pepper, black, Sumatra						lb.
White and good						lb.
Fine						lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, ordinary good						cwt.
Fine (sorted)						cwt.
Mace						lb.
Nutmegs, unassorted						lb.
shelled, Wardwicky						lb.
Sago, Pearl						cwt.
Common						cwt.
Flour						cwt.
Silk, China, Tussah						lb.
Indigo, Manila						lb.
Java						lb.
Cutch, Pegue						cwt.
Gambier						cwt.
Sapan-wood, Bimas						cwt.
East						cwt.
Tin, Banca						cwt.
Straits, good						cwt.
Tortoise-shell, Sing.						lb.
Malabar						lb.
Mother-of-pearl sh.						cwt.
Singapore						cwt.

Military.

19th. Lieut. Bentley, est. 2nd adj. of Cambridge, is appointed adj. to the royal Canadian regt.

24th. Ens. Quincey is gazetted from the depot. Recruiting has ceased.

The 67th is ordered home from the Mauritius, relieved by the 99th.

Military Promotions.

War office, August 4.

90th. Ens. Edward G. Whitty to be lieut. without p. v. Scully dec.; George Noble Brodie gent. to be ens. v. Whitty.

August 10.

60th Lieut. Henry Dennis Sarrell to be lieut. without p. v. Beasley, appointed of the royal Engineers; Sidney Abbey Wood, gent., to be ens. v. Sarrell.

65th Lieut. John Leslie Brooke to be capt. without p. v. Williamson dec.; ens. George Reid to be lieut. v. Dennis, ens. Charles Alexander Hallidie to be lieut. v. Reid, whose promotion has been cancelled; ens. Joseph Thomas Williamson, from 66th, gent. to be ens. v. Hallidie.

Obituary.

Mr. C. Clavering, in the 78th year of his age, senior member of Carlisle. Sir Archer Croasdaile, recorder, counsel. The dean of Armagh. Lieutenant-colonel Sibthorp; lieut.-col. Ar. Bryce; Mr. Theophilus Finch; gen. Bolingbroke; Gen. Molyneux; Mr. Hudson.

Wreck.—The following ships have been established:—The Wanderer, 50, capt. lord John Hay; Windsor castle, 44, capt. John Pearce; Melville, 72, capt. G. R. Sotheron; Cambrian, 44, capt. Chaloner Ogle, 44, capt. sir E. Mamland; the Aigle, 24, capt. lord Clarence Paget. The Revolutionaire, 72, the Spartan, 50, the Harlequin 18, North Star, Viper, the Pernambuco, 74, and Grey, brig, the Waterloo, 120, are ordered to be demasted. Sir T. Troubridge is to have the Formidable.

Commercial Intelligence. (Extract.)

Raw Silk.—The China market has rather improved, and prices may be quoted 6d to 1s per lb higher. The stock in the importers' hands is very small, and the business for the next few months will probably be very lights.

Price Current of China Raw Silk.

Tsatlee ... 18s 6 to 20 0. Yellow China 18 0 to 20 0
Tsatlee ... 18 0 to 20 0. Canton ... 18 0 to 19 0
Taysaam ... 20 0 to 19 0. ChinChow ... 19 0 to 20 0

Cotton Lights.—About 1700 chests have been offered for sale, the intermediate chests with transits for sale; fair to good 20s to 20s, and a few lots of fine quality 20s per cwt.

Tea, September 3rd.—The news from China to day had the effect of further depressing the value of the leaf. Company's congous fell from 2s 6d to 2s 4d per lb. money, but closed no change to per lb. money.

Saturday Evening, September 4th.—The intent by the overland mail being delivered to day, confirming the accounts of 11,000,000 lbs. of tea being shipped, and a probability of as much more, has caused a depression to our tea market. Company's congous have been done at 2s 2d, per lb. and closed no change only 2d per lb. money.

Sugar.—The prices of the articles continued steady for the first fortnight after our last publication, when the lower descriptions were up 2s to 4s per cwt, but were especially for Mauritius and the low and Bengal descriptions of Bengal. But as the prices of the higher descriptions continued lower than foreign sugar, considerable quantities of them have been purchased for exportation. We do not, therefore, anticipate for the present a further decline; the refining and trade generally are refined down not, taking reserve are likely to maintain the present quotations.—Bengal white, ord. and good, 40s to 45s; good, 46s to 48s, 49s to 50s. Yellow, ord. and mid. 34s to 36s, good, 36s to 38s; fine, 40s to 42s. Brown, ord. and mid. 30s to 32s; good, 33s to 34s. Bas, 42s to 44s. Strong grain, 40s to 42s. Of 19,000 bags Mauritius, considerable part have been sold; low and fine brown, 34s to 35s 6d; strong grey, 37s 6d to 38s; good, 38s to 39s 6d; good to fine yellow, 40s to 42s. Java—holders do not appear willing to sell. 120 bags good greenish colour sold 30s 6d.

Price Goods.—Some Pongees sold a handkerchief quite lately, considering the state of the farmer is very much inclined, indications this purchasing from very high quotations, from time to time of late. Black silk handkerchiefs—the stock is much reduced, and, on nothing of the most late arrival, we find the few that are now for sale ought to carry off or some advance on previous prices. Silks and handkerchiefs are quiet.

Hides have found steady buyers.

Buffalo Horns & Tips find ready buyers, at full prices. Considerable parcels of Mauritius Buffalo Horns have been offered, and quotations hardly supplied.

Stock.—Business unimportant. Shortings Gums tropical support, other articles flat.

The market has found supporters at previous rates. Sales Alexander, good middling, sold at 20s 6d; mid. and fair, 19s 6d to 20s per lb.

Insolvent Investigations.

Saturday, 8th.—H. H. S. Melville, late commander, to appear to have had assigns, but of the state and of the bills that—Participant to be granted this day, when his examinations will be taken.—The cotton is being taken more quickly throughout France; whole bales of Bombay cotton, contemporaries, continuing. The appointed from of cotton, Anderson, Gresse and Co., of Liverpool, has opened expressly. The Antwerp, Ghent, Lille, Le Havre, Le Havre, Rouen, and Marseilles, have been commenced.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

August 10.—This being the day on which

the writs for choosing the new parliament were made returnable, the two houses met for the despatch of business, and parliament was opened, the lords commissioners being the lord chancellor, the marquis of Lansdowne, the marquis of Normanby, the earl of Clarendon, and viscount Duncannon.

The commons having appeared at the bar, the lord chancellor said:—we have it in command from her majesty to let you know that her majesty will, as soon as the members of both houses shall be sworn, declare to you the cause of her calling this parliament, and it being necessary that a speaker of the house of commons shall be first chosen, it is her majesty's pleasure that you proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your speaker.

The commons withdrew.

The lord chancellor first took the oaths, at the table by himself; and then a great many peers took the usual oaths, which was continued daily to the 24th, when the royal speech was delivered.

The lords commissioners took their places; they were, the lord chancellor, the marquis of Normanby, the earl of Clarendon, viscount Melbourne, and viscount Duncannon. The house of commons attended, and the lord chancellor read the following speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

'My lords and gentlemen.

'We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last parliament.

'Her majesty continues to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her majesty the most friendly relations.

'Her majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, was concluded between her majesty, the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished; and it is gratifying to her majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France, has now ceased.

'Her majesty trusts that the union of the principal powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

'Her majesty is glad to be able to inform you that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian troops, her majesty has ordered her minister to the court of Persia to return to Teheran.

'Her majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the force which her majesty has sent to the China seas; but her majesty still trusts that the emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which her majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.

'Her majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by their powers in 1838, for regulating the emigration of the Chinese, have been adjusted amicably; and with honour to both parties, by the aid of her majesty's mediation.

'The debt incurred by the legislature of Upper Canada for the purpose of public works, is a serious obstacle to further improvements which are essential to the prosperity of the united provinces. Her majesty has authorised the governor general to make a communication on the subject to the council and assembly of Canada. Her majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada, and the strength of the empire.

'Gentlemen of the house of commons.

'We have to assure you that her majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, and we look for the further application of those granted by the last parliament.

'My lords and gentlemen,

'We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to her people, & it has appeared to her majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

'Her majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

'Her majesty, feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people.'

The commons then withdrew.

New Ministry.

* Sir Robert Peel, Premier.
* The Duke of Wellington Leader of the House of Lords, without office.
* Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor.
* Duke of Buckingham, Privy Seal.
* Lord Wharncliffe President of the Council
* The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir George Cockburn, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.

* Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.
* Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.
* Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary.
* Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
* The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade.
* Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War.
* Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster-General.

Lord Lowther, Postmaster-General.

Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Eliot, Secretary for Ireland

Viscount Canning, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of Lincoln, First Commissioner of Land and Revenue.

Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse.

The Duke of Rutland, Lord Chamberlain.

The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward.

Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain.

The Earl of Mexico, Viscount Powerscourt, and Lord Sidney, Lords in Waiting

The Earl of Rosslyn, Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds.

The Honourable Sidney Herbert, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty.

W. E. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir G Clerk, Secretary to the Treasury.

H. B. Baring, Under Secretary Home Department.

Hon. J. S. Worthy, Secretary Board of Control.

Captain Meynell and Mr. Greg (son of W Ormsby Gore, M. P.), Grooms in Waiting.

Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Lord Ingestre, Sir W. Gage, and Hon. R. Grey, Admiralty Lords.

Sir F. Pollock, Attorney-General.

Sir W. Follett, Solicitor-General.

Sir Thomas Denman, Governor of Canada.

It is said that the 24th of September is the day on which Sir Robert Peel prepares to meet the parliament as minister. It is understood that the commencement of the existing poor-law for one year will be prorogued, and that a vote of credit for six months will be taken. The parliament will then be prorogued without taking any of the numerous election petitions into consideration or attending to any other business. It is also reported that parliament will not re-assemble till February

* These marked are in the Cabinet.

Hongkong, July 25th, 1841.

A list of subscribers towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieutenant EDWARD FITZGERALD, late of Her Majesty's Ships Volcano.

Names	Rank	H. M. Ships	Amount Subscribed
Henry Kuper	Captain	Volcano	Dr. Cr. 10
J. F. Bingham	Lieutenant	do.	5
J. G. Van Avey	Surgeon	do.	8
H. G. Shute	Lieutenant	do.	6
Wm. Fisher	Master	do.	5
J. W. King	Master	do.	5
W. A. R. Pearce	Mate	do.	4
W. B. Crofton	do.	do.	4
Aust J. Tweddell	Clerk	do.	4
F. S. Shead	2nd Master	do.	4
T. Bourchier	Captain	Rhoda	10
T. W. R. Nicolson	Lieutenant	do.	5
John Daly	do.	do.	5
Geo: B. Jeffrys	do.	do.	5
Geo: Walker	do.	do.	4
Boyle F. Stanley	Assistant-surgeon	do.	4
Hoath. H. J. Cole	Midshipman	do.	3
Richard Purvis	Vol. Interpreter	do.	3
Henry T. Lyon	Midshipman	do.	3
J. O. Johnson	do.	do.	4
J. T. Hamilton	do.	do.	4
W. R. Holland	Mate	do.	4
Alex: Anderson	do.	do.	4
Hob: O. W. Lambert	Midshipman	do.	3
H. W. Gifford	Commander	Cruizer	10
T. G. Drake	2nd Lieut.	do.	3
T. W. Ramsden	Clerk	do.	2
H. W. Dillon	Master	do.	3
T. B. Christopher	Lieutenant	Herald	5
Edward Crouch	Mate	Wellesley	3
T. Herbert	Captain	Hyacinth	10
H. A. Norman	Mate	do.	4
A. Vivier	do.	do.	4
—B'l Ledger	do.	do.	4
David Thomson	Assistant-surgeon	do.	3
John Scott	Vol. Interpreter	do.	3
C. Pritchard	Clerk	do.	3
C. Denny	Mate	do.	4
A. G. Crawfurd	do.	do.	4
Wm. Bancroft	Vol. Interpreter	do.	3
Humble J. Kuhlmann	do.	do.	3
Don P. Lynch	do.	do.	4
F. Gill	do.	do.	4
W. D. Lech	do.	do.	4
Henry C. Hawkins	Lieutenant	do.	3
J. Carmichael	Mate	Wellesley	4
H. King	do.	do.	4
J. Bainbridge	Midshipman	do.	3
Ed. Symonds	Lieutenant	do.	3
T. W. Birch	do.	do.	3
W. Compton	do.	do.	3
W. C. Wood	do.	do.	3
F. Roche	Midshipman	do.	3
P. Hartley	Mate	Hyacinth	4
Alex: Crow	Surgeon	Sulphur	5
N. G. Willis	Master	do.	4
Thomas J. Clarke	Commander	do.	10
H. Westcombe	Lieutenant	do.	5
Thomas Carpenter	do.	do.	5
W. S. Miller	Mate	do.	3
T. H. Mason	1st Gunning	Algerine	3
J. H. Shand	Mar. Master's house	do.	10
James Allen	Surgeon (ret.)	Royal Naval Hospital House.	5

SACRED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF
LIEUTENANT
EDWARD FITZGERALD,
LATE
DESIGNED TO
H. M. S. MODESTE,
WHO DIED AT
MACAO,
on the 22nd June, 1841,
from the effects
of a wound received
while gallantly
storming the enemy's battery
at
CANTON.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1841.

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED
BY HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS
AND SHIPMATES,
IN THE SQUADRON IN WHICH
HE SERVED,
AS A TRIBUTE OF
RESPECT TO HIS
MEMORY.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

DECEMBER 14TH 1841.

LATEST DATES.

England	8th Sept.	Singapore	22nd Nov.
U. States	17th Aug.	Java	30th Oct.
Calcutta	28th Oct	Manila	2nd Dec.
Bombay	11th Oct.	Austral-Asia	23th Oct.
Canton	23rd Nov	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chusan	19th Oct	Amoy	9th Nov.

ARRIVED

Dec.		From
8.	ANNA ISABELLA, Thompson, Sydney.	
8.	L'ERIGON, 44 (Fr) frigate, capt. Cecille, Manila.	
9.	MARY ELLEN (U S.) Heard, Manila.	28 Oct.
10.	WATER WITCH, Reynell Sing. 22	Nov. & Cal.
11.	GENOVEVA, (Port.) Lanza. Timor.	
13.	H. M. S. CLIO, 16. Thos Trowbridge, esq. commander, Singapore.	

PASSENGER—Per L'Erigon, colonel A. D. de Jonnigny, chevalier of the legion of honour, charged by the French government with a mission to India and China.

SAILED

Dec.		For
12.	HANNIBAL, (U. S.) Stoell, New York.	
13.	FALCON, Pike, Sing. and Calcutta.	

PASSENGERS—Per Hannibal, A. P. Edwards, H. Bystam F W Rosen, esqs.

The Portuguese schooner Genovera from Timor 15th Sept., Samarang 1st Oct., spoke the Ardaseer 22nd Nov. lat. 15 long. 117, from Singapore to Chusan, under jury masts and bound to Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Posthumous, Stark, Ellen on the 14.
For Clyde.—Gondolier.
For Calcutta.—Tetnaby on the 15.
For Bombay via Manila.—Earl of Balcarres, Amelia.
For Sydney.—Orwell.

LOADING.

For London.—Elephanta, General Kyd, Fame, Pitfield, Alexander Baring, Thomas Spark.
For Bombay.—Venettart.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parmatta, Sarah, Lotus Eclipse.
From Liverpool.—Orina, Anthusa.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bivison.
From Calcutta.—Indus, Ann, Montmorenci, Regina, Vincent Melbourne.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, sir H. Compton, H.C. Item Steamers Medusa & Ariadne, Isabella.
From Singapore.—John Cree, Cassipus, Algerine.
From Lisbon.—Letitia, (Port.) Unum, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1840-41.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
		BRITISH.	
*John Barbut		Barbut	
*Thomas King	346	Reeves	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*General Kyd	131	Jones	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*Earl Grey	571	McLean	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*D. of Northumb.	541	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*Ralph Darland	292	Ferguson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*Mary Ann Watt	378	Macdowall	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	486	Whitcombe	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Amelia	5 G	Barlow	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Isabella Ann	326	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Earl Balcarres	1486	Baker	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Gondolier	343	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Stark		Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Anna	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Ellen	440	Rodger	"
*Thomas Walter	313	Joyce	"
Wanderer	350	Owen	"
Orwell		Howe	"
Diana Cecile	304	Perrin	"
Thomas	314	Rees	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
*Posthumous	390	Milner	Anthon, H. & Co.
Emperor Cornelius	950	Fraser	Dent & Co.
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Pitt, R. & Co.
Pearl	324	Barrows	"
Cortezan	208	Chippendall	"
*John Bibby	549	Rapp	Gibb, L. & Co.
*Cornelia	378	Cawthorn	"
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	Bell & Co.
*Alexr. Baring	505	Hide	Russell & Co.
*Neptune	508	Johns	"
Foam	410	Greig	Dallas & Co.
*Hyacin	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Venettart	1312	Lemon	H. Rustomjee & Co.
Bomanjee Hormusjee	380	Page	"
Bellerophon		Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	374	Graham	"
*Young Queen	298	Reid	Dixon & Co.
*Innocchan	441	Every	"
*John O'Gaunt	450	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Autumnus	323	White	"
*Regulus	389	Reid	"
Gilbert Henderson	457	Tweddle	"
Mary Anne	587	Holton	F. Leightonde Co.
Sikoplan	290	Bell	Edward Bell.
Palestine	302	Ramsay	W. & J. Gammell & Co.
Euphrates	617	———	Jardine & How
Perseus	347	———	———
		AMERICAN.	
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Rome		Kent	Russell & Co.
Commando		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
Ariel			"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Lucania		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence
Cayuga		Russell	"
Isaac		Nott	Wetmore & Co.
Oscar		Syre	"
Clarendon		Stoddard	Olyphant and Co
Mary Ellen		Heard	A. Heard & Co.
		DUTCH.	
Dodd			Macrae & Co.
Sumatra	250	Bongen	Reyersand Co.
		FRENCH.	
Laverty		Cayet	J. A. Meyer.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ann		Rosetta	Russell & Co.

F. S. & C. F. C. F. L. & S. Up For Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

* At Whampoa.

We have received Calcutta papers by the Water Witch to Oct. 16, the Singapore Free Press to the 18th ulto. and Austral-Asia papers to Oct 23, we have received from the latter the dreadful end by self destruction of the high sheriff of New South Wales, Mr Macquod.

We may refer to the contents of these papers next week; at the present our time and space has been occupied the intelligence of the September mail.

The September overland mail has brought the intelligence of the utter defeat and rejection of the whig ministry in limine, on the address of the queen's speech.

In the lords earl Spencer moved and the marquess of Clanricarde seconded the address; the earl of Ripon moved an amendment, to which earl Fitzwilliam replied; lord Lyttleton, the marquess of Lansdowne and Northampton—the former made an able speech,—and lord Roughton supported the address.—The duke of Wellington and Richmond and lord Coventry, supported the amendment.

On the question being put, their lordships divided—

For the address..... 86
For the amendment 14

Majority ..... 72.

On August 27th the earl of Errol read at the table an answer to the address of their lordships.

"It gives me satisfaction to find that the house of lords is deeply sensible of the importance of the considerations to which I directed its attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, especially to the laws which regulate the trade in corn.

"Being always anxious to attend to the advice of my parliament, I will take into immediate consideration the other important matters contained in your address."

On August 30th the ministers resigned; viscount Melbourne was complimented by the duke of Wellington and lord John Russell by lord Stanley.

It appears to us not strange that a paragraph like the last but one should have been inserted in the queen's speech: if it is founded on truth, "that can the country or the whole third of the leading men of both parties who have hitherto supported the present corn laws, think and think; or if the circumstances of the times render the repeal of those laws necessary in 1842, the establishment of which were thought necessary for the preservation of the most stable interests of the country in 1814-15, —why not not some explanation of the necessity of such an alteration given: as the paragraph stands, the corn-laws not only do but must have always aggravated —it should not be forgotten that they were imposed in a time of peace—" the natural fluctuations of supply; have always embarrassed trade, deranged the currency, and by their operation diminished the comfort and increased the privations of the great body of the community."

It is observable that in the speech "*the income of the state and the interests of the people; the great body of the community; h. m's. subjects suffering from distress and want of employment; her beloved people;*" —are prominent phrases; while in the reply,—"*the interests and welfare* OF ALL CLASSES *of my subjects*"—stands by itself alone!

The phrases in the speech appear very like *ad captandum*.

In the extract from the overland mail, under date Sept 4, our readers will observe the several appointments of sir H. Pottinger and capt. Elliot. Now sir H. Pottinger's commission as h. m.'s chief superintendent of the British trade to and from China, is dated the 14th of last May, and, we presume, was at that time published in the London gazette, for sir H. Pottinger did not leave England on secret service; and all captain Elliot's public functions ceased on the arrival of sir Henry Pottinger in China, and he was *recalled*, which we interpret—*ordered home*. We, therefore, do not understand the appointment, nor do we believe that he has been appointed consul-general to Canton; but if he really had been so appointed, we can understand the reasons of the appointment only on the following grounds: it has been made for the sake and preservation—or rather—restoration, of either his public or private character, or both; or for the preservation, or restoring, the private and public characters of the men who had the chief hand in his appointment to and continuance in office in China—or on both accounts, that is: for the sake of the late ministry and capt. Elliot, on both public and private grounds. If this be the case, capt. Elliot will probably meet letters at Alexandria or Malta, directing him to proceed straight forthwith to Tonga, and forbid thence Russell to return to England,—whether he is superseded or not by the new ministry,—except in his coffin.

We consider this appointment as the doubtfulness to the hopes,—of our still retired,—of those who surrendered their power in capitulating Elliot, for the sake of h.

and the treaty which h. m's plenipotentiary and the plenipotentiary of the emperor of China, may conclude together. When that treaty is concluded, they will probably know. If they do not feel, the effects of such the Bloods letter of Nov. 29, 1836.*

The late arrivals report the occurrence of of excessively heavy weather in the China sea in the middle of November; the Water-Witch encountered very hard gales for successive days, which nearly exhausted the crew; and the following extract of a letter from capt. McIntyre, of the *Ardasseer*, will inform correspondents of the narrow escape which that vessel had from foundering.

"Left Singapore Nov. 2; calm, southerly; soon on the 3d passed Pulau Brunes; entered Pulawan passage on the 5th; wind inclined to the eastward; determined to try the China sea; passed Palu Sapah on the 11th with a S. W. gale; 12th wind shifted to the northward; prepared for a gale; 14th and 15th fine northerly winds and clear weather. At midnight on the 17th, being then in lat. 14° 30, long. 1 W. W., the barometer fell from 30 to 29. Best down top-gallant masts, close-reefed and tripped the topsails, tested and tested the main sail at 6 A. m. blowing a hurricane from the northward; furled the foresail; spanked down away; a rolling & tumbling sea all, 8 a. m. spanke rolling on, and the wind like the noise of thunder, sea confused and spouting mountains high; determined ship to make bare poles. 9 a. m. threw on cut bower cable, chop mooring tackle; put the helm up which helm refused; little sheet not carry the masts, and ship rolled, sea at the time nearly swallowing us up; but the ship did not make an inch of out y. Now under jury masts and hope to make Manila as wind has been from the west and for 3 days. Cabin filled with water, bulkheads, chicken-coops, &c., all destroyed; crew all right." Ardasseer, at Sea, lat. 14° 50', long. 117.15.

LEGITIMATION OF CHINESE VESSELS.

Several Chinese merchant vessels, and smaller boats, when passing through Hong-Kong roads, having been captured and sold as prizes by h. m. ships, in obedience to the orders of the rear admiral commanding in chief, great anxiety has been felt and expressed in our mercantile community lest this procedure should put a stop to the trade and prosperity of the new British settlement; but we are happy to state that the alarm has been, or will, or ought to be, allayed & removed by a proclamation issued by capt. Nias, of h. m. s. ship Herald, the senior naval officer on the station, at the request of the deputy superintendent of British trade, mr. A. R. Johnston, charged with the government of the island of Hong-Kong, to the effect that NO CAPTURES WILL BE MADE OF VESSELS TRADING BENEAT TO THAT SETTLEMENT. The colonists, European and native, may feel assured that neither capt. nor officers trading the city to or from that island, will be, in the least degree, molested.

所有成交往生意使官局示到香港貿易者知別人英吉船見勿疑

Profit and advertisement.—Signed W. H. Davidson, which first appeared in the C. R. of the 7th inst., our readers will observe that tenders for Spanish or *Mexican* dollars for Bills on the Bengal government are invited.

We judge from this notice that h. m's representative in China intends to make the *Mexican* dollar a legal tender in delivering claims, or in paying the troops, but if the Chinese prefer to refuse to receive the *Mexican* dollar at par, what parties are to suffer the loss of what parties are to pay the difference?

Had the $700,000 not been sent to England in h. m's Cowes,—*to the great embarrassment of trade and derangement of the currency*,—this advertisement, probably, would not have been published.

Mill if you please.—As it is not very easy

the editor first says he cannot penetrate the joke—we should wonder much if he could—& then follows up his avowal of incapacity by *asserting* that *it* i. e. *the joke*, is an *argument dec*. After this they should both go to *Hohghong* to clear their brains?—

Sentinel Sentinel.

The regents, by the Chinese themselves only, which have left current for some days past, have lately gained ground. We were told yesterday, by a Chinese,—yet we put little faith in the intelligence,—that the English forces had *marched* on and taken possession of the capital of the province of Chekiang—*Hangchow*, & that the inhabitants of *Soochowfoo*—the *Bath*, or city of pleasure, as Canton erst might have been called the *Bristol*, or city of business, in China, on hearing of the advance of the English, had fled in consternation from their homes.

W. have not heard anything lately from Canton.

The arrival of the September mail has prevented us from finishing our translation of *Yehsen's* report on the capture of *Tinghae*; but the most interesting part of it is still before our readers; and we must reserve any remarks until next week.

We perceive a melancholy duty in publishing the names of the officers of the squadron who have subscribed to defray the expense of erecting a monument to the memory of the late gallant and lamented Henry E. Fitzgerald of h. m's ship Modeste, captain Harry Keppel. We visited the burial ground on Friday last for the purpose of viewing the monument of military design, removal, and affection. The choice of the design and the det ils of the erection have been left to the vigilant care of Sir Allan, at present of the naval hospital in Macao; and that gentleman has fulfilled his melancholy, yet great fat, task, well. The design of the monument is classic, and the proportions beautiful: it is a slender square pillar on a double base, surmounted by a funeral urn, each side having been slightly chamfered. It is placed close to that of captain lord John Churchill; and is as pleasing to the eye of taste as any other in the cemetery.

There is a tear for all that die;
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations dwell the funeral cry,
And Triumph weeps above the brave.

H. M.'s ships Clio, commander Trenchfige, and Cornwallis, captain Richards, sailed from Singapore respectively on the 14th and 16th ult. for China.

The Clio arrived yesterday morning (we first water per time) striking on a rock, not in the charts, a or Pulo.—On learning this event, the governor of Macao, with the most gratifying promptitude, sent the harbour master to conduct the Clio to the Typa. Attended every assistance. And an offer of every assistance was also sent from the city & kindly made by capt. Cecille, of the French Frigate, *Erigone*.

Military reinforcements to a great extent may be expected to arrive shortly, both from England and India.

By way of Manila, despatches have been received of the total loss of the Dutch brig *De Kock*, captain Willemsen, which left Batavia via Manila on the 24 August, and on the 27th of October struck on the *Ad* shoals, in the neighbourhood of Helena. The vessel has been a total wreck, but part of the cargo, in a damaged state, has been saved. C. P. Dec. 11.

Arrived in England from China.—Aug. 30, Patrick Hall, S. p. 6 H. 1.

Sailed from England for Canton.—Aug. 19, Sappho, Da Cap.

TRANSLATIONS.

Report of Yehsen on the capture of Tinghae.

A memorial, or original report—[illegible]—of the imperial envoy and great minister, Ye.

attacked they immediately retreated: I now proceed to state the circumstances in a duly prepared report.

On the 5th day, a heavy heated that the wind and tides are so violently, and overflowed the land of *Chinhae* for five cubits; and the officer's and soldiers's tents were all surrounded by water; then the one tribe of barbarians hired their anchors, spread their sails and entering themselves of the advantage of the wind came right up the river; luckily the troops being provided with gunpowder and cannon and the ramparts and walls not having been removed, the said barbarians could find no available opening, and they were not able to advance. The wind shifted to the westward, and they then stood to the eastward towards *Tinghae*. Afterwards it was reported that the noise of a cannonade was heard in the direction of Tinghae; and a boat was observed to be attacked and destroyed, and a large dismasted English ship, driven about by the winds and waves, was forced to the southward.

For successive days the winds were foul with a high sea: and further, to prevent the rebellious squadron from creating trouble, not only the troops had no passage to the eastward, but there were no means whatever of communicating any intelligence.

About the *shin* period—3 to 5 p. m.—on the 19th day (October 7), a military flying despatch announced that on the 13th at noon (Sept. 27) thirteen sail of barbarian ships had arrived at the look-out in the harbour (of Tinghae), and when they had reached beyond *Chukhanmun*, they there anchored unobserved. Afterward three steam vessels and one three-masted ship, came into Chuhuban mun (bamboo-hill bay, or roads) General *Kuyen* &c. led out his troops and opened fire, and shot away the mainmast of the barbarian ship, which then fell like rain away.

On the 14th day many (English) ships arrived and attacked the *Hanmofangting* hill and kept up a continued fire for 3 or 4 days. Moreover, our troops, stationed among and protected by stones and rocks, were not wounded; but the rebels sitting in their open boats, and landing from *Chukhanmun*, were attacked by *Chinghwaying*, the *chinese* of *Ondochow*, who opened fire from the batteries and killed an uncountable number of the barbarian banditti; *towards* evening the rebels went round to *Wootsai* hill in the south filling of *Tinghai*, and ascended the hill to reconnoitre.

On the 15th day they encamped on the hill, and our troops immediately opened fire from the city, and destroyed five of their tents, and killed upward of ten of their men.

On the 16th day they first passed to *Keikeangmun* and attacked *Tinghwangpoo*, but our troops successfully opening their fire; the rebels did not dare to advance.

On the 17th day,—in the *chow* period—1 to 3 a. m.—the rebel steamers attacked the city of *Tinghai*. The *Chinese*, *Ko* fired off guns with his own hand and good aim set fire to the powder on the stern ship's deck and blew her to atoms.

In the *Sze* period—from 9 to 11 a. m.—the rebels advanced to the attack by three roads: one from the *Wootsai* hill; one from the eastern side of *Tinghaipoo*; and one from *right in front*; i.e. *the centre division* (the expression implies the advanced in the cohort's mouth—marched with *military glee* to death). As the first ranks of our soldiers were mowed down the rear ranks immediately took their place, and repulsed the rebellious barbarians several times.

But there was nothing left for it but to fight; "*the combat deepened*." The cannon of our troops become reddened through continual firing, and could not be reloaded, still they threw away their lives and died fighting. At the *wu* period—1 to 3 p.m.—the rebellious barbarians had about 3 or 4 thousand men, who landed at different points, and our soldiers were unable to oppose them:—such are the circumstances. I then summoned reinforcements, and prepared this report.

Afterward the *tsunshe* of *Tinghae*, *Tinghai* under the care of the naval officer commanding and the deputed *Tungshe*, *Wang-Wehsah*, arrived at the encampment (at *Chinhae*), bringing 900 taels of silver and the official seals of the Ann district of Tinghae.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements sent to the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requesting non publication now and then of the Canton Register office, are hereby respectfully requested, to remind otherwise to, to send each slip of their order.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1841. NO. 51.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. — Tenders for the supply of Spanish or Mexican Dollars for Bills to be drawn at 10 days sight upon the Bengal government, will be received at the offices of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co until noon of the 13th instant, such tenders to specify the amount tendered, rate of exchange for company's rupees, and if for Mexican Dollars, the rate of the mint stamp.

W W DAVIDSON,
Asst Paymaster E. I. Forces.

Asst Paymaster's Office.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship EARL GREY, A. 1. 750 tons Captain Mallison, having a dargeon and good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co — Macao,
or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Esq — Canton.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Captain J. Kelly, will sail for the above Ports on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 15th Dec 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A 1 Ship "PETTOMJEE ROMANJEE," H. P. West commander. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & THE STRAITS.

THE Portuguese Brig "FELIZ VIENSA," having undergone a thorough repair from her Bulwarks to the Keel, have do and recoppered, is now lying in the Inner harbour and will proceed for the above ports on or before the 1st of January next. For freight apply to

M. J. D'AQUINO.

Macao, 12th December, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE Teak Ship EARL BALCARRAS 1000 Tons, Captain R. B. Hayes to have immediate despatch. For light freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain Hews will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ASIATIC 503 Tons, new measurement, Captain Gideon Barlow, is now on her first voyage to the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight &c apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship "Thomas Sparks," now lying at Whampoa, having a considerable part of her cargo on board will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Brig "FOUNDSAPONYY," built in Salem in 1836 and recopped last December, 201 tons register, has good accommodations for a family, decks and cabins, large cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 2nd Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FALCONER "Coast W. White, British Built (in 1840) 421 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 tons, captain Chas. Scott, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao,
or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British built ship, "FOAM," A. 1. 310 tons, captain Gates now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 13th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN ORDER TO ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUSINY, Capt. J. B. Cayot, Burthen 410 Tons.

Apply to

JOHN A. MERCER Macao.

FOR LONDON

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Ross, has a small valuable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to

MA. VICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

From Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A 1 496 Tons, old measurement having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, captain Lemon, will have an early despatch. For freight apply to

HERKIELEMOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of wines, Brandy, Port, Madeira, Warm Plumbing Blue, Hyson, Canton, Marine Compasses, Tarpaulin, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities at moderate prices.

Apply to JUMMOOJEE HARSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

NOTICE — THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Union Insurance Society will be held on Monday at the Office of the undersigned on the 21st Inst. at 10 A.M.

DENT & Co.—Secretaries.

Macao, 13th December, 1841.

WANT Dollars — The undersigned of the Isle of Major pensioner Thomas Hanson, begs the Dollars C. H. Gibbs H. Gibbs and R. B. Gibbs, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE — 120 N — Water Butts of 180 Gallons each 40 do do Puncheons of 100 do A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 people. Apply to Wm LANE British Hospital or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson Macao Roads.

LOST — A small Terrier Bitch of the Isle of Skye breed; answers to the name of Blackie — whoever will bring the same to the British Hospital will be liberally rewarded. Macao 16th December.

NOTICE — The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1840, Nos 10, 18, 48 1840. No 27. 1841. Nos. 9 2nd Sup., 5 6, 7 and Sup. 8 and Sup. 12 and Sup., 14 and Sup. 14 15, 21, 28 and Sup., 30 and Sup., 34 and Sup., 39 and Sup.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842

IS the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the Anglo Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the Canton Register Sp Dr. 1½ to non subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE — The undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta London Batavia, Manila and China. A cash payment of 8p per cent on the amount of Premium contributed, will be made to all parties giving claims to this Office.

FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Agents to China, Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

NOTICE — Sir Alexander Wilkinson and Mr. Joseph Marshall Smith, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm BELL & Co.

Macao, 28th November, 1841.

NOTICE — Mr. Gonsoo Basse Dewsee is a Partner in our House

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

TO LET — A large two story House at St. Antonio, now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yturriagaveitia, from the 1st of January next. Apply to B. Barretto, Esq.

FOR SALE. — On board the Bark C. Louisa. Just received by the late arrivals, Barque Cour and Manila Rope, of sizes, Patent Oil & Tar, assorted Bolts, Anchors, Wines, Beer, Cherry, Cordial, Rum, Port, Island Arrack, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pickles, Sauces, English & German Canton Twine, Sperm Oil, Matches, Lead Lines, Mariner's and code of signals, latest edition, Stationery, and every article wanted to furnish a ship in the chandlery line. Apply to the bark or to

P. TOWNSEND, Jr.

November 20th, 1841.

TO LET — A House in Praia Manchas. For particulars apply to A. A. de MELLO.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on and after the 20th instant, by the "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to

HUGHERSDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE — Macao Butter.

HUGHERSDON BROTHERS.

ASIATIC INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE — The undersigned are authorised to receive Policies in this Office, at the usual rates, 2½ per cent payable on the Premium.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

PROVISIONS and STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in kegs, Tobacco "Pipes" in boxes, "Wamacha" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks 115 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvas, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, &c. sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Cannel Coal in casks and by weight for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 30 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in Pipes and quarter casks, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Photographic Stopper, Black Stoppings, and Tarbert Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double metal Cisterns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Cheroots, Manillas, Regal Rob and Havana Cheroots, Mexican and Manila Cabbage, Manila Cigars and shavelling Cigars & Nails. Apply to

A. A. de MELLO.

Macao, 8th Nov. 1841.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Nettle of Reigate) @ 28.00
4 do. of Marsala 30.00
4 Quarter casks do. 36.00
Five cases 5 doz. do; London Bottled Marsala 9.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00

apply to JOHN B COMPTON.

Macao, 2d November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chinese worthy superior, Pale, Amontillado, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3-dozen cases a Sp. Dre 12 per dozen, and 50 casks 34 gallons Pale a Sp. Dre 20 each, 40 casks Sherry 18 gallons a Sp. Dre 16 each, 16 casks of Madeira in half & quarter Pipes a Sp. Dre 75 per the ½ Pipe, 10 casks of Brandy 30 gallons each a Sp. Dre. 1 per gallon, 10 casks fine Vinegar a 50 cents per gallon, Bottles 20 baskets of Champagne a Sp. Dre 18. Persons at a distance can have any quantity sent on application to

JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

Macao, 23d October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Chairs in Rose in 6 or 1 dozen cases, Manila Cigars de superior, Cognac; Seltzer-Water and Hock, Russian Caviar and Dock; Hambrough Pork and Beef. Apply to

JOAM BERETTO.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese language in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. A. Gaudin.

This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method for learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes Royal 8vo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1842 —on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—An excellent cabinet Piano by Bridwood. Apply at the Register Office.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business at Canton, under the firm of Jones D'Silva & Co.

JOHN D'SILVA.
JOHN B. TROTT.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—R. J. Company Bills on Bengal at 60 days sight. Bills on Baring Brothers & Co. London at 6 month sight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

6th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-64-54-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Pitch, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JONGE.

Macao, 16th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Madeira, Cognac, Cognac & Calcutta Pale Old London Porter in Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received on "Fame." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 16th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Macao floor of rose, from 14 to 5 in. also also Banana Spars 4 and 1 inch. Apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 4th Sept., 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also
Spars 30 to 50 feet by 30 to 37 inches.
and 50 to 60 .. 14 to 20 " "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on consignment or moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lucell" at Hongkong.

Apply to the board, or captain.

July 10th, 1841. A. H. Fagan.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as valet or servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(FORMERLY THE HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)

WILL in future be conducted by ALEXIS BARBOZA who hopes that Travellers and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 20th September, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns and Fantaisies.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails. Brass Locks.
Superior Sherry Port Gin, Brandy Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Boxes and Planks.
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superior white American Caddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in wood apply to at Gambon to

B. DE LEMOS.

ON SALE.—Brandy in Hhds and quarter casks shipped by Roffey & Co. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 20th September 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Porter in Barrels Rum Spanish Rum, of 30 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co Calcutta, and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz

Payne & Co's. Chutney assorted tickles 1 dozen cases
" Bengal Chili Sauce
" Fine sort of Chutney
" Curry sauce
" Curry powder
" Tarp's sauce, for meats, made dishes and fish
" Milk punch
" Lime juice
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade
" Chili vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts
" Best Soap in ½ lb and 1 lb cakes
" Veal Broth do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicacies pickled or tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each
Do Pink Beans, in kegs
Do Spanish coloured Food, in the cockatoo packed the kegs
&c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Lassen Magnum Lexicon Sinicum.—A Latin and Chinese Dictionary by Dr. J. A. Gaudin, of the Chinese Empire, Macao.

Price per set $10, for 10 and more sets $9 per set, 1 for 20 and more sets 8 per set.

FOR SALE.—The Canton General Price Currents for the years 1825, 26, 27, 28, bound at 5 per set. Also the Canton Register for 1828, 29 bound a $ 10 Sal., and the C. R. for the last years, when Dos Sais and Jesus 1841, bound, at the publishing price, 6 per set.

Also A Memoir of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. Slade, Esq. 1 vol. 8 sp. Dre.
Calcutta Bank Bill of Exchange, 2 Sp. Dre, per 100.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Also the Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1839, 38, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1840, 1 Sp. 50.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per line		
Custom Office ..... "		25
Circulars &c ..... "		
Commander's Notes &c ..... "		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... "		
Lingoed's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		50
Bass Bills ..... "		
Policies and Folio pages ..... "		
Auction Bills ..... "		50

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

Ann. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th, 1841: from the Chinese Repository Oct 1841.*

(Continued from the No. 40, page 308.)

"Of methods of instruction this is not the time to speak. If inquiries are made as to their progress, some of the trustees can best answer them: and on this head I only remark that I have ever preferred that they should delight while learning a few amusing thoroughly, rather than a greater more superficially."

At the last meeting of the trustees, held on the 20th instant, a second report was submitted to them by mr. Brown, in which the account of his labors is brought down to that date, and from which further extracts are here introduced.

"Now that it becomes my duty to lay before the trustees a statement of my doings for sometime past, I may be allowed to free myself from not to expect too much. The labors of a stud at are noiseless, and little not to attract the attention of men at large, and it is only when he can exhibit the accumulated results of long application, that he receives the meed of praise. Still further removed from the cognizance of most men are the humbler labors of the school master, and it would be too sanguine for me to expect to present to you, at this early day, facts for the public that will rival in interest those that are expected from other quarters around you. Nevertheless I would fain hope that the report now submitted to your inspection may meet with so much approbation as to give fresh encouragement to the committee of trustees, and strengthen their confidence in the practicability and the correctness of what they have undertaken.

"The same general principles and plans that were alluded to in my first report of April 1840 have been followed since then in the conduct of the school. The same division of time, between English and Chinese studies exists as before, half of each day being allotted to either. Thus the morning is devoted to Chinese and the afternoon and evening to English lessons. A respectable elderly Chinese man is employed as teacher whose habits and manners are becoming and exemplary, and who is very faithful in teaching after the Chinese mode. Being myself obliged to spend the same hours in Chinese study, I have not as yet been able to introduce any essential improvements upon the common method of teaching pursued in this country, consequently the pupils have spent their portion of time in committing to memory the Chinese classics and in learning to write Chinese. In the meantime, their ability to understand the native books has increased. The subjects of these books which they read at school, as well as the tasks are the main hindrances to a more intimate acquaintance with what they read. We should surely look for or find young persons like them, even in England or America, who could discourse on moral or political economy, and there are the topics which fill entire volumes of the books which are put into the hands of teens in China. There is also another difficulty in the way of a Chinese boy, when he commences to read the books of his own country, that which is the nature of the three cannot be expressed in an alphabetic or syllabic language. The English child has only to learn the powers of the letters, and then he is master of most of the phonetic elements that compose all words. Not so with the Chinese youth; he has to each word and to the act of reading for instead of having to learn little more than 20 letters, he must commit to memory the names and meanings of at least as many characters as there are words to be read. After all, I suspect that it will be found that there is enough to task the mind of a child with or even and that there is more pleasing by than absurdity in the method of instruction pursued in the schools of China. With a thorough knowledge of the Chinese classics, a European teacher might outwardly make improvements upon the native mode of teaching; but experience teaches me, (and that of others confirms the remark,) that to engraft a new method of instruction to a Chinese master, thus commenced with our own views, is at once to diminish his interest in his employment, because he cannot appreciate what goes against all precedent in his own mind; and if persisted in will nearly destroy it.

"Thus, therefore, the pupils of this school have passed the usual course of Chinese study in their own way. I have merely devoted the same portion of time to the study of Chinese, apart from that, in order to qualify myself as soon as possible to interfere with their good of their relations. With what success I am not for me to say. Allow me, however, to refer to an opinion respecting

by the importance of this study, to him who would do good by means of education among this people. It is necessary that a teacher enter his own countrymen to understand the minds of those whom he instructs here; nay, more ignorantly to the necessity, in order to impart religion among a stranger people in a foreign land. Now intercourse is the portrait of the mind in action, and he who would be familiarly acquainted with it must because qualified to partake of its nature with the skill of an artist. It is because this attainment is so rare that there is so very little exception and transcript respecting the peculiar religious projections habits and history of the Chinese. We must have the other day, but are interested respect the most valuable and common place things which in other points, are minute and trivial are entirely removed from mutual contact. There is little or no share of sympathies between us. Our intercourse is much like that that of two untaught men, that meet with ideas circumscribed by the limits of what their eyes have seen, and persons to each other in conversation, the more out-stare of the few thoughts they have in common, and then end again in utter ignorance of each other's spiritual world.

[To be continued.]

Capture of Tingkai.

(Further particulars.)

From the Chinese Repository for Nov. 1841.

On the 1st of October, the troops landed at Sequin's point; during the morning a very heavy fire was open d upon us from the hills above Tingkai. The shot fell against the barks on all sides, several from the ringalls hit the mark but they were too far away to do material damage. The Chinese were strongly posted on the heights above us. The landing was covered by the Columbine and Algerine. The 55th were the first on shore six Highlanders and staff with them. They found it impossible to assist the leaders of the other corps, who being no cover from the incessant fire the enemy poured down upon them. The advance was sounded, and away they went up the hill major Pennycuick leading in gallant style. The sight was now very stimulating, the Chinese coming down to meet them in the most determined way, and firing their matchlocks and gingalls, till the hill blazed with fire.

The gallantry of some individuals was most conspicuous, their men, in particular attracted universal attention. Standing on the peak of the hill, while the shot from the Algerine and Nemesis planted every moment within a few feet of him, he waved a flag. At last a shot from the steamer cut him down. Another warrior quickly took his place, and was in his manner disposed of.

In the same the 55th were here on the Chinese; the latter waited till they were within speak's length and then retreated. The 55th had an officer killed in the advance, ensign Dwell formerly sergeant-major of the regiment. This was the first day he ever acted as an officer, and he died with the regimental colors in his hand. Twenty men of the same corps were put hors de combat; he first reached the top of the hill. Assistant-surgeon Hutchinson was struck down by a signal ball. It hit him obliquely on the head first taking off the peak of his cap. Meantime captain Anstruther with two light guns, accompanied by the 18th pushed on towards the right driving in small parties of the enemy. The batteries in this direction were quickly cleared. Many of the Chinese who were retiring along the cross-way, seeing one man advance into the battery quit his retreat, and a very smart affair followed. They succeeded in great numbers close to some brass guns, and there fought like Turks; in their hands, however, they fared too high to do much injury, and some of the advance saved their lives by making good use of their platoons. At this place poor Ker, the chief-general and military commander, was hit; and all his officers sticking to him to the last, also fell with him. Their conduct in fact was noble, nothing could have surpassed it.

While this was going on, Pagoda hill, from the continual fire from the Modeste and the party on Modeste island, became too warm for the enemy, and they commenced it. The 55th now joined by the Modeste relief, pushed on to the heights immediately above the city, attended by the engineers and boat. Meanwhile the artillery with guns and rockets. The artillery opened a fire on the city, while the sailors prepared scaling on two sides on the sea-side, and one of the light steamers running close under Pagoda hill throw shells into it, and also the party on it to the wood. The walls were of the same time, making the 55th and the engineers. And as fell Chinese for the second time, captain Pears of the engineers bring shot to the city. The 55th regiment, the marines, blue jackets, and some artillery leaving the tenure, were and engaged.

The inhabitants of the city had been occupied entirely as a military post, the inhabitants evidently not being allowed to enter it. The women on the streets, may even those on the doors in shoals, were just as we left them. The march, however, was unattended by the red coats marching through, that no one could have possibly conjectured in the town as Tingkai was fully occupied, various parties of troops scattered the island in all directions, and gunpowder in the hurry of the expedition has on the island, a military gun-carriage was found, and this was left as a prisoner.

Capture of Chinkiang.

Further particulars.

Soon as the morning of the 21st, the principal ones were in motion, and commenced bombarding the city. The troops, about 2000 strong, landed early in the day. On reconnoitring the ground observed a very extensive line of entrenchments on the right bank of the river. The city being on the left, he determined to make the first attack on it. To effect this object, his small army was divided into three columns, a right, a left and center. Breaking the two former upwards towards the enemy's flanks he endeavored thus better to advance. There were fully 4000 men in this entrenchment, who, on seeing our small centre column coming up, turned out a gun battery and formed in good order. They did not appear at all a match of the nice approach of the flank columns, and must indeed have thought it presumption in the attempt, for we to attempt to drive them from their strongholds with the handful of men in the centre column. The position of the enemy is so very strong, and as in the city of Nanpo devoted entirely for its preservation.

Some before our main had fired a shot, the Chinese had commenced a violent and well directed fire from their pieces and field pieces, covering their small arms till any in a supposed power. Their fire was solely directed against the centre column the remaining two being screened from their view by rising ground.

This fire will long be remembered on the side of the Chinese by the few who escape it. Rolling not should. It did the centre advance till within great gunshot range of the enemy. The latter too a city method to receive them. The sound was hardly given them to fire, when a sharp simultaneously the flank pieces poured forth their volleys of musketry on the enemy. The latter were quite bewildered, they knew not which way to turn. Utterly paralyzed at the suddenness of the attack, they stood motionless, nothing sound, a few moments and giddy confusion returned our left. At length the latter were moved, broke up and fled on all sides, leaving the field our and with the dead and dying. Our men pursued, several hand to hand encounters took place the enemy, in many instances preferring to die rather than yield to our fierce pursuers. Upwards of 600, however, were soon surrounded, the main body retreating towards the river, panic stricken (as they did on the 7th of January last at Chusan) that the water would rendered them from the strong arm of the barbarians. Our men were fast close on the fugitives. Many hazarded several. Hundreds took to the water, which in a short time became blackened with their floating corpses. To the last, they would not lay down their arms. Many officers committed suicide. One man, a Tartar general of high rank, he who declared, when the British were towards at Chusan, that if permitted by the emperor "he would cutoff all the barbarians in a net, give their flesh to the wild beasts, and prepare their skins for the celestial troops to sleep upon" was caught in the act of cutting his throat but a wound in the arm prevented his accomplishing this purpose with the usual expertness of the Chinese.

While the fight was raging in the valley, the ships never for a moment ceased bombarding the city. Sir Hugh Gough on reconnoitring his men, was advancing in the direction of the city when, on ascending a height, he perceived the enemy pouring out of the gates on one side, while the marines and sailors were effecting an entrance by means of scaling ladders on the other. Thus terminated the operations of the day.

Our casualties at Tingkai and Chinkiang, including one officer killed and one officer wounded, were 17 killed & 30 wounded. On the part of the enemy, 1500 must have hit the dust at Chinkiang, and about 1000 at Tingkai. The prisoners had their tails cut off, and were then set at liberty. The arrangements on the part of sir Hugh Gough were admirable, and highly applauded by all.

A reinforcement of 300 men then left at Chinkiang, and on the 13th Oct. the troops and another ships proceeded up the river to the city of Ningpo. To the surprise of all, no resistance was offered; for the enemy, placing the utmost confidence in the defences of Chinkiang, which in their opinion a mother colonial our territorial pow r could destroy, had taken no precautions for the preservation of this rich and populous city. Nothing was left therefore, but to take quiet possession. The fort found Tartar troops were nowhere to be seen, and the few inhabitants who remained, shut themselves up in their houses and marked the words 'vacuum people' on their doors. For some days the streets were deserted, except to the sailors. Gradually, however, the people received confidence, many of the shops were reopened, and provisions of every sort were procurable.

The duties of our troops, as will easily be conjectured, were arduous and harassing. With the exception of a few cases of cholera, amongst the officers and engineers, all continued very healthy. This may be attributed to the praiseworthy conduct of the troops, the total absence of every description of intemperance, and the abundant supply of good food.

ALL EDITORS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

Dorington Nov 1841.

LATEST DATES

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	23rd Nov.
U. States	17th Aug.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta	20th Oct	Manila	2nd Dec.
Bombay	11th Oct.	Anjerah-Ada	23th Oct.
Chusan	22nd Nov	Ningpo	28th Oct.
Chinkiang	28th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

Dec.	ARRIVED	From
14.	Jane Emerson, Morgan, Sydney.	
15.	Pearce, Leach, Manila.	
15.	Louisa Bagnall, Stanton, London.	
17.	Wave, Parsons, Sydney.	
18.	Cassata, (Sp.) Pardo, Manila.	
20.	Australasian Packet, Parker, Manila.	
20.	H. M. S. Jessamine, captain Fulton, Chusan.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Louisa Bagnall, mate, Mr and mrs. M. Ripar; Messrs. Charles Gray, Kelly, Hunt, and Blagrove. Per Earl, Wm. Wyndham, esq.

Dec.	SAILED	For
14.	Grampian, Gibson, Cuba.	
15.	Rosa, Rodger, London.	
16.	Jane Bartlett, Bartlett, Leith.	
18.	Shaw, Reid, London.	
18.	Theresa, Wood, Singapore and Chusan.	
19.	Pleasure, Miller, London.	
19.	Sesetra, (Port.) Borges, Manila.	
19.	Thomas Kim, Brewer, London.	
20.	Lucy Ann, ——, Sings ore.	

UNDER DISPATCH.

Per London.—General Kyd, tomorrow at 3 p. m.
Per Sydney.—Orwell.

LOADING.

Per London.—Sinclair, Great Parkfield, Alnwick, Bering Thomas Spark.
Per Boston.—Vanmitter, Astoria.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Parramatta, Sapphire.
From Liverpool.—Ottiza, Anthem.
From do. via Singapore.—Anp Sirius.
From Calcutta.—Indus, Ann, Mordecai, Sapphire, Vincent Mehendie.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, or H. Compton, M.C. Ann Stewart, Medora & Arnedee, Isabella.
From Singapore.—John Cree, Campson, Albuquerque.
From Lisbon.—Ativa, (Port.) Unish, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.

1840—41.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH	
*Bel Grey	871	Mellman	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*D. of Northumberland	541	Stent	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Royal Sovereign	352	Ferguson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Mary Anne Webb	339	Macdowall	Jardine Matheson & Co.
General Kyd	1318	Jones	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	486	Whitesides	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Austria	503	Barlow	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Isabella Anna	228	Thompson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Earl Balcarres	1400	Baker	Jardine Matheson & Co.
[illegible]		Farmer	
Persian	347	Millman	
Anna	349	Leitch	Dent & Co.
*Samuel Winter	313	Jones	"
Wanderer	350	Owen	"
Orwell		Howe	" Jardine Matheson & Co.
Stone Castle	500	Petrie	"
Elephanta	310	Rose	" Moorhouse & Co.
*Nimrod	409	Manning	"
W. S. Hamilton	29[illegible]	Brown	"
Louisa Rollo		Scanlan	"
*Postmaster Bo	595	Trail	Lindsay & Co.
Secretary of marine	400	Rae	"
Pamper Cossack	950	Tweed	Smith Rankin & Co.
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Pow. & Co.
Pearl	354	Burrows	"
Carleton	208	Colquhoun	"
*John Bibby	549	Snape	Gibb, L. & Co.
*Cornelia	37[illegible]	Crowell	"
Princess Charlotte	51[illegible]	Leach	B. & Co.
*Alexr Boring	340	Hale	Russell & Co.
*Stephen	346	Johnson	"
Fanny	410	Greig	Dallas & Co.
*Skyscan	327	Wadderry	G. Nye, Jr.
Venetian (ship)	1312	Lemon	R. Rustomjee & Co.
Shamrock Hornet	660	Page	"
Sylphides		Crawford	L. Pestonjee & Co.
British Isle	271	Greenan	"
*Young Queen	29[illegible]	Reid	Dent & Co.
*Symmetry	441	Leary	"
*John Clement	450	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Autumnus	343	White	" Pow. & Co.
*Regular (ship)	369	Reid	"
Robert Heaton	427	Tweedie	"
*John Renwick		Morgan	"
Mary Anne	347	Holton	P. Leighton & Co.
Bengalee	397	Bell	Edward Bell.
Philanthropist	372	Ramsay	Wm A. Gammell & Co.
Rapparee	417	Wilson	Jardine & Hogg.
Faith		Lamb	Holliday W. & Co.
A. Pochet		Parker	"
		AMERICAN.	
Charlton		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Jesse		Kent	Russell & Co.
Constitution		Sturdier	"
Lodos		Edwards	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	A. B. Smith & Co.
*Lawson		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence
Cayuga		Bunell	"
Julia		Nye	Winsmore & Co.
Omar		Fox	"
Charmaine		Crowell	Dunham Sargent
Mary Ann		Bond	A. Bond & Co.

Dodo		Service.	Shoviner & Co.
London		Opium receipts.	E. A. Sassoon.
Ann		Rimira	Russell & Co.
P. & O. S. S. Co.	P. & O. S. S. Co.		Up for Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.

At Whampoa.

Erratum in last week's Register—for the sinking read read four feet per hour.

We have again received a host of papers from India and Austral-Asia; too numerous, indeed, for our present attention.

The little lot, Hiqueno we have for dismantlement from the navy, and is rather of a negative nature.

The Jupiter sailed on the 24 to Hongkong,—whence she arrived on the 17 ult. there to embark and return with the troops lately arrived from England.

Ningpo and Chinhae are still occupied by the British forces and no settlement for any reason, or for any other reason which is restore them to the imperial crown has been effected. It is said a Peking gazette had been obtained in which the emperor will threaten extermination & to hold out to the last, there has been ordered a "gathering" at Hangchowfu, it is said Keshen is there. A man of the fleet named Blundell, who had been sent with a despatch to the provincial capital, has not returned, it was supposed he had been either detained or murdered by the Chinese authorities. Several junks had been seized; the money received for the goods seized is to be paid as prize-money. Their excellencies the plenipotentiary and admiral went up to Ningpo on Nov. 20; probably to determine what is to be done with it.

On dec. 1 it was reported at Chinhae that the master and two lascars of one of our race ships had been murdered at Ningpo! Whether will the city now be sacked or burnt.

A body, much mangled, had been found, after having been missing for 3 days. Tinghae was filling with people who were daily opening their shops; provisions of all sorts were abundant, and the Bum-boats daily visited the ships at anchor.

(Communicated.)

Homoeos and the Homoeopaths, Reviews the First.

Some time ago we understood that a work having the above title, and the production of a new and distinguished author, was in course of preparation for the press. Our wishes are now fully fulfilled, and we can safely allege that 'Homoeos and the Homoeopaths' possesses, in depth of interest and richness of description, to vie with Mrs. Trollope's 'Paris and the Parisians,' 'Vienna and the Austrians,' and Sir E. L. Bulwer's 'Athens.' We will not say from what quarter the favor was received; but we have been enabled, through the kindness of a friend, to anticipate the publication, and give our readers extracts. Certain are we that their perusal will excite curiosity to an extent hitherto unknown in the world of Literature; that retired old navigators will resume their snips and spectacles, enterprising young speculators enter into new schemes of adventure and daring—that the poor emigrant's sunken eye will brighten with new hope, and that even the aristocracy of our land will burn with eagerness to mix in the all attracting and brilliant sphere now opened to their ambition, for the first time, by one of the unexpected & the very desirable 'Genius' to things hidden and unexplored.

Without further preface, we will commence our agreeable task at once with a brief sketch of the Island itself:

"The Island of Hongkong (not derived from the Greek word wanton ones (is about one and twenty miles in circumference. I have ascertained this fact by sailing round it in an open boat, and taking the distances from one spot to another. Accurate length & breadth, or, in fact, any analysis of its dimensions I cannot speak from personal experience; being one of those who live in anxious expectation of seeing one of more tunnels cut through the hills which intersect the settlement, and pause to further discovery till such expectation be realized. It is true that no Xerxes exists in the present day to level our new Athos (of which there are many), and that, consequently, all supposition of levelling hills must not for instant be entertained, but for our own part, we confess to prefer M. Brunel to Xerxes. The reader could probably infer from this, that the Island of Hongkong is hilly; it is so—and, in fact, this numerous proposity of the soil is the striking peculiarity of the place; we have yet to learn the historical associations and wonders connected therewith. Dido built Carthage on a bull's hide—we have never heard that anything in Hongkong was fabricated—so fish on."

The description of the inhabitants is drawn, in vivid colors, and displays much of the keen observation of a man of the world, mixed with feelings and sentiment of an ordinary kind: we take a passage at random.

"The people are not what the world would exactly call handsome that is, their features are of that peculiar, flattened, rounding, pumpkin-cut-mould, so often found in this quarter of the globe—and although there is much of the cunning and malicious deposited in the lear of the semi-squinting eye, yet there is little of that forbidding aspect so common to the portions of our great metropolis at home—warning strangers to be careful whom they encounter on a dark night in a lonely place. Again, when we consider that we are among a race, half friendly, half hostile to our interests, the unwelcomed glance and uncouth address merge into nothing more than simple nature; and is in with feelings of pride and laudable self-esteem, that we mark the well shaven heads, carefully smoothed tails, and respectably blue smallings of the wealthier class, who have dared to trust themselves, hostages, as it were for the safety of their poorer fellow-countrymen. True that there are instances connected with the domestic habits of this simple-hearted people, revolting to the senses of the men of refinement and sensibilities, but who can contemplate the family party at evening chow-chow—the old father, after the toils of the day, drinking his gentle cup of refreshing gin-shum—the good housewife filling a telescopic for her excellent lord—the light-hearted son frolicking, with all suppressed mirth, on his chow—and the timid daughter, with head cushed under her fellow-developed brows after the manner of Chinese virgins,—driving, with gracefully handled chopsticks into the midst of the savory viands, and beautifully, because naturally, urging the fate to the rice bowl between her rosy lips—the meat, bamboo and above—the Joss in the corner—the large watch—dog beneath the table—the 'tout-ensemble' of the dwelling of an honest son of Han—who, I say, can contemplate such a picture, and not feel a thrill of inborn delight in the contemplation?"

There is much truth in the following, as will be acknowledged by our Army friends:

"The regimental officers' quarters are unique in their way—simple and unpretending to a degree—delightfully accessible to wind and shower in the sultry season, and admirably adapted to shake off inertness and indolence during the wintry months. We have no privation from want of a genial sun, for it has its inlet everywhere—we have no depressing heat of artificial nature, for there is no place for stoves. "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long" finds an illustration here to its full extent of moral: there was little before the appearance of the July typhoon—that little was not required when the storm raged. Curiosity led me into the dwelling-place of one of these gentlemen. It was a wattle-built bamboo house—well boarded and lined, and altogether (if we may be allowed such use of the term), carried an air of honest independence. Its size was about 18 feet by 8: in it were two cots comfortably fitted up with mosquito curtains—a table, in one corner, strewed with books and papers of all sizes and colors, denoting business—a second less ambitious table in the centre of the room, on which stood a half-emptied bottle, a square chemnotbus, and a piece of quartz—denoting the relaxation of leisure hours—a chest of drawers groaning with accessories of furniture of every description, from a Shakespeare to a tooth-brush, denoting comfort—and a washhand stand turned by two cross sticks and a centre-piece, denoting the luxuries of the toiled. Altogether, there was a 'je ne sais quoi' about the apartment which it were vain for me to describe further than that it was perfectly 'Hongkonian.'"

We intend a second and final review for a succeeding paper, and entreat the reader to be patient till the time of issue.

The annular eclipse of the sun' recording is stated in the NA to occur on the 11th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER 1841.

Macao.

Mean Barom. 29.79 Mean Therm. 72.

Date	Barom.	Therm.	Winds	Weather
1	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
2	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
3	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
4	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
5	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
6	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
7	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
8	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
9	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
10	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
11	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
12	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
13	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
14	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
15	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
16	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
17	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
18	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
19	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
20	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
21	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
22	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
23	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
24	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
25	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
26	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
27	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
28	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
29	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet
30	29.78	72	NNE	Cloudy & wet

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended for appearing in the Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent in before 6 o'clock noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements to be in the Canton Register must be confirmed, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are stated on the copy of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay the whole advertisement, regardless any publications issued from the Canton Register office, unless previously requested, to return the latter to, to prevent such high charge.

NOTICE — Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requesting any publications issued from the Canton Register office, unless previously requested, to return the latter to, to prevent such high charge.

VOL. 14. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1841. NO. 52.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS.

IN Terms not under Dollars 1,000 for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honble the Governor General of India, in Council, or 30 Day's sight, at the exchange of Cts. 3/- 900 per 100 Dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, on board the Transport "MOIRA" at Hongkong, and of the Gt Hs of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Canton, at Noon, precisely, of the 30th instant.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster, Eastern Expedition.

MOIRA, Hong Kong, Pay office, Dec. 24th, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship "BARLEOW", A. 1. 500 tons, Captain Mallows, having a Surgeon and good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Canton, or JOSEPH GOODLIGE, Esq.—Calcutta.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig "MARELLA ROBERTSON", Captain J. Kelly, will sail for the above Ports on the 24th instant. For freight apply to PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, Jardine & Matheson, and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 21st Dec. 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Ship "MEITOMJEE BOMANJEE", M. B. West commander. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & THE STRAITS.

THE Portuguese Brig "FELIX VIENNA", having undergone a thorough repair from her Owners to the East, has now arrived, is now lying in the Inner harbour and is prepared for the above ports on or before the 1st of January next. For freight apply to M. J. D'AGUIAR.

Macao, 24th December, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE Teak Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1000 Tons, Captain R. B. Hayes, is now immediate despatch. For light freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain Hines, will have early despatch. For place of only apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 4th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast new Ship ASIATIC 500 Tons, new commander, Captain Gordon Barlow, is now on her first voyage, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have the quickest despatch. For Freight &c. apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, fast sailing ship "Thomas Brown", Captain Young, being at Whampoa, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR KIAN.

THE Brig "[illegible]", 300 tons burthen, now in Table Bay, [illegible] and will sail December, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS", Capt. W. Wright, British Built (in 1836) 400 Tons Register, now lying in the Bonds ready for any employment. Apply to TURNER & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship "DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND", of 700 tons, Captain Cann, Owner, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all Seasons. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or Mr. GOODLIGE.—Calcutta.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing British built ship "FOAM", A. 1. 310 tons, Captain Orrin, now lying in the Tyne. For freight apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23rd December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PROVIDED REMAIN IN, OR GO TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUSINY, Capt. J. B. Caron, British built 400 Tons. Apply to JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE ELEPHANTA, Captain Rees, has a comfortable portion of her Cargo on board, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

Fine Hongkong pine Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1. 400 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE VANSITTART, Captain Lemon, will have an early despatch. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship Princess Charlotte, 500 tons, Captain C. J. Bush. Apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on Consignment, to Macao Bonds, at $ 3 per chest per month, and to be charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on Consignment, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and to be charged on delivery.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

ANNUNCIO.—Pela Procedencia das Ordenacoes e Assentos que ha pedido, que no dia 30 do corrente pelas 10 horas da manhan, em casa do Desembargador Tomaz Braga, herdeiros Lotes das terras [illegible] do dia, e diversos mobiliarios; devendo comparecer o dito Lotes do dia 30 e 31 do Janeiro [illegible]

O Escrivao SILVEIRA.

Macao, 20 de Dezembro, 1841.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given public by the Adjudication of the Relatives and Attorneys, that on the 30th instant at 10 o'clock, in the morning, at the residence of the deceased Thomas Braga, will be sold by Public Auction the whole and entire effects and stock in trade of the said Thomas Braga; also the [illegible] and 31st January ensuing for the sale of furniture, where and when attendance.

SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

ANNUNCIO.—Pela Procedencia das Ordenacoes e Assentos que ha pedido, se avisa a todos os Interessados Thomas Braga, para dentro de 30 dias do dito Senhor comparecer em [illegible] Dezembro.

O Escrivao SILVEIRA.

Macao 20 de Dezembro, 1841.

NOTICE.—By the Administration of the Relatives and Attorneys the creditors, outside for concerning of the persons Thomas Braga are called to appear at the said administration, within 30 days from this date. Their claims, and any petition they may have against the estate of the above mentioned Thomas Braga.

SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

AN Old English made Trunk has been lost by mistake to Mr. Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of the kinds of sheet, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Leaves, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery, and Perfumery, Mixed or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

NOTICE.—THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Union Insurance Society will be held on account of the Office of the undersigned on the 21st Instant. DENT & Co.—Secretaries.

Macao, 13th December, 1841.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the order G. R. Gray, M. Collet and R. Bentley, 1839. Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] New Water Butts of 100 [illegible] do Puncheons of 100 do A Wrought Iron Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 100 people. Apply to Wm. LANE, British Hospital or to the captain on board the Gilbert Hongkong Macao Roads.

LOST.—A small Water Black of the Isle of Ships brought ashore to the mouth of Hongkong—whoever will bring the same to the British Hospital will be liberally rewarded. Macao 10th December.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register: Years 1835, Nos. 44, 50, 51, 1836, Nos. 27, 1841, Nos. 2, 3 and Sept., 4, 6, 7 and Sept. 10 and Sept. 14 and Sept., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sept., 23 and Sept. 24 and Sept. 29 and Sept.

Apply to Canton Register Office.

Macao Roads.

IF the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the Anglo-Chinese Calendar and Commercial Guide for 1842. Price to Subscribers $2 Canton Register Office. [illegible]

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.—The undersigned are authorized to grant Policies covering to Calcutta, London, Bombay, Manila and Ghuts. A small proportion of the premium will be required, the remainder may be paid in the course of the Office.

FOR CHARLES LEIGHTON & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Macao, 4th December, 1841.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alfred Wilkinson and Mr. James Mackrell Sayed, are authorized to draw by our signature, for our drg. MELL & CO.
Macao, 25th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Dyce Browne is a Partner in our Firm.
JARDINE MEARS & CO.
Canton, 9th September, 1841.

TO LET.—A dangerous Stony Shoal of St. Antonio now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Vasconcellos, from the 1st of January next, apply to F. Guerrero, Esqr.

FOR SALE.—On board the Shaft Gravesend, lately received by the late arrivals, Edibles, Cale, and Mineral Waters, of sorts, Pickles, Oil, Sauces, Cheese, Anchovy, Wines, Port, Cherry, Cordial, Red, Port, Bottle Arrack, Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Pimlico, Scotch, English, Jamaica Guinness Porter, Bottled ale, Martins, Lead Hips, Sherry's and Sale of stands, latest editions Stationery, and many articles wanted to furnish a ship in the shortest time. Apply to the master on board or to
P. TOWNSEND, Jr.
November 20th, 1841.

TO LET.—A House in Pagoda Middle. For particulars apply to A. A. DE SELLO.

MERCHANDISE Marked as described, to the Ship Bengal, on board the "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Tyne. Apply to
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Medicine Bottles
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to draw Bills on the Office of the usual rates, 2/6 per Rupee, interest on the Proceeds.
Macao, 20th Nov., 1841. REDFOOK.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Cheese, Ale, Porter, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pagle" in boxes, "Wonnicks" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 20 casks per gallon, Shotting Copper and Nails, Potatoes, Onions, Cows and Work, Canvas, Rocket's Duck, Hemp and Coir Rope, Jaca Gallon, for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Lillingshall Coal Cost, in casks and in bulk for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry, still in hogsheads and quarter casks of 30 and 15 gallons, in cases of 6, 7, 8, and 12 bottles per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dozen per dozen, Hilliard's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in casks of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Horsehair Sofaes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double-floored Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, Godowns, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Second hand Chow-chow [illegible] Tea, the lower and top boxes, Tonkay Tea, [illegible] Gunpowder, Chinchilla, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bombay Cotton. Entrance Office Godowns, Blonde Queen and Shuching Lorpen & Nam. Apply to
Macao, 5th Aug. 1841. A. A. de SELLO.

FOR SALE.
A new Supply of Pale Ale (Hodgson's Bungay) 3 Dozen [illegible] Quarter casks do. [illegible] Dozen 3 dozen in London Bottl & Wrapped. [illegible]
JOHN D. LOWRIE.
Macao, 26 September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Old Sherry in hogsheads, Pale, Amontillado, Gold and Brown Sherry in 3 dozen cases 6 bs. Rm. 12 per dozen, also 30 casks 24 gallons Port 6 gls. Rm. 20 each, 30 casks Sherry 18 gallons 6 gls. Rm. 16 each, 10 casks of Madeira in half & quarter casks 6 gls. Rm. 20 per do. Pipes, 10 casks of Sherry 60 gallons each 6 gls. Rm. 7 per gallon, 10 casks Port pipes 60 gallons 6 gls. Rm. 7 per gallon, 10 casks of Madeira 6 gls. Rm. 7. Wanted 10 Quarter Casks Sherry 30 gallons 6 gls. Rm. 7 per gallon. Apply to
JOHN D. LOWRIE.
Macao, 26th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Superior Port, Sherry, Madeira

years to study. I have followed it with the earnest wish to prepare myself to be as useful as possible in the cause of the society.

"In English studies the boys have made decided advances since they were visited by the trustees on the 6th of March. Two of them have nearly gone through a vol. of 374 pages on geography, besides a smaller work partially, and the other four have pursued the small work aforementioned, and about half of Parley's geography. In the science of numbers, they have first studied a work on mental arithmetic, and have since proceeded in Gordon's book, through the fundamental processes of written arithmetic, to reduction, and compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Twice a week they have given a portion of the day to learning to write with the pen. As in every urban school, there are diversities of talent here, and different degrees of natural adaptation to the various branches of learning. Still, as a whole, I am persuaded that their progress will be gratifying to the friends of the society. In reading, there has been a marked improvement. So also in speaking English, did in competition during the last five months. The rev. mr. Milne drew much for the talent and faithfulness they have exhibited to their training, during the period of my absence at Singapore and Malacca. The moral character of the boys, struck me at once as being decidedly improved. There is more truthfulness, regularity of habits, conscientiousness, and gratitude for the benefits they receive, than I have ever seen before among them. These things, too, are not by any means the minor objects of their education. All that adds to the formation of excellence in character is about highly to be prized. I am afraid to be positive on the point, (being warned by past experience,) but I should think there is little danger that the pupils who here would ever leave us of their own accord, without permission. The school is known to a considerable extent among the Chinese, in this vicinity, and a good many applications have been made for admission to it. It is well known by all those persons, that the highest recommendation an applicant can bring, is, *ceteris paribus*, an engagement to remain under instruction for an indefinite period of time, to be limited only by the discretion of the society. So many applications have been declined, that those now here can but feel that they have privileged above others, their fellows.

(To be continued.)

RANGOON.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING NOW.

From the Moulmein Chronicle Oct. 3.

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing of that piece of the king and his court, and a grand affair it must have been. At 10 o'clock, on the 2nd instant, the king, being in charge of the prince of Prome, touched the old wharf at Rangoon in a boat, something like a barge, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter, a young lady aged 18 and one of his wives, known to the Burmese queen.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace carrying his majesty and wives, touching the point, making very opposite a strong flood tide, with the assistance of numerous firebrands. About six his majesty landed at the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in the bamboo residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the Indian of his family who accompanied him, following on foot, followed by footmen. There were several elephants in attendance.

On the following morning the grand procession marched up the new road to the pagoda. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several attendants and gilt umbrellas adjusting, filled with the ladies of the court, many of whom also had gilt umbrellas. The road was lined, on both sides with troops from the landing place to within a short distance of the pagoda, all of whom were looking quiet and orderly and armed. Six elephants preceded the king, each having a commander of the elephant brigade on one, and 20 men bearing banners and gilt standards. The whole effair is said to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has been ever before exhibited in this country. The question naturally springs up what is the meaning of it? why is his majesty come down in this grand annual style? No one appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the king has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 with him at Rangoon, and it is said he has 60,000 in reserve at Sarawah; but this is all conjecture. We suspect, meanwhile, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been really exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him near 100 pieces of field artillery, the majority of them well-mounted and fit for service. It is not clear, who are engaged to work these guns, or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or jinrikis. The part of the armament which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and gun-boats. The latter are described as ranging from 50 to 70 tons, flat bottomed, pulling four oars, and equipped with either sixes of guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear, be very well seconded by the nautical propensities of his subjects.

There are, of course, numerous reports about as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we hear, that Sooy Ya, the Bilong man's son, is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army; but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bilong and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bilong to different points on the river.

Since writing the above a day's later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sons were said to be winning golden opinions from all by their affability and liberal allowance of parade, dancing, fighting, wrestling, &c. As nothing appears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on these subjects, and probably one half of them are mere ebullitions of fancy. We have heard, however, people from Rangoon say that so mountainous, absurd, and contradictory are the reports in circulation at the place, that it is perhaps safest to form no opinion on the probable course of events here than these.—Hong-Kong Press, 15th November.

CANTON PRESS, 22th December.

AN ATTEMPT AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By a late arrival accounts have been received at Boston of an outrage attempted by the British consul, at Honolulu, on the editor of the Polynesian, mr. Jarvis, a Bostonian. The cause of the attack was the publication of certain correspondence between the governor of the island and the consul. In order to punish the editor, the consul, accompanied by a man named Stanley, went to his house to horse whip him. But it happened that a friend of mr. Jarvis, just arrived from the United States, was at his house, and he being absent at church and going on out, Charlton, immediately grappled with the latter, while Stanley attacked mr. Jarvis. Mr. Charlton has business on hand with which he punished his assailant handsomely; and the consul being no better in his conflict with the stranger, made the best of his way out of the house, leaving Stanley to his fate. Both were subsequently brought before the civil authorities, and fined for the assault. The outrage produced the greatest excitement among all classes and complexions. A public meeting of all the foreigners was called, at which several English have took a part, and resolutions were passed expressive of the indignation of the Sandwich and the foreign community, at the conduct of the consul and his assistants in the outrage, and the things were published in the Polynesian.—New York Paper.

A PROPOSED OF FOREIGN PROPERTY.—The system of public funded debts has taught the man of wealth the idea of irresponsible property, a thing which never can exist, but the very belief of which is enough to bring down judgment on the people by whom it is entertained. The landed proprietor has tenants and labourers, and tenants' labourers and neighbours and relations, all of whom, within a certain district, may look to him for protection, for assistance, for advice, at least, and notion and counsel—from the tradesmen and the merchants, from their connection, and correspondents, their customers, their clerks, their travellers, their shopmen, and warehousemen. But the holder of funded property owns no claim from any one. He receives his income at the day, or his banker receives it without asking or thanking any one for it, and he spends it where and when and how he pleases, in London or at home. There is no one who can say, "sir, I am your tenant or your tenant's landlord;" or, "I worked on your lands where, and I rather your father and grandfather. No one person has any greater claim than another upon such a man—that is, no one has *any* claim at all.—Beaumont on the *Rights of the Poor.* [This is very good landed argument; but it would not be easy to show that fundholders are persons generally who are less open to the claims of others, or less liberal, according to their means, than the lords of the soil. A few large fundholders, and a few great landowners are no *fair* specimens of classes.]

WHAT IS A BOLTER.—A boy of considerable pretensions to knowledge lately asked a well-known wit what sort of a bird the bolter was? The way, with the greatest possible gravity, replied that he did not know, unless it was the mode of the *cow-cow* (cuckoo).—Globe, Aug. 8.

JAVA.

"The Dutch merchant brig De Kock, capt. Williams, with a cargo on board from Manila and Macao, has been wrecked on the north east of the Agonitiss Islands.

"The agents of the vessel, and the owners of the cargo on board, having applied to the marine department for assistance, lt. col. commdt Hecht, lieutenant B.H Staring commander, was immediately despatched, and it is to be ascribed to his unwearied exertions, seconded by those of the officers and crew of the steamer, that a considerable part of the cargo has been saved, and landed at the island of Onrust, but notwithstanding that the utmost exertions were made to get the brig afloat, lieutenant Staring found it impossible to do so, she having already filled with water.

"Although the crew have all been fortunately saved, the captain has received some internal injury, from the boats falling over while he was standing by it."

The Java Courant, of the 20th October, contains the following proclamation of the Batavia authorities, prohibiting the importation of opium to Java, except for account of the government:—

Proclamation.

By and in the name of the King

The vice-president acting governor general of Netherlands India.

The council of Netherlands India being heard, it is made known, to all who shall see, hear or read this:

That by a resolution (Besluit) passed this day it is thought fit and been determined, to prohibit the importation of opium into Java and Madura, otherwise than for account this [illegible]

[illegible] that no one daily journal [illegible] shall be published and circulated in the Dutch Nassau & Chinese language, which [illegible] is usually done.

It is further ordered and recommended, that all inspector and interior periods had officers, in the [illegible] it may concern such; do not and offenders, to one day, strict performance hereof observed, without any commence or regard to persons.

Given at Batavia 27th October, 1841.

P. MERKUS.

By order of the vice-president, acting governor general of Netherland India.

S. VISSCHER,

[illegible] acting general secretary.

When [illegible] to the prohibition in not [illegible] but it does not appear to be regarded as [illegible] such correspondence in Java, where, as the [illegible] formerly stated, no option could be [illegible] the government-opium [illegible].

We [illegible] any recent [illegible] in produce of any importance. [illegible] on the contrary most particularly [illegible] report had reached of the July sales in [illegible], shewing that the government had [illegible] the average annual above 17,[illegible] per pul on what they had shipped through the [illegible] speculation to Singapore,—a price which did not return prime cost to government. This is [illegible] which the government finds itself under the necessity of submitting to, what will be [illegible] with the Spanish-Dutch, through the heavy debt to the incurred of that body, and with the large amount of tonnage which has been built on the faith of the existing system, which the sales of sugar in open market, would [illegible] drive out of employment. Other causes also contribute to perpetuate this system, as it appears that from the highest functionaries of state downwards, there is scarcely an influential person in Holland, who has not a share in the Netherlands shipping interest, and they of course strain every nerve to maintain at the [illegible] profit the capital they have thus [illegible].—Sing. Free Press, 28th November.

[illegible]

CHINA.

Dunnan Sing [illegible]

Latest Dates.

England	5th Sept.	Singapore	20th Nov.
P. Bayas	17th Aug.	Java	4th Nov.
Calcutta	28th Oct.	Manila	25th Dec.
Bombay	28th Oct.	Amoy	23th Oct.
Madras	5th Dec.	Ningpo	22th Oct.
Colombo	10th Oct.	Amoy	6th Nov.

ARRIVED

Date	Vessel	From
[illegible]	Gustavus, Worrington	Singapore & Calcutta.
[illegible]	H.C. Hermanus, Philipson	Sydney.
[illegible]	Assassin, Buchan	Singapore.
[illegible]	H.M.S. Cornwallis, 74, P. Richards, esq. capt.	Singapore.
[illegible]	H.M.S. Chesapeake, 50, Hanson, esq. commr. & [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hero, Sprosle	Sydney.
[illegible]	Cornwallis, Wittingham	New Zealand.
[illegible]	Isaac, Gleed	Singapore and Calcutta.
[illegible]	Sir H. Compton, Bolton, do. and Bombay.	
[illegible]	Emma, Poole	Singapore and Calcutta.
[illegible]	Fair Barbarian, Johnson	Sydney.

PASSENGERS.—Per Cornwallis, [illegible] Esq. [illegible] and [illegible] V. Hamilton, Pedro Bennett, [illegible] R. Gleeds. Per the H. Compton, Mr. Jardine [illegible] Mr. John Allhusen. Per Sarpedon, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and one child. Per Fair Barbarian, [illegible].

SAILED

Date	Vessel	To
[illegible]	Gustavus, Blair	London.
[illegible]	Isaac, (U.S.) Aiken	Singapore.
[illegible]	H. M. S. Jocosa, Fulton	[illegible]
[illegible]	H.M.S. Cornwallis, 74, Richards	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pleasure, Swanson	Hong-Kong and Cal.
[illegible]	Leonatus, (Sp.) ———	Manila.
[illegible]	Chassaud, Schuppius	Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Gustavus, Capt. G. M. Vinchon, [illegible], lady and family, [illegible], [illegible], Mr. Cornfoot, [illegible].

UNDER DISPATCH.

Per Hesperus and Calcutta.—Water Whale 2 [illegible]. Per Sarpedon and Bombay.—Vincennes 18 July. [illegible] 28 Compton, 16 days.

LONDON.

Per London.—Hawkins, Penn, Portland, [illegible] for Boring, Thomas Smith.

Per Boring.—[illegible].

VESSELS EXPORTED.

From London.—Pyramus, Sparks.
From Liverpool.—Orion, Anderson.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Hudson.
From Calcutta.—Mariners, Thomas Hutchinson.
From Boring.—Anderson, R.C. [illegible] Hudson & Jardine, Lockie.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland.
From Sydney.—Lorington.
From Java.—Ann Augustus.
From Manila.—[illegible], (Port.) Wilson, (Port.)

List of ships cleared at the Chinese customs, tonnage, capacities and consignees, 1840–41.

Vessels	Tons	Destination	Agents
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	541	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	332	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	503	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	410	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	347	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	157	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	313	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	304	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	305	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	310	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	413	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	351	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	505	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	410	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	377	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	441	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Having the week Lancaster and Indian papers have received on by the late arrivals; which we shall find through when received [illegible] future." As we anticipated, sir Robert Peel is most likely for continuing a whig in the speaker's chair.

There are various rumours afloat with reference to the dispositions of the Chinese authorities; but we decline any further than this slight allusion to them; for we have a great dread of misleading distant readers. We find it very difficult, almost impossible to procure Chinese documents, either of the imperial or local governments.

With reference to the following notice of mr. Beale, we beg to inform our local readers that the sale of mr. Beale's effects commences on Monday the third proximo.

Mr. Thomas Beale.

This gentleman came to China, in early youth, between 50 and 60 years ago, and after a successful commercial career until 1818,—during which period he was one of the leading merchants of Canton,—then, through a fatal trust in a faithless friend, he fell from his high estate, and since then has lived in comparative obscurity.

This unfortunate gentleman disappeared from his house on Friday the 10th ulto.: the cause of his having taken this resolution to absent himself is supposed to have been occasioned by the rather too sharp practice of one of his creditors for a small sum of money.

Mr. Beale was last seen, by an English gentleman, about 6 p. m. on Dec. 10, in the compo a little beyond the path leading to the village of Shenghu; since then he has not been heard of: but from the well-known composure of his character and his subdued feelings, there are few, we think, that will allow the suspicion to enter their minds that he has committed suicide! and these thoughts and hopes are strongly [illegible] by the departure of a Spanish brig for South America, commanded by captain Sebastio, on the morning of the 15th ulto.

The day for the sale of his effects, however, has been appointed by the administration to his estate, when a rare collection of birds and exotic plants will be offered to the public by the auctioneer.

A very good account of mr. Beale himself, his birds, plants, and gardens,—and particularly of the bird of Paradise,—will be found in "Bennett's" wanderings in New South Wales."

Few in Macao can be ignorant on the days of the sale from his well known house and grounds.

Mr. Beale did a great service to the provincial government in 1837-8, in putting down or in buying the pirates who had waste the villages of the river and even threatened to assault the provincial city; he left Canton at the head of an expedition, having under his command a military officer of most desperate daring, but immediately the pirate fleet hove in sight—or even before, we think—he wished to commence firing, and when the chief demanded—mr. Beale, requested to know of what use or service such blunderers could be, he answered—"Hoigh yaw, make lin fan away from the imperial thunder." And as they neared the pirates he was reserved in his correction to mr. Beale not to close, and when the hostile fleets approached each other, when the firing began, he immediately got into his boat and returned up the river. We hold up that mr. Beale received some small compliment from the then provincial government on the occasion; but whether he did or not, we believe it to evince his zeal for great events and changes.

As to his being yet concealed by what air, let us trust to his dignity and prudence.

Edited, Printed and Published by James Gibney at the Canton Register Office.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1842.

It is the full conviction of every foreigner, who was an eye-witness of the proceedings of the incendiaries, that the destruction of the British factory was a design long in contemplation of *Ye*—mr. *Leaf*—and his coadjutors. This antidiluvian centennial evergreen, it is said, called on the governor during the time of the tumult, but the governor excused himself; *Ye* then called on the Kwangchowfoo, on whom he could intrude, as holding a higher literary degree, and report says interfered in some way with that officer's duties and intentions:———, a well known Chinese opium broker, declared that there were 10,000 troops in the city; and he is also the authority for what we have just written concerning the geronte *Ye*

As to the change which has come over the spirit of the people of the province of Canton and the city, which h. e. attributes partly to mismanagement & partly to illtreatment, —we presume that by the *mismanagement*, h. e. most allude to the career and *management* of captain Elliot; but the charge of illtreatment of the natives certainly cannot be justly fastened on the British merchants, who are the most liberal in their usage of their households and generous in their style of living.

The paragraph in h. e's. letter observing on the 4th point, which para, the British merchants deem the most important, besides its censorial tenour and unjust and accusatory charges, is written in a singularly reproachful and complaining tone. H. m's. plenipotentiary is acting under instructions from h. m's. ministers or from the governor general of India; h. e. in his first notification, dated 12th August, 1841, said that "He has intimated to that government,"—having previously observed that "there are few individuals who are not well qualified to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the *agreements* and *promises* of the provincial government of Canton"—"that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce, but that the *slightest infraction* of its terms will lead to an *instant renewal of active hostilities* in this province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts: with these views and sentiments, it only remains for sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the emperor; and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril."

We consider this warning to be uncalled for: for the truce and the proclamation of the imperial commissioners, dated July 16, 1841, certainly guaranteed the safe residence of foreigners in Canton, and protection of their property from spoliation.

By the 3rd article of the terms granted by capt. Elliot to the authorities of Canton, it was stipulated that—"When the whole ($6,000,000) be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be *reoccupied* till affairs are settled between the two nations."

Now it is notorious that the Canton authorities not only repaired the old and built new forts,—which the terms, perhaps, permitted them to do,—but they also *reoccupied* the fortified places that were restored to them: but instant active hostilities were not renewed, neither was the port blockaded; and this passive submission to the infraction by the Chinese of the 3d article of the terms, we think, and have always thought, was wise conduct on the part of h.e.;—but as the port was left open, while the provincial authorities were breaking their faith, the foreign merchants generally, in promotion of the interests of their constituents and their own, naturally took every advantage of the facilities thus afforded for pushing every branch of the trade committed to their care. But when h. e. taunts the British merchants with being always ready to claim and expect the protection of their government, we would ask, very respectfully, whether it is not the especial duty of the British government to protect all its subject in every part of the, and wherever the British flag flies? For what do the people of England pay upwards of £50,000,000 sterling a year to the government, but for protection? and as to the "unparelleled degree of protection" that has been extended to the British trade with China, h. e. can only allude to the forces of the expeditions in 1840–41; and the preservation of the revenue on tea was a more paramount object with the British government than any overnursing protection to its subjects engaged in securing that revenue by their commercial transactions.

H M.'s plenipotentiary places the arrangements and measures for the protection of British commerce and subjects in China, & of the revenue derived from that commerce, next to h m.'s dignity and honour. We are loyal to the core,—but we cannot forget that h. m.'s dignity and honour is supported by the courage, abilities, and liberality of her people; nor that Paley has said—"The second rule of prudence which ought to be commended to those who conduct the affairs of nations, is, "never to pursue national *honour* as distinct from national *interest*."

"This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for the sake of its interest. The spirit and courage of a people are supported by flattering their pride. Concessions which betray too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points of mere ceremony, invite demands and attacks of more serious importance. Our rule allows all this; and only directs that, when points of honour become subjects of contention between sovereigns, or are likely to be made the occasions of war, they be estimated with a reference to utility, and not *by themselves*. "The dignity of his crown, the "honour of his flag, the glory of his arms," in the mouth of a prince, are stately and imposing terms; but the ideas they inspire? are insatiable."

When h e. asks the foreign merchants generally whether they have ever striven to aid him in the execution of his high office & even if they have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of his arrangements & measures,—we presume for the propation and protection of British commerce with the dominions of the emperor of China,—we can only conclude that h. e. alludes to the presence of foreign ladies in Canton, and the opium trade carried on within the river. We entirely agree with h. e. that the presence of foreign ladies in Canton was certainly a premature proceeding, and that sufficient deference was not paid to the peculiar manners and customs of the Chinese on regard the title sex; but on that point the merchants could not interfere to prevent the captains of ships taking their wives up to Canton, and persistently with first refused to leave their ships [illegible] but the manifesto proves that the people were acquainted with the concessions granted by the emperor in this delicate matter.

And as to the opium trade within the river, it does not interfere in the least degree with the legal trade; nay, the public officers convey the drug, for a fee, from the opium vessels to the Chinese smuggling boats; but who doubts that the local government could,—if the proper authorities would exert a due degree of energy in the execution of the laws and imperial orders,—put an entire stop to the trade in those boats, as governor *Tang* did in 1838?

And we would now respectfully state, that while the crew of the transport Nerbudda, which vessel was wrecked in September, 1840, on the north end of Formosa, were left to their cruel fate by the British authorities in China, and also the crew of the brig Ann, wrecked on the same island, March 10, 1842, and no efforts were made by the British authorities to rescue, by ransom or arms, probably between 2 and 300 British subjects from the barbarous cruelty of the implacable tartars,—yet we should first state that it is said h. m's. plenipotentiary was anxious to make an attempt in the steamer which conveyed h. e. to the northward, to obtain the release of the unfortunate captives, but that urgent despatches from the admiral commanding in chief, and the dangerous nature of the coast interfered with and prevented this humane intention—& we will now ask, who was it but a British merchant, *James Matheson*, aided by others, who obtained the release of the h. e's. steamer, *Madagascar's* crew, from captivity? The people of England will required to be informed of the reasons of such unaccountable and apparently heartless neglect.

We have but few more remarks to offer: we know but little of the "variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions," which have evinced the anxiety of the provincial officers and hongmerchants, "to avert as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict."—If h m.'s plenipotentiary alludes to the reduction of the extortionate duty on teas, and some other articles, it is merely nominal: the hongmerchants are re-imbursed their losses by this reduction of a grinding duty that should never have been imposed, in their exacting prices: but if indeed it has been so—is not self interest the only motive that have induced the authorities and hong merchants to grant these conciliatory arrangements and concessions?

H. M.'s plenipotentiary, in August, 1841, threatened instant hostilities if the Canton government infringed the truce in the slightest degree; but in dec. 1842, h. e. informs the British merchants "that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place h m.'s government in so false and undignified a posture as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton, *in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government*, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war.

We would ask if the circumstance is not only *conceivable* but far from being totally improbable, that the Chinese may kindnap or murder every Englishman they can seize, or burn them in their houses: and what then? When captain Jenkins was seized by [illegible] by the Spaniards in the [illegible] during sir R. Walpole's [illegible] said, in his evidence before [illegible] parliament, "[illegible] when his [illegible]

[illegible] for forgiveness, and to my country [illegible]."

[illegible] part of h. m's. plenipotentiary's [illegible] to the merchant's letter of the 23rd [illegible] through mr. acting secretary Wood[illegible] to which the governor of Canton exp[illegible] his readiness to repay the losses incurred during the late riots,—"after they shall have been correctly ascertained and satisfactorily through h. m's government,"—is satisfactory, and the plundered merchants expect that h. m's. plenipotentiary will ascertain the losses and demand repayment forthwith.

As for the governor's anxiety and ability to protect the English in Canton, we consider his assurances as merely a *façon de parler*.

Mr. Thom has been several days in Canton collecting evidence in the matter of the late insurrection; & we understand tends to confirm the statements made to h. m's. plenipotentiary by the British merchants in their letter to h. m. dated the 23d instant.

An eyewitness has informed us that during the very scene of the tumult, five Lascars were seen to walk leisurely and unmolested from the point to the Danish hong, which is a clear proof that the multitude, who were then destroying the British hong, had not vengeance on the Lascars for their object; indeed, many of the compradors and hong porters told several foreigners that the quarrel with the Lascars was only a pretext, and merely precipitated the long intended and organised outbreak; and that four parties of 500 men, all dressed alike, with distinguishing badges, and armed with swords, and with powder bags in their girdles, instantly assembled, pulled down the garden wall of the British consulate and pelted off the workmen, who were repairing the verandah, with stones and brick bats.

We presume h. m.'s plenipotentiary will afford the evidence that mr. Thom has collected to be published for the general information and satisfaction of the foreign community.

It is said the artificers are rebuilding the garden wall, to keep out the populace, but still refuse to rebuild the British consular hall.

We suppose the British flag is ere now again flying in Canton; we think every ship's boat should carry one in her bows.

We cannot obtain any certain information as to the time when *Elepoo* may be expected to arrive in Canton; substituting him for *Keying*, we consider as a bad omen; he is past seventy, obstinate and prejudiced; and we are not entirely free from so no apprehension that the treaty may be broken; for we do not expect the emperor will punish "*condignly*" the murderer of mr. Gully and the Lascars, nor surrender him for punishment to h. m.'s plenipotentiary; he would by such act disgust his kith and kin too much, for most of the high tartar officers are relations of the emperor, either by blood or marriage: and what then?

The troops left at Hongkong are H.m. 55th, about 500 and sickly; left wing of brm. 55th; right do. 41st M. N. I.; one company of royal artillery, and a few of h. m. 18th.

The staff arrangements are as follows.

Major Grant, assistant adjutant general, major Moore, deputy judge advocate general, captain Edwards of the 18th officiating deputy, quar. mast. genl.

Lieutenant Davidson, Bengal army C. C. [illegible] of depot and of commissariat [illegible] and general superintendence of the [illegible] in China.

[illegible] Meeniier, 41st M. N. I. staff [illegible] troops.

[illegible] commissary of [illegible]

J. Thompson, esq., subg. surgeon, assistant purgeon Graham, medical store keeper.

Resolutions.

Imperial Edicts.

On the 6th day of the 11th moon (dec. 7), the superior officers of Canton, received a pacificatory despatch from the board of civil office, covering an imperial edict, which had been received on the 11th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 16) and issued by the privy council.

We ordered our officers to lead forth our troops, conquer and exterminate those who had committed the crime (of rebellion against the English). The original intention was to protect the frontiers, and explain the reasons of subjugation.—The said general (*Yihshan*), and his assistant colleagues should have roused up and stimulated the officers and troops to strenuous exertions, & clearly explained the regulations of the army & articles of war; both strategy and courage were required to be put in action, and a speedy report should have been made of meritorious services, bearing in mind the very important trust I, the emperor, had confided to him.

At the time when the English barbarians last year caused trouble and confusion in Canton, I appointed *Yihshan* to be the rebel-quelling general, and gave him the command of a large army, to advance on, attack and exterminate (the rebels). But when *Yihshan* arrived at Canton, he did not immediately enter the city, but delayed staying about, until the barbarians surrounded the city, & he was unable to excite my troops to fight and exterminate all the English. When the barbarian ships retired from the river of Canton, they usurped possession of Hongkong, and the troubles continued for another year; and he was regardless, did nothing but lull in with existing circumstances, & with folded arms did not devise any stratagem, and the said barbarians were allowed to enter, rattlike, the provinces of *Fukkien*, *Chekiang*, and *Kiangsu*, acting disorderly, causing trouble and confusion, which was caused by his sitting still and losing the opportunity of acting: his crime is exceedingly great.

Now on account of the successive losses of *Tinghae*, *Chinhae*, and *Ningpo*, I especially appointed *Yilking* to the post of the awe-inspiring general, and *Wanseui* and *Tikshan* to be assistant great ministers, to go to Chekiang, to raise everywhere picked soldiers for the recapture of the three cities, and thus spread the fame of my troops, but *Yilking* tarried in the city of *Soochow*, for several moons, devising and settling his course of action, collecting troops and calling on the able-bodied and brave to join the army, expecting to gain the victory by beating his drums. Looking at his statements,—he delineated where in various places he had troops lying in ambush, and where he had stationed his war vessels; all this foresight was well enough but he was careless in his stratagems, and suffered them to be disclosed before the time and intelligence of them reached the said barbarians, who were thus previously prepared for him; and when our troops arrived they could do nothing.

And because *Tapoo* was lost, and my officers and soldiers killed, they then advanced direct to attack the *Chang* river, and not the slightest effort was made to oppose their progress. So *Yilking* knows only to remain in a corner, without any ability to regain (the lost cities), fatiguing the troops and wasting money, impeding and injuring the public service, and ruining the people.

Wanseui tarried at *Shanhaikwan*, collecting troops, and sat still, looking on at the barbarian insolence, course and our daily losses, and his only plan was to take care of himself, without ability at effecting any great plan: he is utterly useless. What has he done in his offices of general and assistant great minister? my imperial will has been already made known that *Yilking* and *Wanseui* be ordered to return to Peking, all to be delivered over to the criminal board for the punishment of their crimes, to manifest a warning to others.

Tikshan and *Tamkin* were too late in their arrival in the province of Chekiang, and were not engaged with the English barbarians; but *Tikshan* lost *Tinghae*, and was incapable of establishing means of defence; and *Tamkin*, marching troops to *Kiangsu*, was unable to assist & keep *Chinhae*, and afterwards was unable to send troops to recover that city, h. also guilty of crimes. I order that *Tikshan* and *Tamkin* be delivered over to the board of civil office to be punished with increased severity.—*Respect this.*

It is proper that we respectfully record the imperial will, and send despatches to the governors of the said provinces, that they may respectfully obey accordingly. By J. Slade, Ed. C. R.

Another imperial edict follows the [illegible] which was sent to the privy council) on the 10th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 27) and received in Canton by despatch on the 9th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 10), in which the emperor orders that the decision of the board of punishments be carried into effect: that *Yihshan*, *Yilking*, and *Wanseui*, be degraded and dismissed from the public service, be confined in prison, and their heads to be cut off next autumn.—We are obliged to postpone the publication of this edict until the issue of the next Register.

Canton, 6th December, 1842.

John Slade, esq.,
Editor of the Canton Register Office.

Dear Sir,—Will you have the goodness to inform us through the medium of your valuable paper, "when was the nineteenth century completed," with the 31st December 1799 or the 31st December 1800, and oblige,

Your ob. dient servants, and constant readers,
J. D. & S.

In order to give a precise answer to our Manila correspondents, we beg to inform them that the 18th century ended, according to civil time, at 12 o'clock at night on the 31st of December 1800, when its progeny, the 19th century, was born.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, December 22, 1842.

General orders by his excellency lieutenant general, sir Hugh Gough, c. c. b. commanding the expeditionary force in China.

Head quarters, Marion, Hongkong harbour, 19th Dec., 1842.

The commander of the forces cannot allow this army to separate, without finally expressing the gratification which he has uniformly derived from its exemplary conduct. The warm anticipations which he has entertained on assuming the command, have been amply fulfilled.

Patient endurance of fatigue and exposure in a warfare of a harassing, steady discipline in the midst of temptations of no ordinary kind, and enthusiastic gallantry whenever a foe appeared, whatever his numbers or however strongly posted, have marked the conduct of this army.

The happy termination to the war, now serves the tie which united the lieutenant general with his gallant comrades at Chusan, Kulangsoo and Hongkong; with those who return with him to India, a brief space more will dissolve his connection, but neither time nor circumstances will efface the deep interest which he feels in the well-being and the honor of the corps and individuals that compose the army of China, and with this assurance sir Hugh Gough bids them farewell!

By order, Arthur H. Montgomery, Lieutenant colonel,
Deputy adjutant general, expeditionary force.

On the first day of the 11th moon (Dec. 2, 1842), the gentry, elders and patriots of the whole province (of Canton), together with all the patriotic gentlemen from the eighteen provinces, will be requested to assemble in the Ming lun hall of the *Pao Ho* temple, publicly to consult about establishing the proper defences against the barbarians, making a public written declaration thereupon.

On the above day at 12 o'clock, the patriotic scholars and people are to assemble in the Ho temple of *Kwangchowfu*, and after worshipping the gods to Heaven, in the Ming lun hall, on the proper regulations to be made for defence against the barbarians. And it is also suggested, that each one may first consider the view which he cherishes in a written form and hand it up at the Ming lun hall, in order that, having all the views together, we may deliberate upon and make selections. Thus shall we be prepared, without anxious thought, for the future. This is a matter of urgent importance.

This said invitation is printed on red paper, and distributed throughout the province.—Ibid.

The Chinese navy.—From the latest Peking gazette, we perceive that much interest exists in the imperial cabinet, on the subject of constructing ships of war after foreign models. It appears that Kin Yinglin, one of the ministers, laid drawings of ships of sundry forms before his majesty, accompanied by strong recommendations for an increased number of efficient fighting ships. Upon this, the emperor sends off the drawings to Yihshan, at Canton, ordering him to have vessels constructed, if he considered Kin-ying's plans the most feasible. Yihshan, in a very lengthy memorial, shows that no kinds of vessels are at all proper for fighting, except those constructed after foreign models. He speaks of the wonderful reports of the high officers of the U. S. ships, Constellation and Boston, during their visit at Whampoa, and professes, that they be the models of all Chinese ships of war, hereafter be built. The emperor, therefore, orders ships to be built of the kind recommended, and of the best materials. His majesty also states, that as the ships are now needed there will not be time to wait for them to be built, but orders Yihshan to send the hong merchants, to buy the ships which the barbarians may have for sale, and at the same time, to dispatch proper officers, to purchase the strongest materials possible for ship building.

Yihshan states in his memorial, that one ship after the foreign model has been built at Canton, and which *is able to go out to sea*, and that two more are on the stocks.—Ibid.

Ke, a vice president of the board of war, and governor general of the two Kwang provinces issues his special proclamation. The people of Canton dwell in houses thickly crowded together, and there are always lawless incendiaries about, scheming after opportunities for plundering property, regardless of the bodies and lives of the people, and with hearts fully set upon desperate wickedness. Acting in opposition to every principle of heaven, there are none whose crimes are so extreme as these. The laws, however, still exist, and they must be executed, and this special proclamation is now issued for the full information of the literary and military officers, soldiers, people, officials and police runners, and wherever there may be any of these incendiary vagabonds. let them be instantly arrested and handed over to the authorities. that they may be judged, and the imperial commands be sought for their execution without mercy.—Special proclamation. Taoukwang 22nd year. 11th moon and 1st day, (December 3, 1842).—Ibid.

The orders of lord Ellenborough to general Pollock to evacuate Affghanistan, have aroused the indignation of the leading London journals, & been the subject of the most severe comments.

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles, August 30.

The express reached London on the 1st and the letters via Marseille on the 3rd of August; latest date in London from China, May 27.
(Monthly Times, Sept. 6.)

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of 15th July via Marseilles arrived in London on 3rd instant.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords, August 12th.

At five minutes after two the park guns fired a royal salute, and immediately afterwards a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her majesty. At a quarter after two her majesty entered the house, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, and the great officers of state.

Her majesty was attired in her robes of state, and wore a tiara of diamonds, her train being borne by the six lords of her bench and six custom Jeoffs. All arose when her majesty entered the house, and the sight was extraordinarily beautiful.

Her majesty, on taking her seat on the throne, said, "your lordships will be seated," upon which all present resumed their seats. Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, was then commanded to summon the commons. Shortly afterwards the speaker, attended by a number of other members, appeared at the bar.

The speaker then addressed her majesty as follows:—"May it please your majesty to see, your dutiful, faithful and loyal commons of the United Kingdom, assembled by your royal command, with the bill of supply. Among the many important matters which all have contributed to the prompt [illegible] which have [illegible] attention has been directed to a measure for the abandonment of the bank monopoly laws, a subject deeply interesting to trade. We have also passed an act for giving an increased value to ecclesiastical property, which will be of great advantage to the spiritual welfare of the people. We have also been engaged in a course by law better provision for that helpless portion of the poorer classes who have been degraded and unemployed by working in mines and collieries. Your majesty at the commencement of the session directed our attention to measures connected with the financial and commercial policy of the country. We have made some important modifications in the corn laws by which we have reduced the duty, and altered the mode of taking the averages by which that duty was regulated—by which the price has been lowered to the consumer, and the fluctuations in price diminished. In consequence of which, that which has hitherto been an unhealthy speculation, has now become a regular and beneficial trade. In accordance with the desire of your majesty, we have devoted our utmost attention to the financial exigencies of the country, and we have felt it necessary to propose additional taxation, in order to make provision for these exigencies, and to maintain and support our national credit. For the purpose of making that provision, we have imposed an income tax, taking care at the same time to relieve the less wealthy part of our countrymen from the direct pressure of its operation. We have taken advantage of the surplus that may reasonably be expected from this tax to make extensive alterations in our commercial tariff, by reducing the import duties payable on articles of consumption and on raw materials used in our manufactures. From the modifications we have thus made, we look forward to a renewal of trade in the manufacturing districts; and trust, under the blessing of providence, that it will produce some alleviation to that deep distress which has spread so widely and formidably among the laboring classes of the manufacturing community, for whom we feel the warmest sympathy for the exemplary patience with which they have endured the privations and distress which have recently so heavily upon them. We humbly so need to your majesty on our for raising a sum of 9,199,000l. by exchequer bills for the service of the year 1842; also on act for appropriating certain portions of the consolidated fund for the service of the year 1842; and also an act for appropriating the supplies voted during this session of parliament, to all of which we beg humbly to pray your majesty will be pleased to give your royal assent."

The lord Chancellor then, bending as one knee, presented the following speech to her majesty, who read it in a clear and audible voice:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, intended to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afford to me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army in the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warm and unbounded acknowledgments.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favorable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will daily use utmost to encourage by your example and active exertions that spirit of order and obedience to the law which is essential to the public happiness and without which there can be no enjoyment of the blessings of powerful industry, and no adequate reward for the exercise of social influence."

At the conclusion

The lord Chancellor said—It is her majesty's gracious will and pleasure that this parliament shall be prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of October next; and the prorogation accordingly is prorogued to Thursday the 6th of October next, accordingly.

Her majesty then left the house preceded by the great officers of state, as on her entrance.

America. The treaty with Great Britain.—The New York [illegible] gives us from the pleasure to announce that every [illegible] ed with this important affair [illegible] to be speedily and amicably settled [illegible] of the British commissioners from Ma[illegible] through this city on his way home from [illegible] ington. He states that all the details [illegible] treaty, as we have before given them, have all been agreed to, and signed by all parties interested, and nothing remains but a formal sign of the treaty, by the senate, which is expected to take place now in a very few days. Indeed, so confident do all parties seem about this business, that even in Canada the price of wild lands has doubled within the last two weeks, and emigrants and settlers who before were fearful to locate themselves, for fear of war, are rushing to the land offices, and vying with each other to who shall become permanently settled in the colony the soonest. This is a good sign. And in addition to the above, we learn that governor Kent of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States senate.

Lord Ashburton, having fully and satisfactorily accomplished the objects of his most important mission, was on the point of quitting Washington for New York, where her majesty's ship Warspite was waiting to receive and convey him home. The municipal authorities of New York were preparing a cordial reception for his lordship.

Trade and Commerce. Tea—The tea sales are finished—of the whole 47,150 packages offered, 25,900 were sold. Prices have been fully supported to day.

Bohea, Canton 6a. 11d. to 1s. 2d., Congou ordinary to good ordinary 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. [illegible] ed blackish leaf 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 8½d., blackish leaf 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d., do. rather strong 1s. 10d. to 2s. 9d., do. do. Pekoe flavour, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., Souchong, middling mixed leaf 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d., do. good middling, blackish [illegible] 2s 6d. fine do. 2s 9d to 3s 1d, Pouchong [illegible] 6d to 1s 10d, Caper common 1s 9d to 1s 9d, good and fine 1s 10d to 1s 11d, Orange Pekoe 2s [illegible] to 2s 9d. Black leaf Pekoe 1s 10d to 2s 4d. Fleery Pekoe, good to finest 2s 9d to 3s 6d. Twankay 1s 11d to 2s 2d, Hyson 2s 1d to 4s [illegible] Young Hyson 1s 2d to 3s 10d, Imperial 1s 6d to 3s 9d, Gunpowder 1s 10d to 4s 9d.

The stock in London on the 1st of September, was 33, 000 471 lbs.

Tea Trade, Sept. 2.—The deliveries last week were 421,500lb. being rather above those of the preceding six days. The large public sales in progress since our last, 46,000 packages, have occupied very fully the attention of the trade, and after the first day went off better, the actual quantity taken being 27,000 packages, and prices being fully equal to those previously obtained, and in a few instances a shade higher. Hyson was the only quality that declined, viz., 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The news from China relative to the rather greater stock of teas, and the higher prices asked, has no particular effect on the market, the stock here being larger than at the same last year.—Times, September 6.

Arrived in England from China.—August 5, Earl Grey. Sept. 1, Sapphe.

Sailed from England for China.—Aug 7, George IV; 13, Siam; 14, Ina; 16, Little Catherine; 19, England's Queen; 20, Tapley.

Home light to the Strand.—The Home light in the Strand, opposite Northumberland house, which has been so long in preparation, was lit last night for the first time. It has a brilliant and imposing effect from the Strand, and renders the whole of Charing Cross as light as day. Charing cross was crowded with persons during the night to look at "the light." The light is supported upon a pillar of wood, joined at the top in the shape of a Gothic cross. The light itself is very large, and so extraordinarily powerful that it is impossible to look at it for more than a second. It will be a great acquisition to this part of the town, which is, almost all hours of the night, crowded with vehicles of different descriptions, rendering the thoroughfare at times dangerous to foot passengers.—Morning Post.

The Indian will thank us for extracting the following receipt.

To take Guinea out of a glass.—He lately purchased [illegible] to apply on the wrong side of the glass, [illegible] as the spot is discovered, it has a very feeling remedy, the dark spot disappearing as if by magic.—[illegible]

Tuesday Evening [illegible]

Head Quarters [illegible]
Saturday [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of the reports of [illegible] on the 26th of August, by major [illegible] Pottinger, Bombay Artillery, 20 miles [illegible] Chinese) on the 9th of September, by major [illegible] Pottinger, over the troops of Mahomed Akbar Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs at Jagdullah; and on the [illegible] June, by the expedition on the coast of China [illegible] the 18th of the river Yang-tse Kiang, at the city of Wusung.

In this last engagement there immediately preceding it, our minister Sir William Parker and Lieut.-general Sir Hugh Gough had 266 men from the Chinese.

On the 3rd of September major general Pollock had attempt to know a short march of Ghuzni.

On the 5th of September major general Pollock had [illegible] Ghuzni, and had experienced an opposition.

Perhaps in the annals under major general Sir [illegible] years of eminent service, and hitherto [illegible] in vigorously under their other [illegible] the European general had undergoing their [illegible] which could be brought against them. It is to the general personal a subject of thanks [illegible] that the events of the campaign should have opened a more attractive field to that brave army on which [illegible] the world the high position he has long [illegible] to possess.

Major general Pollock has, through the protection of [illegible], and the [illegible] of the government [illegible] the satisfaction of affording to the troops the opportunity of paying their respectively to the Affghans on the very scene of the last disaster on the retreat from Cabul; and major general Sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jelalabad worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of [illegible] the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The [illegible] with the Sikhs at [illegible] the [illegible] which has, in these several operations, been [illegible] equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He was, to the [illegible] already obtained, the certain presence of other more [illegible] calculated to impress upon all the [illegible] of the British government a conviction of the fidelity of [illegible] to the throne under his [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], to effect the full [illegible] of his duties, the restoration of peace in Asia.

The [illegible] of the right hon'ble the governor general of [illegible]

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the govt. of India.
With the governor genl.

DIED.—On the 8th, the 3rd the first of troop [illegible] on board Bombay, captain James Sherrill of the City of Palmyra. The body was buried at sea.

Continued from the last page of the Regtr.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200 Tickets.
1	do	100 do
1	do	50 do
1	do	25 do
1	do	12 do
1	do	6 do
1	do	3 do
1	do	2 do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10 do
20	do of 1/2 do	20 do
20	do of 1/5 do	10 do
20	do of 1/10 do	10 do
200	do of 1/50 do	10 do
200	do of 1/100 do	10 do
	2 Ditto prizes or chances	400
	"Reserved of the first Cal with government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government stakes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half to be lost in this scheme	200 do
	Total	300 Tickets.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of: but, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, use the utmost necessity of making an early paid payment, [illegible] as possible, the chances with or [illegible] from the Hongs or our [illegible] or [illegible]

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected such [illegible] will discharge the full amount of their tickets on the immediate presentation of same. Thomas Wilkinson & Co's tickets or drawers, much prior to the drawing [illegible] (see 6 and 8 conditions.)

3.—Payment of the subscriptions, as [illegible], to be deposited [illegible] of the books.

4.—It shall be optional with [illegible] Thomas Wilkinson & Co. to return the money of those subscribers from the [illegible] of this lottery, who may, from [illegible] circumstances, fail to pay the [illegible] by full [illegible] prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of [illegible] or [illegible] thereto whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 subscribers shall have been paid for in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Canton Exchange, or [illegible] other place, [illegible] notice, before the 1st January, 1842. [illegible] notice will be given to all the parties [illegible] in the general [illegible] of [illegible] Thomas [illegible] the very heavy [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Government lottery drawings of particulars, paid in cash, or [illegible] rupees 100 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Holland [illegible] [illegible] prizes in the second government and [illegible], carry with this [illegible] in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts [illegible] shall be [illegible] to [illegible] shall be optional with [illegible] Thomas Wilkinson & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Hence, Thomas Wilkinson & Co. propose buying the 100 [illegible] of the government lottery tickets of 1842, in their possession, or [illegible] the [illegible] of the lottery, with the [illegible] of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8.—Should any of the above 100 [illegible] not entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, means Thomas Wilkinson & Co. for the benefit of [illegible] at prices of less than half a ticket will pay the entrance's no. 10 for each ticket, [illegible] by government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, means T. Wilkinson & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of [illegible] per cent. on all government prizes.

10.—In the event of government changing [illegible] of the first lottery of 1842, so as to discourage this, means Thomas Wilkinson & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With special reference to the 8 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the proprietors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for no's no. 10, will find it worth to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by combining together amongst themselves.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, [illegible] this month, the residue of the Household Property, & E[illegible], belonging to Miss A. PATERSON, going home. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 12th December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
(By order of the Trustees.)

JNO: SMITH has been instructed to bring to the Hammer, and will by PUBLIC AUCTION, (on a day hereafter to be named) that really fast-sailing and admired Brig the "WILLIAM," of 173 $\frac{11}{94}$ tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, &c. as she lies off the mouth of the Tyger, inventory of her stores may be seen on application at the Auctioneer's Accomodation of the Vessel will be sold into separate lots.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 12th December, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in China, to Mr. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

W. H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 10th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. Hughes in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 10th, 1842.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Society; are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such lives as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorised to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 12th December, 1842. MALCICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. Patrick Francis Robertson in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and the Partners Dissolved was adjusted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 20th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GOODOWN at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL [illegible] Government Fleets, now at Sea [illegible]

EVAN Commissioner, or Gedan, [illegible] the chief, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Provisions; as well as every other description of English, French, American and [illegible] Goods. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]